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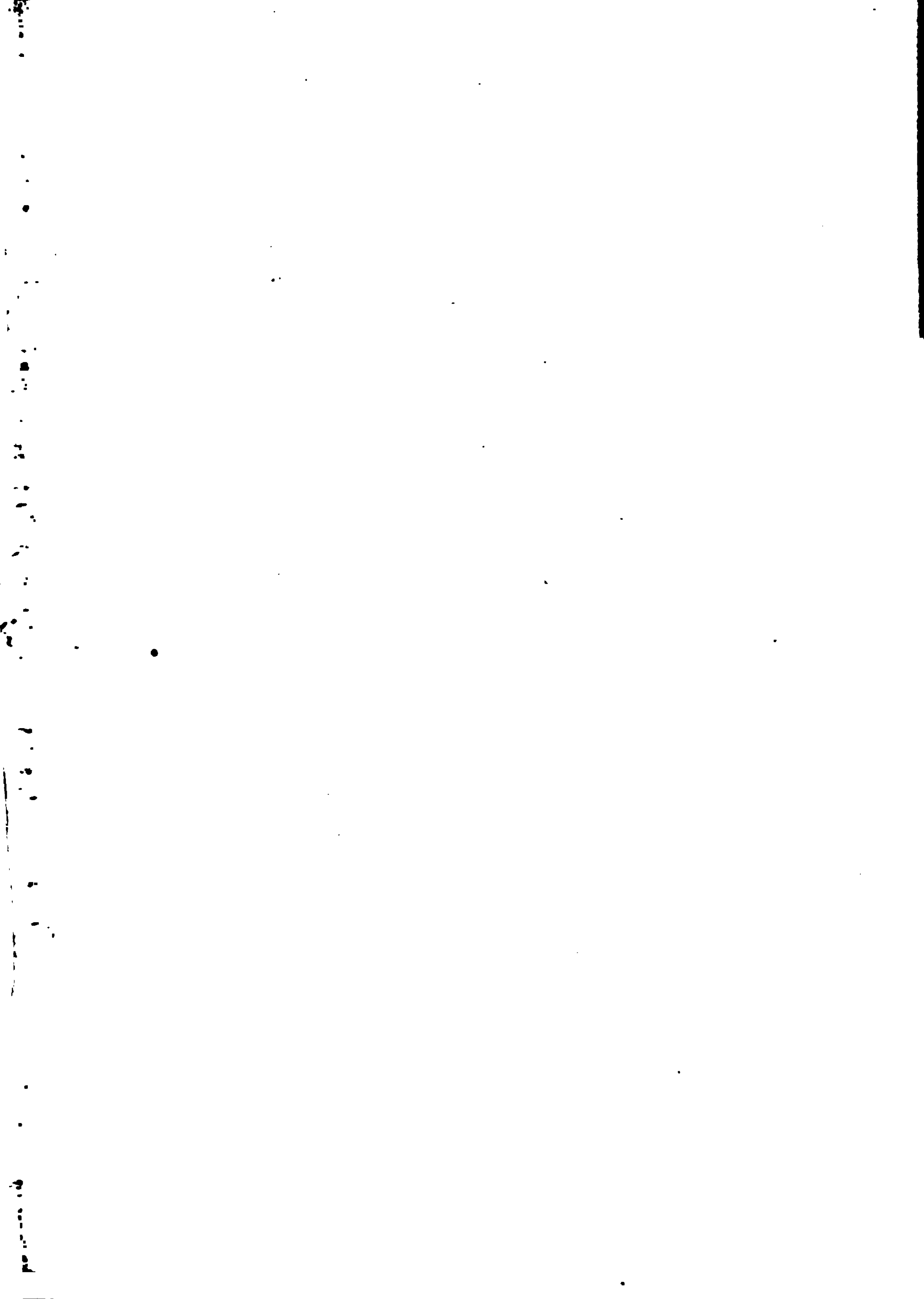
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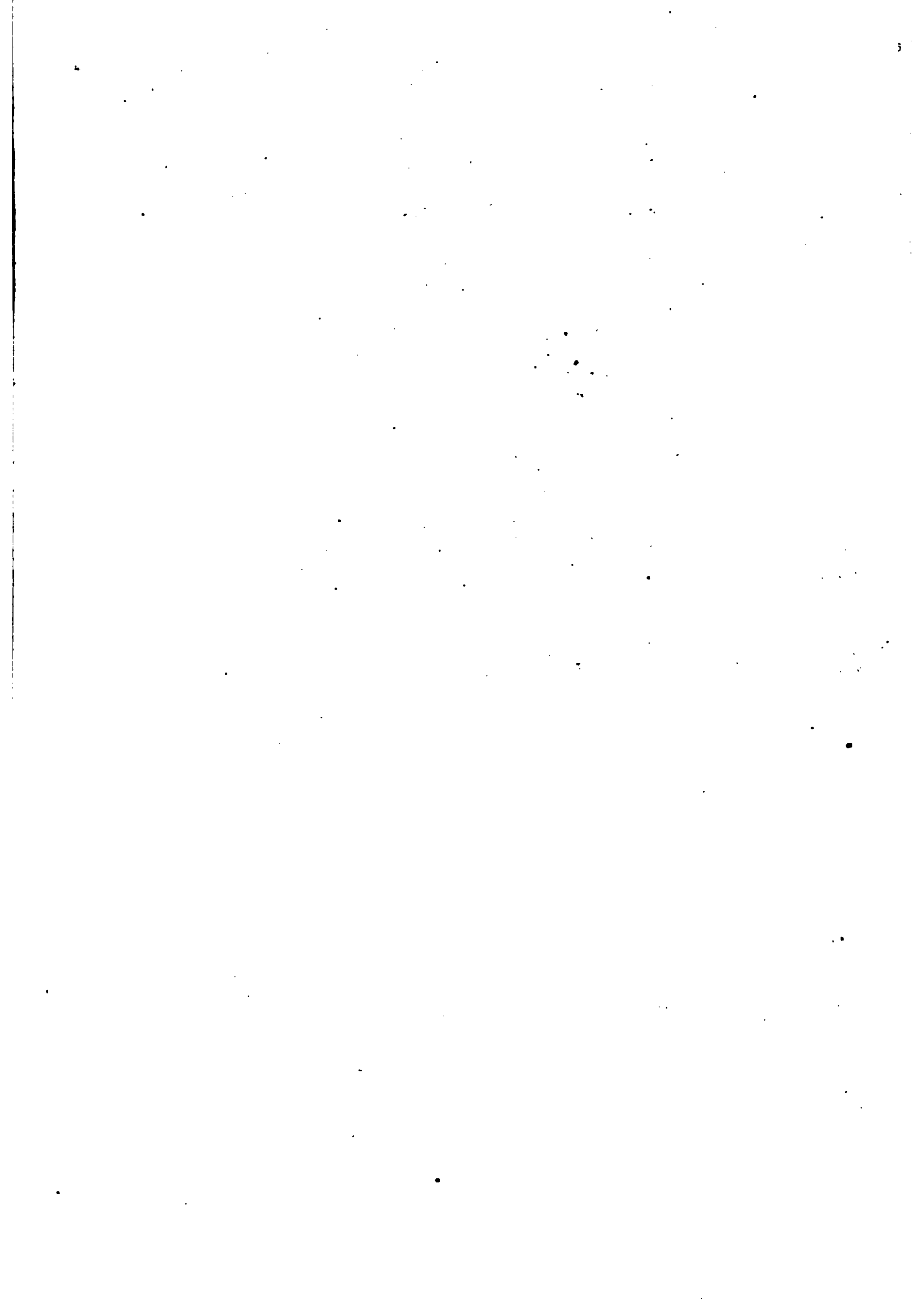
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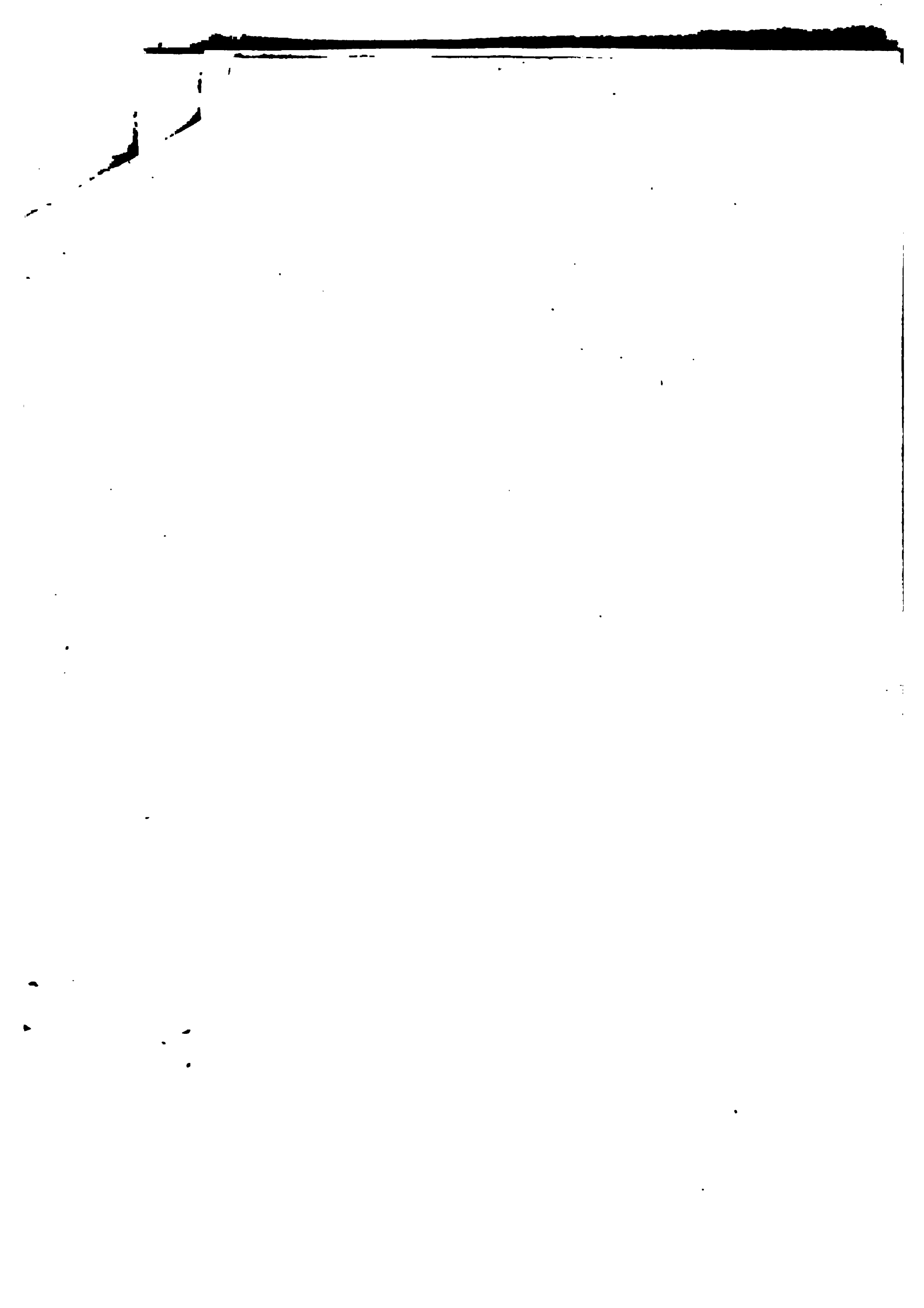
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April 25, 1894.





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BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

WASHINGTON, U. S. A.



ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

BULLETIN NO. 67.

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Chapter I.*

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

In 1516, twenty-four years after the first landing of Columbus on the island of San Salvador, Juan Diaz de Solis, pilot-in-chief of the King of Spain, made the discovery of the Rio de la Plata (river of silver), which he called *Mar Dulce* (fresh sea), thinking himself in the waters of a sea, instead of those of a river whose banks are so widely separated as to be invisible to the eye of the mariner who sails at an equal distance from each side.

Although Solis, and afterwards Cabot, were under the impression that silver could be found on the banks of the newly discovered river (hence its name of Silver River), an impression also shared by the King of Spain, nineteen years elapsed before the first attempt was made by Don Pedro de Mendoza, in 1535, to establish a colony where the city of Buenos Aires now stands, a colony that was soon destroyed by the surrounding Indians.

It was in 1580, sixty-four years after the entrance of Solis into the river, that Buenos Aires was definitely founded, by Don Juan de Garay, with only sixty followers, who were left there to form the nucleus of European settlement and of a population that has now reached 600,000. In the meantime, some intrepid explorers had succeeded in marching into the heart of the country and founding cities that afterwards became the capitals of Provinces.

In 1661, the conquering Spaniards had subjugated so much territory and established so many colonies that the King of Spain found it necessary to create an *Audiencia*, or high court, in Buenos Aires, and to appoint a governor and captain-general for the Provinces of the

*In the preparation of this Hand-book, the Bureau of the American Republics is under obligations to Lieut. Juan S. Attwell, of the Argentine Navy.

Rio de la Plata. A century afterwards, in 1773, these colonies were raised to the rank of the vice-royalty of the Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, and the first viceroy, Don Pedro de Cevallos, was appointed.

Unlike what happened in the colonies which subsequently became the United States of America, the Spanish colonies of the New World saw themselves submitted from the very beginning of their existence to a system of personal government, in which the authority of the chief ruler, whether Viceroy, Captain-General, or merely self-appointed leader, was paramount even to the Crown itself. Foreign immigration as well as intercourse, commercial or otherwise, with foreign nations, was forbidden under severe penalties. Thus it happened that when the time came to free themselves from the yoke of Spain, the colonists had to learn the difficult lesson of self-government, while in North America, that lesson was known by heart many years before Washington was born.

In 1806, England, then at war with Spain, decided to take possession of Buenos Aires, and for this purpose, sent to the River Plate a small army of two or three thousand soldiers under the command of Lord Beresford. The city then had some 40,000 inhabitants without military experience, and it was easily taken. It was not, however, easily kept. Two months after entering, Beresford was compelled to evacuate, losing half of his men, who were killed or made prisoners by Gen. Siniers, who organized and commanded the natives. This event was the first step towards independence.

It happened that the Spanish Viceroy, Sobremonte, fled when Beresford attacked Buenos Aires, leaving it at the mercy of the English, and the natives achieved their delivery from the British by their own patriotic efforts. Following this, there occurred another event of still greater importance.

England sent an army of 10,000 men which landed near Buenos Aires in 1808 and proceeded immediately to retake the city. But this time, the natives were prepared, and the 10,000 soldiers were completely routed; their General, Whitelock, capitulating on the

day of the attack. The flag of the famous Seventy-first Regiment of the British Army, which gave so much trouble to Napoleon in Egypt, is in the Cathedral of Buenos Aires, with many others.

It was after these stirring events that the first patriots began to whisper about ridding themselves of the Spaniards as they had done of the English, whispers that grew louder as news was received of the occupation of Spain by the armies of Napoleon, until, on the 25th of May, 1810, the first cry of independence was raised. The people assembled in the public square under the leadership of noted patriots, and demanded and obtained the resignation of the Viceroy, who was replaced by a Junta composed of 9 members, which was to govern in the name of the King of Spain. But the King of Spain was a prisoner of Napoleon, and very soon, the Junta began to govern in its own name, and the struggle for independence began. The members of this Junta were: Cornelio Saavedra, Juan José Castelli, Manuel Belgrano, Miguel Azcúenaga, Manuel Albertí, Domingo Mathew, Juan Sarrea, Juan José Passo, and Mariano Moreno.

The task of achieving independence was not an easy one. Opposite Buenos Aires, in the fortress of Montevideo, was a strong Spanish garrison, which could be conveyed to Buenos Aires to dissolve the Junta. In what is now the Republic of Bolivia, was another Spanish army, and from Chile and Peru could also be sent troops to quell all attempts at insurrection. The Junta found itself in a great dilemma, surrounded by enemies, and with small elements of defence at its disposal.

Happily, the garrison of Montevideo could not abandon that place without running the risk of its being taken by the Portuguese, who were anxious to extend their territory towards the south of what is now the Republic of Brazil. This circumstance permitted the Junta to dispatch several revolutionary expeditions to imbue the people of the interior with the spirit of independence and to give battle to the Spaniards wherever they might be found. The first of these expeditions was sent to Paraguay under the com-

mand of Gen. Belgrano, one of the most noted generals of the Revolutionary war. He left Buenos Aires on the 22d of October, 1810, five months after the deposition of the viceroy. The Paraguayans did not respond to the cry of liberty with the enthusiasm that was expected, and Belgrano had to return to Buenos Aires after several useless fights. He was then sent to the northern Provinces, and in October of 1812, gave battle to the Spanish general, Pio Tristan, in Las Piedras, province of Saltá. In this expedition he was victorious. Twenty-one days later, Belgrano routed the forces of Tristan in the battle of Tucuman. Tristan managed to reorganize his forces, but was again defeated by Belgrano in February, 1813, in the battle of Saltá.

These and other victories gave the Junta reason to believe that the armies sent to the north would eventually succeed in reducing the power of Spain in Bolivia, but in December, 1813, Belgrano suffered a serious defeat from the Spaniards who were commanded by Gen. Peguela. This battle took place in Alto Peru (now Bolivia).

From 1813 to 1817, several battles were fought between Spaniards and Argentines, nearly all of which resulted in defeats to the latter, who lost all the advantages previously gained by Belgrano. Meanwhile, the Government had made strenuous efforts to take the fortress of Montevideo. They constructed a small navy, which was put under the command of William Brown, who afterwards rose to the rank of Admiral. Attacked by Brown from the sea and by Gen. Cárcos de Alvear by land, Montevideo was at last taken by them on the 20th of June, 1814. This important capture did not fail to inspire the Government and people with that enthusiasm of which they were in so much need. Every eye was turned now to the new general-in-chief of the army, Don José de San Martín, of whom great things were expected.

San Martín, although born on Argentine soil, was educated in Spain, where he had joined the army, and distinguished himself in the campaign against Napoleon. He was a colonel in the Spanish service when he decided to resign, and help his native

country to achieve independence. He perceived immediately that it was necessary to risk all in a definite move, that would surprise as well as crush the Spanish forces. Although the obstacles were almost insurmountable, he conceived the idea of crossing the lofty Andes and giving battle to the Spanish soldiers who kept Chile in bondage, and thus liberating that country and also Peru from the Spanish yoke. This enterprise needed a great general and a great organizer. Fortunately, San Martin was both.

After considerable time spent in recruiting, organizing, and drilling his army (composed, by a great majority, of *Gauchos*), and after a congress in which the different Provinces were represented had solemnly declared, on the 9th of July, 1816, their formal separation and independence from Spain, Gen. San Martin left the city of Mendoza at the head of his small army of 5,000 soldiers, on his errand of freedom. The turning point of fortune had come for the Argentines. It took San Martin only twenty-five days to cross the Andes with his army and give battle to the Spanish general, Rafael Maroto, whom he defeated. This battle, called the battle of Chacabuco, was fought on the 12th of February, 1817, and is commemorated by the Chilean people as the battle that gave them their independence. In grateful acknowledgment of the services rendered them, two statues have been erected in Santiago, Chile, one of Gen. San Martin and the other in honor of the city of Buenos Aires.

Although San Martin was the liberator of Chile and made his triumphant entrance into Santiago immediately after the battle of Chacabuco, he abstained from interfering with its civil government, leaving that task to the Chileans themselves. During the following year, the important battle of Maipu in Chile was fought, the Spanish General Osorio and his army being completely routed by San Martin. Having no foes to fight on Chilean soil, the victorious general sailed for Peru, the stronghold of Spanish power; there he was also successful, entering Lima on the 9th of July, 1821. Lima has also erected a statue to Gen. San Martin. Although he

was pressed to accept the civil government of Peru, he declined the honor as he had done in Chile.

The achievements of San Martin gave the death blow to the power of Spain in Argentina, Chile, and Peru. Thus his name will ever rank with those of Washington and Bolivar—the other two great American liberators. Unlike them, however, he never served in a civil capacity any of the countries he liberated; having, as he often declared, no other ambition than to be successful in the field. He stands, perhaps, as the only great hero who never either desired or accepted civil office.

Following the great revolutionary struggle, Brazil, in 1825, declared war against the Argentine Republic, because the latter would not permit that Empire to annex Uruguay. This war lasted three years. Many battles were fought by land and sea, and it was only terminated by an agreement that Brazil and Argentina should guarantee the independence of Uruguay. During this period, one of the greatest of Argentine statesmen, Bernardino Rivadavia, founder of many useful institutions, was at the head of the Government.

A few years afterwards, came the so-called “night of tyranny,” with the government of Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, which lasted from 1829 to 1852, twenty-three years. During this period the blockade of Buenos Aires, first by the French and afterwards by the French and English combined, took place. It was imposed in 1838 and raised in 1848.

Rosas's government was of a despotic character, and many were the attempts made to drive him from power. At last, Gen. Justo José de Urquiza managed to collect a sufficient force to wage successful war against him, and on the 3d of February, 1852, Rosas's army was defeated by Urquiza, at the battle of Caseros, thus putting an end to the most dictatorial government that the Argentine Republic has ever had.

Gen. Urquiza proceeded to organize the country upon a solid

basis. Rosas's government had shown how imperfect were all the previous political constitutions of the country, and how necessary it was to arrive at some definite political organization. As a result of this national aspiration, as early as the 25th day of May, 1853, the National Congress promulgated the existing constitution of the Republic, which is practically the same as that of the United States, with some alterations, of which mention will be made later. Since then, the country has constantly asserted its freedom.

During the administration of Gen. Bartolomé Mitre (1862-'68), the country, allied with Uruguay and Brazil, had to sustain a new war against the Rosas of Paraguay, Lopez, who had seized two Argentine gunboats and invaded Argentine territory. This was terminated by the death of Lopez, in the field, and the almost entire annihilation of Paraguay. Notwithstanding the fact that the Argentine army remained in possession of Paraguayan territory, at the termination of hostilities, an agreement was made to submit to arbitration the differences which had arisen between the two countries out of their respective claims to the sovereignty of the territory called *El Chaco*. The President of the United States of America, then Mr. Rutherford B. Hayes, was chosen to be the arbitrator. The decision was in favor of Paraguay.

Gen. Mitre was succeeded by Don Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, who was elected President while representing the Argentine Republic at Washington. He was a great admirer of the United States, and showed his admiration by the introduction of many measures whose benefits he had had occasion to observe during his stay in the United States. Several new institutions of learning were founded by his efforts, and the education of the masses received his special attention. He introduced the same system of elementary education as that of the United States, and brought back with him several teachers, male and female, thinking, with reason, that the best way to implant a new system was to have it

introduced by those who had been educated under its teaching. Science also received his attention, and the American astronomer, Prof. Gould, established in Cordoba the first Argentine astronomical observatory.

In 1874, President Sarmiento was succeeded by Don Nicolás Avellaneda, who continued his work.

As space does not permit a review of all the measures taken during the administrations of the different Presidents, only the most important will be mentioned. During the administration of Don Nicolás Avellaneda, Gen. Julio A. Roca, minister of war, made his famous expedition to the south, carrying civilization to the banks of the Rio Negro, and reclaiming a vast area of land from the Indians, and opening it to pastoral and agricultural uses. To-day, the whole of Patagonia is free from Indian domination, having in its very center, at Chubut, a most prosperous colony, which is connected with its nearest seaport on the Atlantic by a railroad.

The successor of Avellaneda was Gen. Julio A. Roca. Up to the time of his entering upon the duties of President, the important question of the location of the capital of the Republic had not been settled by law, although the seat of the National Government had been Buenos Aires. Buenos Aires was also the seat of government of the province of the same name. This anomaly was ended by Congress passing a law by which the city of Buenos Aires was declared to be the capital of the Republic. The legislature of the Province of Buenos Aires decided to build a new city to be the capital of the Province. The corner stone of La Plata was laid on barren ground in 1882, and in 1886, its population was 50,000.

The material development of the country received a great impetus during Gen. Roca's administration. Railroads were constructed in all directions, vast areas of land were opened to colonization, and the country was never more prosperous. The education of the masses was not forgotten. In 1884, Gen. Roca inaugurated fourteen public school buildings in the city of Buenos

Aires, and in 1886, he inaugurated forty more. These buildings can be advantageously compared with any used for the same purpose in Europe or America.

In 1886, Gen. Roca was succeeded by Don Miguel Juarez Celman. The financial crisis that came over the country was the cause of the fall of President Celman, the people making him responsible for the hard times they had to bear. A revolution was started to overthrow him, but the movement failed. The pressure of public opinion, however, forced him to resign. He was succeeded by the Vice-President, Don Carlos Pelligrini, whose administration was marked by tact and firmness. Confronted by a financial and political crisis, he was able to carry the country successfully through most trying times.

During the administration of President Juarez Celman, the idea occurred simultaneously to the government of the Argentine Republic and to the government of the Republic of Uruguay to hold a congress for the unification of the South American Republics in all matters concerning patents and trade-marks, private international law, extradition, and other subjects. This congress was held at Montevideo, Uruguay, from August 25, 1888, to February 18, 1889. A short notice of the history and labor of that memorable assembly is given in Appendix F.

On October 12, 1892, President Pelligrini was succeeded by Dr. Luis Saenz Peña.

With reference to the disputed boundaries of the Republic, United States Consul Baker reported to the State Department, December 26, 1892:

The question of limits with Bolivia, Chile, and Brazil still occupies the attention of the Argentine foreign office. In the first case nothing has been yet effected, but the Argentine Government had just sent a minister to Bolivia in the expectation of initiating the preliminaries to a settlement. In the case of Chile, the commissioners of the two countries are now in the field, engaged in tracing and marking the boundary line down the backbone of the Andes. In the case of Brazil, the matter has been definitely referred by the two governments to the President of the United States.

Chapter II.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION AND JUDICIARY.

According to its constitution,* the Argentine Republic has the representative federal form of government. Each of the fourteen Provinces has its own constitution, based upon the principle of representative government, as in the United States.

A Congress composed of two chambers (Senate and Chamber of Deputies) is invested with the national legislative power.

The Chamber of Deputies is composed of representatives elected directly by the people of the provinces and the capital, one for every 20,000 inhabitants or fraction over 10,000.

To the Chamber of Deputies exclusively belongs the initiation of all laws to raise money, as well as those relating to the conscription of troops.

The right to impeach before the Senate, the President, Vice-President, cabinet ministers, judges of the Supreme Court, and those of the inferior courts of the Republic, rests, also, exclusively with the Chamber of Deputies, at the bar of which all accusations against the aforesaid officials must be made.

The Senate is composed of two Senators from each Province, elected by the legislatures of the same by a plurality of votes, and of two Senators from the capital, elected after the same form as that prescribed for the election of the President and Vice-President of the Republic, which form is exactly the same as that of the United States.

The Vice-President of the nation is President of the Senate.

*For text of constitution in English, see Appendix A, page 158.

Each chamber is judge of the election of its members.

The Congress is convened every year, and its sessions last from the 1st of May to the 30th of September. The President of the Republic can prolong its sittings, and can call an extra session of Congress at any time that public exigencies demand it.

Congress fixes the import and export duties; authorizes all laws; fixes the use and sale of national lands, and the annual appropriations needed for the maintenance of the administration; grants subsidies, regulates navigation, coins money, enacts codes, regulates foreign and domestic commerce, establishes courts of justice, approves or disapproves the treaties made with other nations, authorizes the Executive to declare war or make peace, fixes the forces by land and water, declares in state of siege one or more places of the country, and, in a word, makes all the laws necessary to put in operation the different powers that the constitution establishes.

The President is the chief magistrate of the Republic and has charge of the general administration of the country. He formulates all the rules that are necessary for the operation of the laws, in the formation of which he participates. All laws are sanctioned and promulgated by the President, who is invested with the veto power, which can be overruled only by a two-thirds vote.

The President can commute sentences and pardon those undergoing them. He exercises the *patronato* in the presentations of bishops, concedes the passage or retains all rescripts and bulls from the Holy See, appoints and removes his ministers, and, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints the judges of the Supreme Court and those of inferior courts, diplomatic ministers, governors of territories, and officers of the army and navy above the rank of colonel. All other officers and officials, the President appoints and promotes without the consent of the Senate.

The cabinet is composed of five ministers, to wit: Minister of the Interior, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Finance, Min-

ister of Justice, Worship, and Education, and Minister of War and Navy.

The Minister of the Interior supervises the following departments, bureaus, etc.: Post and Telegraph Department, department of public works, department of agriculture, bureau of National lands and colonies, maritime prefecture and subprefectures, territorial governments, etc.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has under his control, besides the legations and consulates in other countries, the bureau of immigration and the *lazaretos* (where immigrants coming from infected ports are kept).

The Minister of Finance supervises the national treasury, the national credit, the bureau of accounts, the mint, the bureau of statistics, the bureau of public revenue, the custom-houses, etc.

The Minister of Justice, Worship, and Education has the supervision of the universities in Buenos Aires and Cordoba, the normal schools, the national board of education, the Astronomical Observatory of Cordoba, the National Library, the National Museum, the National Archives, etc.

The Minister of War and Navy supervises the War and Navy Departments, their different bureaus, the naval academy, the military academy, the national sanitary department, the military hospitals, etc.

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court of Justice, composed of five judges and one attorney-general, and in the inferior federal courts, of which there are two in the capital and one in the capital of each of the fourteen provinces.

The Supreme Court and the other federal courts have jurisdiction over all constitutional cases, over those relating to ambassadors, ministers, and foreign consuls, and to admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, as well as over those cases to which the nation is a party, and over the settlement of disputes between the Provinces.

Under the constitution, the Provinces reserve all rights not

delegated to the Federal Government. The governors of Provinces are held to be natural agents of the National Government to compel obedience to the constitution and the national laws.

Although the constitution of the Argentine Republic has been modeled after that of the United States, there are some points which deserve special mention.

The President, who as it has been seen, is elected in precisely the same manner as in the United States, can not be successively reelected, and his term of office is six years. All his decrees, proclamations, etc., must be countersigned by a cabinet minister, or else they are valueless. Thus the constitution makes the cabinet ministers responsible for all the acts of the President, who can not take any measure or make any appointment in which he is not supported by them. The members of the cabinet can answer questions and take part in the debates of the House and Senate, although they are not members of either body, nor does an adverse vote on any measure of the Government carry with it a change in the cabinet, as is the case in France and England.

Congress has the power to legislate for all the Provinces, enacting codes to be applied in all of them, thus securing uniformity of legislation. The Provinces reserve the right to elect their own judges as well as the other officials that their local constitutions demand.

All Federal and provincial judges are appointed for life and cannot be removed unless they are impeached and condemned. Unlike the United States, where each State is divided into Congressional districts, each Province in the Argentine Republic constitutes an electoral district, sending as many Representatives to Congress as its population entitles it to. The people select by vote a list of candidates for Congress, the object being to secure the services of men well known throughout the Province.

Senators hold office for nine years and Representatives for four. Governors of Provinces can not be elected Representatives or Senators while holding office.

Every two years, elections occur for one-half of the members of the House of Representatives, and every three years, for one-third of the Senate.

The capital of the nation is under the immediate jurisdiction of Congress and of the Executive, who appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, the mayor of the city, known as the "*Intendente Municipal*." His term of office is two years and he can be reëlected. The municipal council, composed of two members from each parish, elected by the people, perform the same functions as the aldermen of American cities.

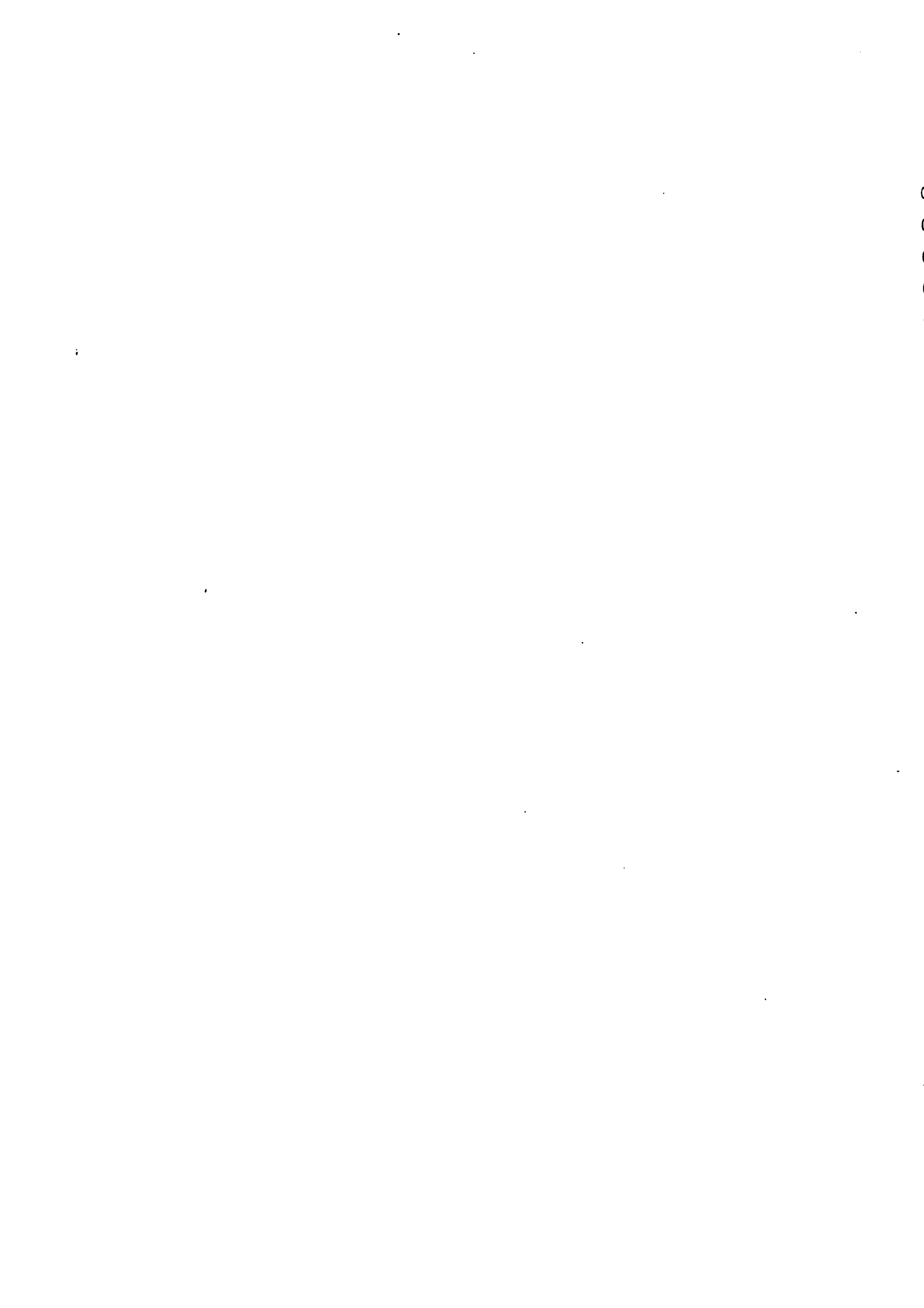
The administration of justice is in the hands of *alcaldes*, justices of the peace, courts of peace, market judges, judges of first instance, and courts of appeal.

The *alcaldes* are appointed by the municipality, their term of office being one year. They decide cases in which the amount involved does not exceed \$50. From their decision, appeals can be made to the justices of the peace. These decide civil and commercial cases in which the amount involved varies between \$50 and \$2,500. Their decisions are final in cases not exceeding \$100, but in other cases, appeals can be made before the courts of peace (composed of three members), of which there are two in the capital. The proceedings are verbal, in the first as well as in the second instance, in cases settled before the *alcaldes*, judges, and courts of peace. The justices of the peace and the members of the courts of peace are appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

In each of the "*Mercados de frutos*" (places where wool, hides, and the products of the soil are sold) there is one "*Juez de Mercado*" who decides cases relating to the sale of cattle, wool, cereals, payment of freight, weights and measures, etc.

There is also a court of second instance composed of three judges, before whom appeals can be made from the decisions of the *juez de mercado*.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, BUENOS AIRES.



The national judges of first instance are the following: Four civil judges, two commercial judges, two criminal judges, and one correctional judge, all of whom are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. There are two courts of appeal, one in civil matters, and the other in criminal, commercial, and correctional matters. These courts decide finally cases that come under their jurisdiction. Each court is composed of the president and four associate judges. The death penalty can not be imposed unless all the members of the court are present and their decision is unanimous. The members of the court are appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. Of the two federal judges of the Capital, one exercises the criminal jurisdiction and the other the commercial. The civil jurisdiction is exercised by both, alternating every month.

The federal judges decide, in the first instance, constitutional cases, civil cases in which the parties are a citizen and a foreigner, and those cases in which one of the parties is domiciled in the Capital and the other in one of the Provinces; cases where one of the parties is a foreign consul, contraband cases, and cases of crimes committed on the high seas, when the ships in which they were committed come directly to the port of the Capital.

The public prosecution is exercised before the courts of the Capital by a fiscal from the courts of appeal, and by four fiscal agents before the judges of first instance. Minors and incapacitated persons have two defenders, and the poor and absent six official defenders. No one can be convicted without being heard.

The governors of national territories are appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate; their term of office being three years. A secretary countersigns the signatures of the governors. Among the functions of the governors, is that of appointing justices of the peace for those districts whose population does not exceed 1,000 inhabitants. The justices of the peace in the other districts are elected by the people. These jus-

tices decide cases in which the amount involved does not exceed \$100, and also those where the time of imprisonment does not exceed four days. Other cases are decided by a *juez letrado*, appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Those districts whose population exceeds 1,000 inhabitants have the right to elect a municipal council, composed of five members.

The national territories, whose population exceeds 30,000 inhabitants, have the right to elect a legislature, composed of delegates from the municipal districts—one member for every 2,000 inhabitants or fraction thereof above 1,500 inhabitants, their term of office being three years. When a territory acquires a population of 60,000 inhabitants, it acquires with it the right to be declared a Province of the Republic.

The legislative power of the Province of Buenos Aires is vested in an assembly, divided into two chambers, one of Deputies and the other of senators. The deputies are elected by the people, one for every 10,000 inhabitants and fraction thereof above 5,000. The number of deputies can never exceed one hundred. Their term of office is two years and the election of half of the members of the chamber of deputies occurs every year. The chamber of senators consists of one for every 20,000 inhabitants or fraction thereof above 10,000 inhabitants. The number of senators can not exceed fifty. Their term of office is three years, and the election of one-third of their number takes place every year. The sessions of both chambers last from the 1st day of May to the 31st of August, the governor having the power to prolong their sittings and convoke them in extraordinary sessions.

The term of office of the governor and vice-governor, who are elected by the people, is three years, and they are not eligible for the following term. Three ministers, the minister of state, the minister of finance, and the minister of public works, countersign the signatures of the governor.

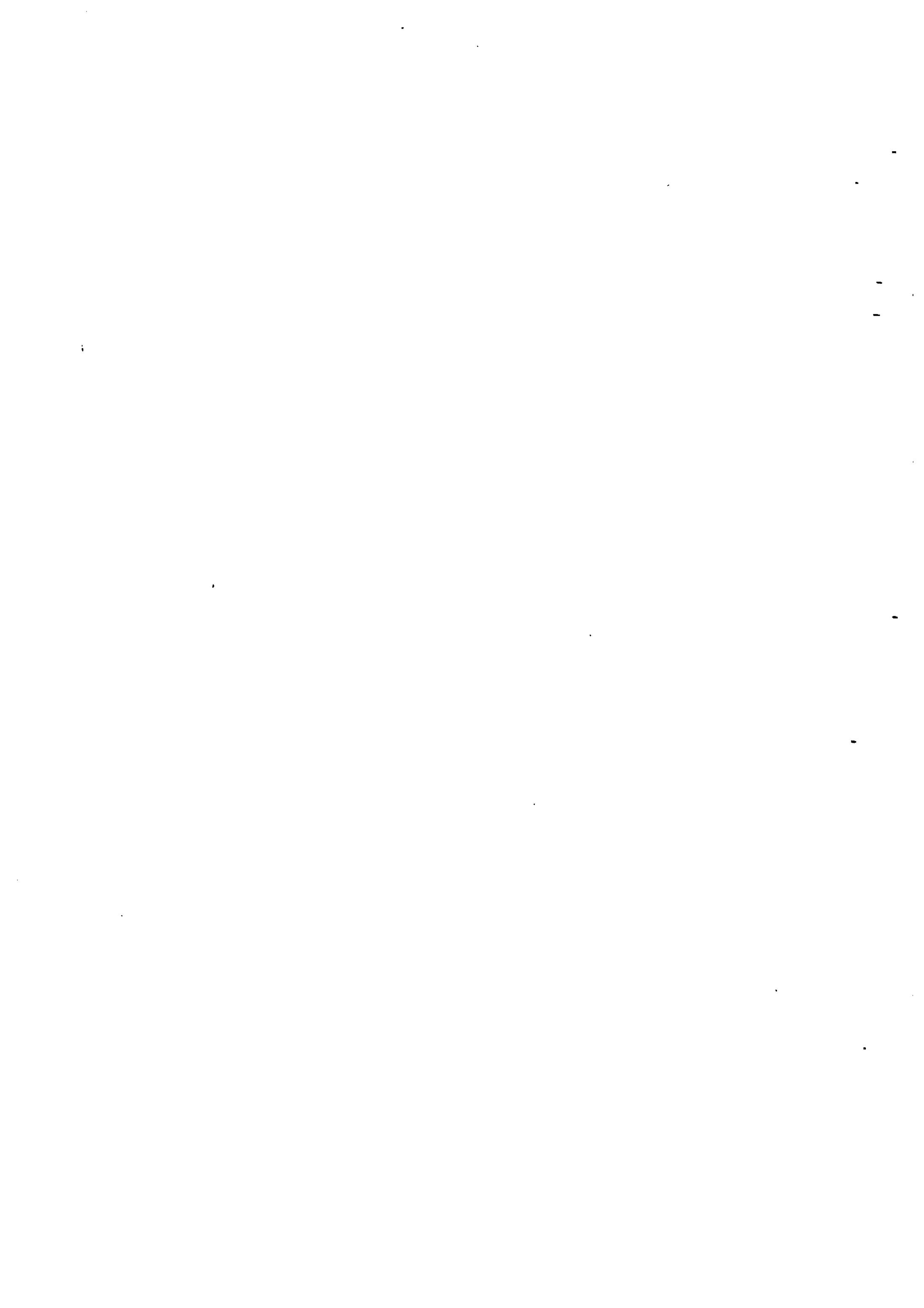
The judicial power is vested in a supreme court, a court of

appeal, and other courts and judges established by the constitution of the Province. At the present time, the judicial division of the Province of Buenos Aires, is as follows:

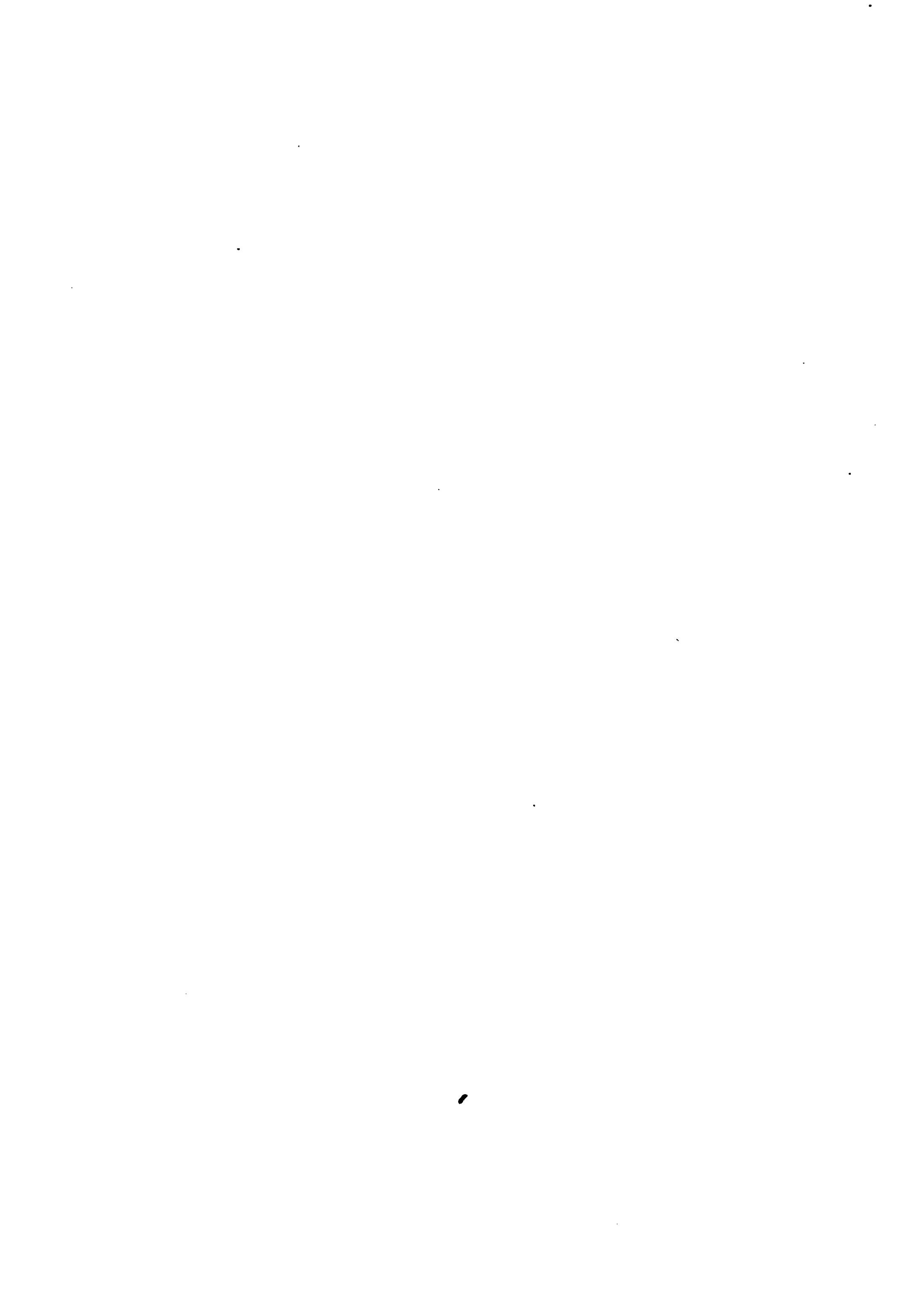
In the city of La Plata, capital of the Province, there is a court of appeals, a court of first instance in civil and commercial matters, and a court of first instance in criminal matters. All these courts have jurisdiction over the department of the capital and over forty-three other departments. Similar courts are established in the cities of Mercedes, San Nicolas, and Dolores, with jurisdiction over the remaining departments.

Each of the eighty-six departments into which the Province is divided has a justice of the peace, whose functions are purely judicial, the local government of the department being left to the municipalities.

The constitutions of the other Provinces of the Republic are similar to that of the Province of Buenos Aires.



ROCKING STONE OF TANDIL.



governments comprise the whole of Patagonia), and the territorial government of Tierra del Fuego.

JUJUY.

A brief description of the different provinces will commence with Jujuy, situated in the extreme northwest of the Republic, Although the mountainous west is unfit for agricultural pursuits. there are many fertile valleys in the eastern part of Jujuy in which, among other products, wheat, tobacco, sugar cane, and rice are abundantly cultivated. This region is also noted for its immense forests and great abundance of water. The area of the province is 27,000 square miles and its population about 100,000 inhabitants.

Jujuy is very rich in all classes of minerals, especially gold. In an official report, made in the year 1886, the following is to be found regarding the condition of the mining industry of the Province:*

It can be said that the mining industry is practically abandoned, notwithstanding the richness and extension of the mineral deposits. With the very deficient and primitive washing system in use, it is calculated that the annual production of gold extracted is over 200 pounds in weight. There is now a proposition awaiting the action of the legislature asking for the privilege to extract monthly 2,000 tons of the auriferous sands, to cover nearly one-third of the territory of the Province. The Government would get \$6 Premium for every ton extracted. In the auriferous sands, not only gold is found but also fine metals and even precious stones, that help to pay the great expense of transporting the sand to Europe, where it is washed.

At the close of the year 1890, one hundred and ten mines were known to exist in Jujuy, of which seventy were of gold, thirty of silver, five of copper, one of mercury, and four of silver and copper mixed. Salt, asphalt, and petroleum are also to be found in great quantities.

Jujuy, being already connected with Buenos Aires by railroad, is only awaiting the beneficial action of capital and immigration to develop into one of the most prosperous provinces of the Republic. The capital of the Province is Jujuy, a city of about 10,000

* See Appendix E. Mines and Mining Laws, p. 433.

inhabitants. It has one national college, one normal school for girls, seven public schools, two banks, a custom-house, etc., and is in railroad communication with Buenos Aires.

SALTA.

The Province of Salta is situated to the south of Jujuy, and has an area of 45,000 square miles and 200,000 inhabitants. In its organic configuration, it is similar to the Province of Jujuy, being mountainous in some parts and having also some very fertile regions in which the pastoral and agricultural industries flourish. Great, too, are the mineral resources of this Province. Gold, silver, and copper are found in different parts of Salta; also salt, sulphate of lime, kaolin, coal, asphalt, and petroleum. But, as in Jujuy, the mining industry is practically abandoned, the people devoting themselves from preference to raising cattle and sheep and cultivating the products of the soil, such as wheat, maize, rice, tobacco, sugar cane, etc.

The city of Salta, the capital of the Province, has over 20,000 inhabitants. It has one national college, one normal school for girls, ten public schools, a hospital, a custom-house, two banks, etc., and it is in railroad communication with Buenos Aires.

TUCUMAN.

South of Salta, is to be found the most picturesque Province of the Argentine Republic, the most densely populated, and one of the richest. It is the small Province of Tucuman, with an area of only 13,000 square miles and 150,000 inhabitants. It is called the "Garden of the Republic," on account of its beautiful scenery.

The principal industry is the cultivation of the sugar cane, of which there were at the end of 1891, 56,833 acres under cultivation, while the previous year, there were only 36,536 acres. The 56,833 acres produced 110,000,000 pounds of sugar and 2,500,000 gallons of alcohol. With better machinery, it is calculated that

the production would have been 202,400,000 pounds of sugar, instead of 110,000,000.

Wheat yields about 17 bushels per acre; maize, 28 bushels per acre; rice, 48 bushels per acre, and tobacco, 760 pounds per acre. Besides these Products, Tucuman exports to the other Provinces great quantities of timber, leather, cheese, oranges, lemons, etc.

Although the Province is also rich in mineral resources, these have not yet received much attention. The breeding of sheep and cattle is also a secondary industry, there not being in the province over 100,000 sheep and 300,000 head of cattle.

The city of Tucuman is the seat of provincial authority, and has over 40,000 inhabitants. It has one national college, a normal school for young men, and thirty elementary schools, two banks, two hospitals, a theater, several public libraries, several hotels, etc. It is, like the capitals of all the other Provinces, in railroad communication with Buenos Aires. The city of Tucuman is, in one respect, the Philadelphia of the Argentine Republic, the declaration of independence having been made in that city on the 9th of July, 1816. The house in which the Congress convened is kept in perfect order, no alterations having been made to the hall in which the declaration was signed.

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO.

The Province of Santiago del Estero is situated to the south of Salta, to the east of Tucuman and Catamarca, to the north of Cordoba and Santa Fé and the territory of El Chaco. It is more than double the size of Tucuman, its area being 31,500 square miles, but its population is only 250,000. With the exception of Guacayan Hill, which is about 1,000 feet in height, the whole Province constitutes a vast plain, slightly inclined from west to east.

In 1890, there were in Santiago del Estero 700,000 head of cattle, 125,000 horses, 30,000 mules, 500,000 sheep, 600,000 goats,

and 15,000 hogs. The cultivated area was distributed as follows: Wheat, 37,000 acres; maize, 74,000; lucerne, 14,826; sugar cane, 2,471; grapes, 741; miscellaneous, 37,000. One of the principal industries of Santiago del Estero is the sawing of its magnificent woods. There are over two hundred steam sawing mills. Over 80 per cent of the area of the province is covered with rich forests.

The capital of the Province, named also Santiago del Estero, is a pretty city, with very good public and private buildings, lighted by electricity. Its population is about 15,000. It has one national college, one normal school for girls, ten public schools, several libraries, a theater, etc.

CATAMARCA.

The Province of Catamarca is situated to the south of Salta and Tucuman, to the west of Salta, Tucuman, Santiago del Estero, and Cordoba, to the north of the Province of La Rioja, and to the east of Chile. Its area is 31,500 square miles, and its population 150,000. The Province is mostly mountainous, being level only in the southeast. In the valleys, maize, wheat, potatoes, barley, several fruits (especially oranges and figs), lucerne, and grapes, are successfully cultivated. The breeding of cattle and the dairy industry also occupy the people. A great many cattle are fattened in Catamarca and exported to Chile. In 1890, there were in Catamarca, 200,000 cattle, 120,000 sheep, 150,000 horses, 50,000 mules, 170,000 goats, and 5,000 hogs.

Among the other resources of Catamarca, the gold, silver, and copper mines deserve special mention. The mine of Piliciao, for example, is very important. Salt, coal, malachite, kaolin, sulphate of lime, alum, etc., are also found in Catamarca.

The city of Catamarca, the capital of the Province, is situated on the banks of the del Valle River, and its population is about 10,000 inhabitants. It has some notable public buildings, one

national college, two normal schools, one for young men and the other for girls, and several elementary schools.

LA RIOJA.

The Province of La Rioja is bounded on the north and east by Catamarca, on the south by San Juan and San Luis, and on the west by Chile. Its area is 31,500 square miles and its population over 100,000 inhabitants. The Province is very similar to Catamarca. It is mountainous in the west and center and level in the east. Maize, wheat, lucerne, oranges, figs, and olives are successfully cultivated. The gold, silver, and copper mines, situated near Famatina and Chilecito, constitute the principal source of wealth of the Province. La Rioja is also rich in coal, kaolin, and a great variety of other minerals. Cattle, sheep, goats, etc., are bred, and cattle are also fattened in La Rioja and exported to Chile.

The capital of the Province is the city of La Rioja, of about 10,000 inhabitants. It is surrounded by a luxuriant orange plantation that gives it a picturesque aspect. It has one national college, one normal school for girls, and ten elementary schools.

SAN JUAN.

The Province of San Juan is bounded on the north and east by La Rioja, on the south by Mendoza, and on the west by Chile. Its area is 29,700 square miles and its population 150,000. It is, like the other Andine Provinces, rich in mineral resources, which have not yet been worked to the extent that they deserve. Gold, silver, copper, coal, malachite, kaolin, iron, salt, sulphate of lime, etc., are found in San Juan. The principal industry, however, is agriculture. Wheat and maize are raised, but the cultivation of lucerne, necessary to fatten the great number of cattle exported to Chile, is most profitable. The cultivation of grapes is also a very remunerative industry, the wines of San Juan

being sold throughout the Republic. The total value of the cattle, sheep, horses, mules, goats, etc., of San Juan, is estimated to amount to \$2,500,000.

The capital of the Province is the city of San Juan, situated on the banks of the river of the same name. Its population is about 15,000, and it has two banks, one national college, two normal schools, a national school of mining engineers, and fifteen public schools.

MENDOZA.

The Province of Mendoza is bounded on the north by San Juan, on the east by San Luis and the territorial government of La Pampa, on the south by the territorial government of Nancuquen, and on the west by the Andes, that separate it from Chile. Its area is 54,000 square miles and its population 200,000. Mendoza is mountainous only in its western part, being level in the center and east, where the soil is very rich, and where maize, wheat, lucerne, olives, and several classes of fruits (especially peaches and grapes) are extensively cultivated. The wines of Mendoza, its olives, dried grapes, and dried figs are sold throughout the Republic.

Like the rest of the Andine Provinces, Mendoza is rich in mineral resources. The Uspallata copper mines are very important, and gold, silver, coal, iron, salt, asphalt, petroleum, mineral waters, etc., are also found in this province.

At the close of the year 1888, Mendoza had 180,000 cattle, 45,000 horses, 120,000 sheep, the total value of the live stock being estimated at \$2,000,000. Over 50,000 head of cattle are annually exported to Chile from this province.

The city of Mendoza, the seat of the provincial government, has now about 25,000 inhabitants. In 1861, it was almost completely destroyed by an earthquake, over 10,000 persons perishing under the ruins. A great part of the inhabitants were at mass

when the earthquake came, as that sad event happened during Holy Week. The ruins of the old city are yet visible, the new city having been built alongside of it.

Mendoza has several tramway lines, its streets are wide and well paved, it has some very pretty parks, and the city presents, in general, a most pleasant aspect. It has one national college, two normal schools, one agricultural school, and twenty public schools. It can be reached by railroad from Buenos Aires in about thirty hours.

SAN LUIS.

The long and narrow Province of San Luis is bounded on the north by La Rioja, on the east by Cordoba, on the south by the territorial government of La Pampa, and on the west by Mendoza. Its area is 18,000 square miles and its population 100,000. San Luis is mountainous in its northern part, but level in the south. Mining is its principal industry, the Province being very rich in gold, silver, copper, iron, malachite, etc. Wheat, maize, barley, potatoes, lucerne, grapes, etc., are raised, but only for home consumption. In 1888, there were in this Province 480,000 cattle, 110,000 horses, 240,000 sheep, the value of the live stock being estimated at \$4,200,000.

The capital of the Province is the city of San Luis, situated on the banks of the Chorrillo stream, and its population is about 10,000. It has one national college, one normal school, and ten elementary schools. Four daily newspapers are published in this city.

CORDOBA.

The Province of Cordoba is situated in the heart of the Republic, and is the second in size and population, coming after Buenos Aires. It is bounded on the north by Santiago del Estero, on the east by Santa Fé, on the south by Buenos Aires and the territorial government of La Pampa, and on the west by San Luis,

La Rioja, and Catamarca. Its area is 54,000 square miles and its population is 400,000.

The general aspect of the province is that of a plain, slightly inclined from west to east. Its soil is equally adapted to the agricultural, mining, and grazing industries. The southern part of the Province is especially given to breeding cattle, horses, and mules. In the center and north, large flocks of sheep and goats are bred. In the valleys of the west, and along the courses of the different rivers and streams, excellent wheat and very good fruits are raised. The mountainous part of the northwest is rich in copper, silver, and gold, but especially in marble and an excellent quality of lime.

In 1890, there were in Cordoba 1,298,000 cattle, 256,000 horses, 11,386,000 sheep, and 370,000 goats; the total value of the live stock being \$19,500,000.

In 1891, the cultivated area of the Province was distributed in the following manner: Wheat, 140,000 acres; maize, 340,000; lucern, 51,000 acres. In 1886, there were in tobacco, 63,000 acres; beans, 50,828; barley, 42,000; sweet potatoes, 41,000; potatoes, 30,665; chick-peas, 9,884; miscellaneous, 74,130.

The industrial production for 1891 was \$4,000,000, distributed as follows: Flour, \$1,500,000; lime, \$500,000; cement, \$4,500; bricks, \$350,000; hides and leather, \$305,918; wine, \$12,000; alcohol, \$20,000; beer, \$500,000; artificial ice, \$5,000; vermicelli, \$36,000; salt, \$10,870; minerals, \$350,000; belt making, \$30,000; textures, \$20,000; embroideries in gold, \$25,000; candles, grease, and soap, \$30,000; butter and cheese, \$30,000; candies, \$10,000; dried fruits, \$2,000; boots and shoes, \$220,000; pottery, \$5,000; cut stone, \$20,000; cut wood, \$200,000.

The total productions for 1891 were—

	Dollars.
Pastoral.....	9, 500, 000
Agricultural.....	6, 800, 000
Mining.....	200. 000
	<hr/>
Total.....	16, 500, 000

The city of Cordoba, the capital of the Province, is situated on the right bank of the Rio Primero. The census taken in 1887 showed that it had at that time, 66,247 inhabitants. It was in this city that the first national fair was held in the year 1871. In 1869, Cordoba was already in railroad communication with Buenos Aires. The University of Cordoba, established in 1813, is, after that of Lima, the oldest in South America. There is also a National Academy of Science, an astronomical observatory, established in 1871, the National Meteorologic Institute, one national college, two normal schools, and quite a number of elementary schools. In this city, which has all the modern improvements, such as sewers, electric light, running water, tramways, well paved streets, handsome parks, fine public and private buildings and residences, twenty newspapers and reviews are now published.

SANTA FÉ.

The very prosperous Province of Santa Fé is situated east of Cordoba, south of the territory of El Chaco, west of Corrientes and Entre Rios, and north of Buenos Aires. Its area is 18,000 square miles and its population is 300,000, of which at least 100,000 are foreigners.

Santa Fé's soil is especially adapted for agricultural and grazing purposes. Many are the agricultural colonies of this Province, and the following statement will show their importance and rapid increase:

Year.	Colonies.	Area.
		<i>Acres.</i>
1884	90	2, 560, 000
1889	205	6, 333, 467
1890	217	6, 822, 506
1891	253	6, 963, 278

These figures show the colonies established under the laws of colonization, very liberal in their nature. The land is sold by the

Government, or private land owners, in portions of $82\frac{1}{2}$ acres, to be paid for in three years, at a price that varies from \$600 to \$2,000, according to the location. There are many more colonies established entirely by individual efforts; these colonies covered an area, in 1891, of over 2,965,200 acres.

The greater portion of the land is used for the cultivation of wheat and maize, while lucerne, limes, peanuts, etc., come next.

In 1891, the various colonies in the Province had under cultivation: wheat, 1,320,000 acres; maize, 150,000; linseed, 55,000; lucerne, 52,000; sugar cane, 21,000; sundry crops, 152,000; besides 5,250,000 acres under pasture. During the same year, eight new flouring mills were erected in the Province.

In 1888, there were in Santa Fé 2,300,000 cattle, 530,000 horses and 2,900,000 sheep. A census taken the same year showed that in all the Province there were 3,328 business houses and 1,734 industrial establishments.

The capital of the Province is the city of Santa Fé, situated on the banks of the river of the same name, which is a branch of the Paraná. Its population is about 20,000. It has one normal school, two large Catholic schools, and quite a number of elementary schools.

The principal city of the Province is the port of Rosario, on the Paraná River. Its population is now nearly 100,000. Being in fluvial and railroad communication with all the Republic, many of the products exported from, and imported into, the Provinces situated to the north of Buenos Aires are exported and imported by way of Rosario, which is easily reached by all seagoing ships, the Paraná River being navigable for them. Rosario is a city which has all the modern improvements, and the aggregate capital of its banks amounts to \$8,000,000.

CORRIENTES.

The Province of Corrientes is situated in the northeast of the Republic. It is bounded on the north by Paraguay, on the east

by the territory of Misiones and the Republic of Uruguay, on the south by Entre Rios, and on the west by Santa Fé. Its area is 54,000 square miles and its population 300,000. Corrientes abounds in lakes and streams that make its soil especially adapted to agricultural and grazing purposes. Among other products, sugar cane, cotton, tobacco, wheat, and maize are extensively cultivated. Corrientes is also very rich in hard woods, of which it has immense forests.

In 1891, the total value of the cattle and horses of the Province amounted to \$15,000,000. Its agricultural products in 1891 amounted to \$1,100,000 and its pastoral productions to \$6,700,000.

The capital is the city of Corrientes, situated on the left bank of the Paraná River, at a distance of 40 kilometers from the confluence of the Paraná and Paraguay rivers. It is a port of considerable activity in traffic. As far back as the year 1886, 7,229 steam and sailing vessels, with 666,712 tons of cargo, entered and cleared the port of Corrientes. In 1887, its population was 20,000. The city has one national college, one normal school, and a number of elementary schools. In the neighborhood of the city several private shipyards exist, in which sailing ships are built of wood brought from El Chaco. These ships are known to last many years on account of the great resistance of the wood employed in their construction.

ENTRE RIOS.

The Province of Entre Rios is bounded on the north by Corrientes, on the east by Uruguay, on the south by Buenos Aires, and on the west by Santa Fé, which it resembles in many respects. Its area is 45,000 square miles and its population 300,000. This Province has of late made great progress in agriculture, which is especially favored by the government of the Province, which sells land to settlers on the same plan adopted in Santa Fé. In 1880, there were 32 agricultural colonies—a number that in 1885 had increased to 54 and in 1891 to 122. While the cultivated area in

1887 was only 248,411 acres, in 1891 it had increased to 855,000 acres.

It is claimed that the wheat of Entre Rios is the best in the world. This explains that while in 1887 there were only cultivated 166,348 acres of wheat, the number in 1891 had increased to 513,968. In 1891, there were also under cultivation 168,028 acres of maize, 85,960 of lucerne, 10,000 of barley, 9,800 of flax, 7,350 of grapes, 825 of tobacco, 6,630 of peanuts, 11,703 of fruit trees, and 49,420 of miscellaneous products.

In 1890, there were in Entre Rios 4,100,000 cattle, 4,900,000 sheep, and 720,000 horses. In the same year, about 400,000 cattle were slaughtered in the nineteen *saladeros* of the Province.

The capital is the city of Paraná, which was the capital of the Republic from 1852 to 1861. Its population is 20,000. All the ships that ply on the Paraná River stop at the city of Paraná. It has one national college, one normal school, and a number of elementary schools.

BUENOS AIRES.

The Province of Buenos Aires, the most important of all, is bounded on the north by Entre Rios, Santa Fé, and Cordoba, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the territory of La Pampa and the Province of Cordoba. Its area is 63,000 square miles and its population 1,500,000.

With the exception of a few hills in the southern part of the Province, it presents the aspect of a general plain, with many small lakes, crossed and recrossed with streams that constitute a natural system of irrigation. Its soil is principally adapted to grazing purposes, although of late, agriculture has also made great progress. In 1891, there were in the province 70,000,000 sheep; the cattle numbered 9,600,000, valued at \$50,000,000; and the horses 1,860,000, valued at \$10,000,000, the value of all amounting to \$135,000,000.

Without counting the city of La Plata, capital of the Province,

the value of the pastoral and agricultural industries in 1891 was estimated to be \$341,000,000. In 1886, the value of the land, sheep, cattle, and horses of the Province of Buenos Aires, exception being made of La Plata, amounted to about \$700,000,000. The cultivated area, in 1891, was 3,420,000 acres. It was distributed as follows: Maize, 1,610,000 acres; wheat, 1,160,000; linseed, 100,000; lucerne, 200,000; barley, 40,000; potatoes, 60,000. The total value of the crop of 1891 was \$33,000,000.

A great quantity of maize is employed by the different distilleries established in the Province, a fact which contributed to make the crop too small for the internal needs of the province. The rapid increase of the cultivated area has, of late, remedied this evil, permitting wheat, maize, and other cereals to be exported from Buenos Aires as well as from other Provinces.

In 1885, the nineteen *saladeros* then in existence slaughtered 243,375 head of cattle, 200,000 horses, and 200,000 sheep.

Among the principal towns of the Province of Buenos Aires, can be counted the following: Azul, in the south, with about 10,000 inhabitants; the port of Bahia Blanca, with 10,000; Barracas al Sud, alongside of the city of Buenos Aires, from which it is separated by the Riachuelo, 10,000; Charconnés, on the banks of the lake of the same name, 6,000; Chivilcoy, in the southwest, 12,000; Dolores, in the south, 10,000; Mar del Plata, in the south, the best seaside resort of the Republic, with 3,000 permanent inhabitants, at least 10,000 more taking the baths in the summer; Salto, in the northwest, 6,000; San Fernando, a summer resort in the north of Buenos Aires, 5,000 permanent inhabitants; San Nicolas, in the northwest, 15,000; Tandil, in the south, 8,000, and many others of less importance.

The corner stone of La Plata, the capital of the Province of Buenos Aires, was laid on the 19th of November, 1882, in a barren waste situated in the southeastern part of the province, at a distance of 50 kilometers from the city of Buenos Aires, and 8 kilometers

from the village of Ensenada, on the Atlantic. The port of La Plata has been built in Ensenada, and is in communication with the city by means of a railroad and a canal, navigable by sea-going ships.

An idea of the wonderful growth of La Plata can be gathered from the fact that, in less than three years from the date of its foundation, its population reached 30,000, and there were, besides the public buildings, of which mention will be made later, 3,000 brick and stone houses built, and 631 in the course of construction.

The value of real estate subject to taxation was then estimated to be \$20,000,000. The public buildings alone, however, have cost about \$40,000,000.

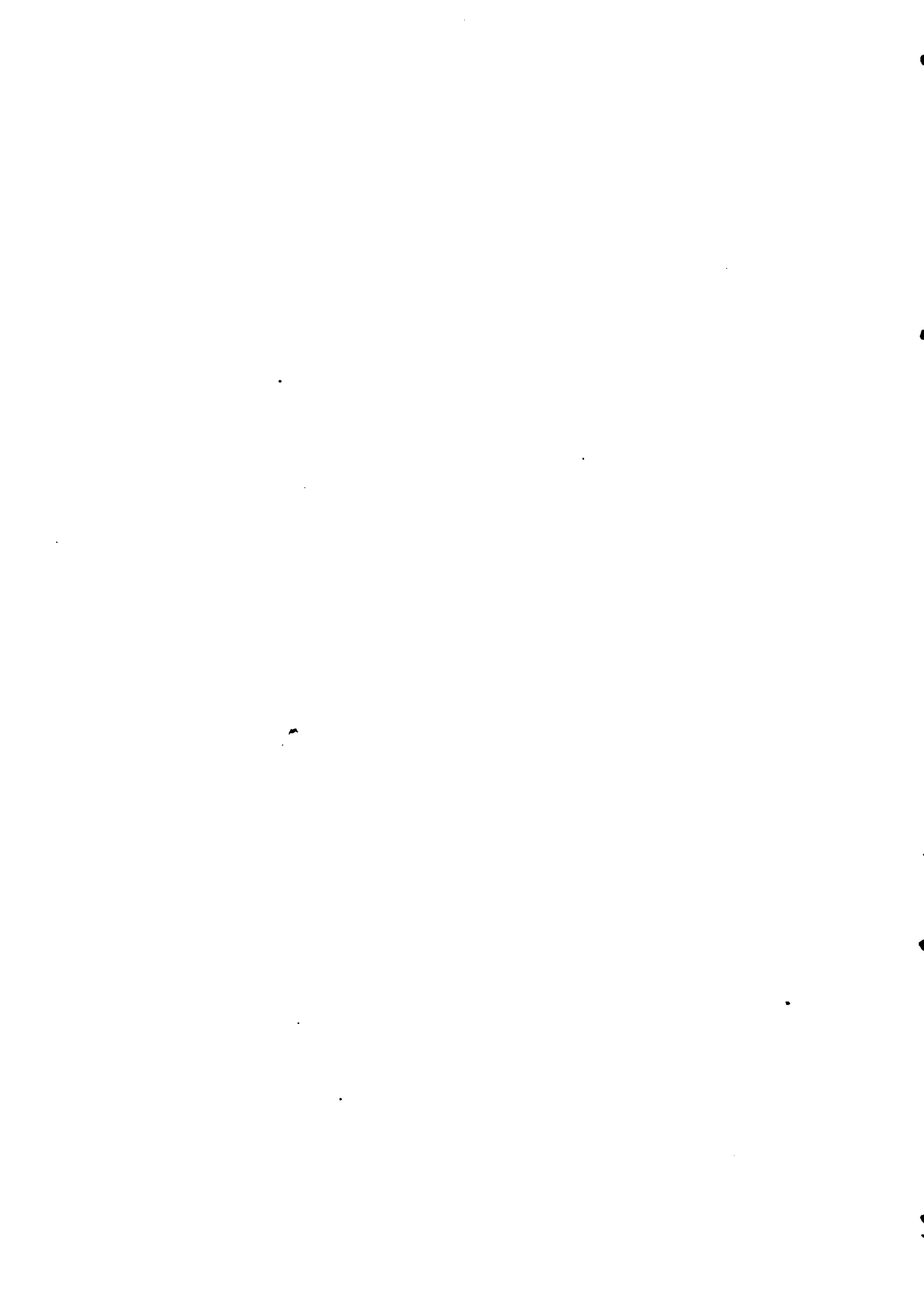
The city is divided into blocks of 120 meters on each side that are separated from each other by diagonal avenues 30 meters wide, or streets 18 meters wide. It is laid out on the same plan as that of Washington, D. C. Besides the ventilation afforded by its wide avenues and streets, the city has twenty-three public squares.

Among the prominent public buildings, the following deserve especial mention: The government house; the treasury department; the capitol; the municipal building or city hall; the police department; the Provincial Bank; the Hypothecary Provincial Bank; the bourse; the department of engineers; the department of justice; the museum and public library; the astronomical observatory; the Great Central Railroad station, which connects La Plata with the rest of the Republic; the arch of entry into the park of Buenos Aires; three very handsome churches, two theaters, the race course, etc.

The actual population of La Plata is over 70,000. An Englishman writing of La Plata, says:

Nothing in the history of Argentina is more remarkable than the creation of this city. * * * In the short space of two years, in a track of the wilder-

MUNICIPAL BUILDING, LA PLATA.



ness, arose, as if by magic, a city of palaces, "plazas," broad avenues, and parks. * * * The "*Tribunales*" at La Plata are as fine as any law courts in the southern hemisphere. There is a judgment room which they show the visitor, more like a monarch's throne room than a judiciary bench. It has a raised dais, and is gorgeously upholstered in rich crimson plush and gold, has curtains, cushions, and carpets equal to those of Windsor's state apartments.

There are buildings in which are situated the *Ministerio de Hacienda*, the *Ministerio de Gobierno*, and the *Ministerio de Obros Públicas*, with its long marble corridors, tessellated courtyards, adorned with fountains, palms, and subtropical plants; the Hypothecary Bank and the Provincial Bank, with their lofty and spacious entrance halls, wide marble staircases, stained-glass windows and sumptuously furnished offices, which make our windowless Bank of England look like some grim and dismal old jail.

From the ships lying at anchor in the roads, from the train rushing through the camp westward and southward, from horseback on the circumjacent plains, one beholds, as darkness falls upon the earth, a sudden and brilliant illumination; it is the electric lights of the fairy city.

We shall not soon forget our own astonishment when we first beheld the lights of La Plata. We had been shooting all day in the neighborhood of Punta Lara, and were making our way, toward evening, in the direction of Pereira station on the Ensenada line. There was no moon, and almost suddenly, night overtook us; and then, more suddenly still, as we turned a bend in the road, there burst upon our astonished gaze a dazzling blaze of light, and we thought we must at least have stumbled upon fairyland. We turned our horses' heads toward the light, entered the enchanted city, stayed all night and the next day, and were never afterwards tired of visiting and studying this wonderful city, this dream of marble halls and boulevards.

Chapter IV

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS AND THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Concerning the development of the territories, United States Consul Baker, of Buenos Aires, says (December, 1892):

In spite of the financial condition of the country, I am able to report that the national territories—all now organized under territorial government—have, during the last year, exhibited a very marked improvement in all the elements of wealth and population. All through the vast plains of the southwest, there has been a steady movement of population. New *estancias* have been opened and wired; and cattle, sheep, and horses are now grazing and increasing in numbers where a year or two ago there was nothing but vacant pampa and outlying desert. The more intimately we become acquainted with the southwestern portion of the country—extending down from the Province of Mendoza, along the foothills or the Cordilleras—the fewer appear to be the obstacles in the way of its being able to support a large population and an unlimited amount of stock; and all the available lands in those regions are being rapidly taken up by hardy adventurers, many of them from the northern countries of Europe. The territories in the northern portion of the Republic also show signs of gratifying development and are moving forward to the days of better things. The great drawback in the way with all the territories is the impossibility just at present of receiving any such assistance and material aid from the General Government as their necessities require in respect to local administration and better means of intercommunication.

MISIONES.

The territorial government of Misiones is bounded on the north, east, and south by Brazil and on the west and southwest by Paraguay and the Province of Corrientes. Its area is 23,932 square

miles and its population 50,000. In the last century, the Jesuit Fathers established in the south of Misiones many colonies, from which they derived great profits. The population of their charge was estimated to be 100,000. This part of Misiones is noted for the richness of its soil. An Italian writer, Signor Guillermo Godio, who has made a personal visit to Misiones, says:

It will be difficult for me to make my countrymen believe how exuberantly rich is the soil of Misiones, where the vines fructify twice a year, while in Italy it takes five; where I have seen *mandioca* of more than 3 feet in height; where sweet potatoes of more than 30 pounds' weight are grown, and where tomatoes and *ajies* are grown all the year round. Nobody will believe when I say the sugar cane and rice are grown without any artificial irrigation, the dew of the night sufficing for this purpose; that I have seen roots from which sprang more than thirty branches of sugar cane; that from 2 pounds of maize seed 15 arrobes (of 25 pounds each) have been produced, and that rice and maize yield two crops a year and beans and peas three.

Another writer, Señor Alejo Peyret, says:

A splendid future awaits Misiones. Most fertile soil, immense forests, numerous rivers and streams, abundant pastures in all the seasons, great yerbales, a most benign climate, absence of all epidemics, the vicinity of the people of Brazil, who would consume its products—all this leads us to say that the Argentine Republic has no other region better suited for colonization.

And Martin de Marcy, the celebrated French writer, says that "to tell the truth about Misiones is to exaggerate."

It is not strange, then, that many people have of late established agricultural colonies in Misiones, where land can be had at very low rates, and where the cultivation of sugar cane, rice, tobacco, wheat, maize, cotton, etc., gives such good results.

The capital of the territory is the city of Posados, on the banks of the Paraná River, which is navigable in all its course through Misiones. Posados has about 6,000 inhabitants, four schools, one theater, two banks, and postal and telegraph facilities, and it will soon be in railroad communication with the rest of the Republic.

FORMOSA.

The territorial government of Formosa is bounded on the north and east by Paraguay, on the south by the territorial government of El Chaco, and on the west by the Province of Salta. Its area is 30,000 square miles and its population about 30,000.

Señor Francisco Latzina, chief of the Argentine National Bureau of Statistics and author of one of the latest and best geographies of the Argentine Republic, wrote as follows regarding Formosa, in 1886:

The territory is only well known on the sides of the rivers Paraguay, Pilcomayo, and Bermejo. A great plain, slightly inclined from the northwest to the southeast, covered with forests, is all that is positively known regarding the physical aspect of the territory. The summer, which lasts during the seven months that intervene between October and June, is the rainy season. The winter, that lasts during the other five months, is generally dry. The rains usually commence in October and end in May. The dew is very abundant during the succeeding months of the year. The mean temperature is approximately $23^{\circ} 5'$ Celsius.

The village of Formosa, on the banks of the stream of the same name, on the right margin of the Paraguay River, is the capital of the territory, with a population of 1,000. In Formosa there is one school and a collectorship of national revenue. The national colony that surrounds the village has an area of 74,130 acres, divided in lots of 247 acres. The population of the colony is 800.

The colony has 225 kilometers of national telegraph lines; 95 kilometers from Bermejo to Formosa, 60 from Formosa to Riacho Inglés, and 70 from Riacho Inglés to Pilcomayo. Recently, Congress has authorized the construction of a railroad from Reconquista (Santa Fé) to Formosa.

EL CHACO.

The territorial government of El Chaco is bounded on the north by the territory of Formosa, on the east by Paraguay and Corrientes, on the west by Salta and Santiago del Estero, and on the south by Santa Fé. Its area is 62,000 square miles and its population about 30,000.

The physical aspect of this territory [says Latzina] is similar to that of Formosa. The side of the Paraná River is inhabited by civilized people, who

cultivate the soil or exploit the forest by means of the so called *abrojes*, while the Indians roam in the interior.

The capital of the territory is Resistencia, on the banks of the Paraná, opposite the city of Corrientes, with a population of 3,000. The village is surrounded by a colony whose area is 111,200 acres, divided in lots of 247 acres. Resistencia has one school, and Puerto Bermejo, near the reunion of the Bermejo with the Paraguay River, has another. Puerto Bermejo has about 600 inhabitants. Guaycurú is another village of 500 inhabitants.

In 1884, a military expedition, under the direction of the Secretary of War at that time, Gen. Benjamin Victorica, succeeded in advancing the military frontiers of the territory to the Bermejo River. Alongside of this waterway, there is a series of fortresses, which are in telegraphic communication with each other. In 1886, there were sold in this territory 333,585 acres of land at a total price of \$104,000, which gave for each the average price of 31 cents. Since then, much more land has been sold to settlers by the national government.

In 1887, authority was granted to build a railroad from Resistencia to Fortagal, on the boundary of the province of Salta and Bolivia, a railroad which would cross El Chaco from east to west.

LA PAMPA.

On the west of the Province of Buenos Aires, and bounded on the north by Cordoba, San Luis, and Mendoza, and on the south by the territory of Rio Negro, is the territory of La Pampa, with an area of 191,342 square miles and a population of 50,000. Señor Pico, who travelled through the territory, wrote:

A greater part of this territory is not, as is commonly supposed, a plain (pampa) nor a desert. It is not a vast and uniform plain, as is believed, because the topographical accidents, the undulations of ground, the *médanos*, the hills, and the mountains vary the view at every moment, narrowing and breaking the circle of the horizon. Neither can the name of desert be given to an extensive region covered with forests of fruit trees and woods, a land, too, in which grow, and in some places in great abundance, the best pastures, and a land endowed with many lakes and streams.

In the middle of the forests, there are wide spaces, bare of trees, that the natives call *pampas*, plains. Generally, a lake is to be found in these spaces, surrounded by *médanos*, movable sand hills that change their location according to the direction from which the wind blows.

After the military expedition of Gen. Roca, in 1879, that cleared the territory of all wild Indians, subjugating those that until then had resisted the authority of the National Government, the Territory of La Pampa made great progress, many important *estancias*, where great quantities of cattle and sheep are raised, having been established there. In this connection, it is of interest to relate that in 1886, and since then, much more land has been disposed of. There were sold by the National Government 1,788,278 acres, at a total value of \$1,603,375, which gave for each acre the average price of 90 cents.

The capital of the territory is the villlage of General Acha, with a population, in 1886, of 2,000. It has two public schools.

A concession has been granted to build a railroad from Buenos Aires to Chile, passing by General Acha, which will also be in railroad communication with the port of Bahia Blanca.

NEUQUEN.

The territorial government of Neuquen is bounded on the north by Mendoza, on the east and south by the Territory of Rio Negro, and on the west by the Andes, which separate it from Chile. Its area is 42,116 square miles and its population about 30,000.

East of the rivers Neuquen and Collou-Curá, the country is a plain. while on the west, there are quite a number of sierras, ramifications of the Andes. In the extreme southwest of the territory, at the foot of the Andes, lies the beautiful lake of Nahuel-Huapi, known since the last century. The area of this lake is 309 square miles. A great many streams run into the lake, giving it communication with other smaller lakes that surround it. Thirty dif-

ferent islands, covered with the most luxuriant vegetation, are found in the lake, and many species of fish abound. Not far from shore, the depth of the lake is about 1,000 feet. The land adjoining the banks of the lake is very fertile and is watered by many streams.

To the north of Nahuel-Huapi, is to be found Lake Verde. The temperature of its water varies between 35° and 40°, Celsius, and is composed of alkaline carbonates and sulphates, which give very good results in the treatment of diseases of the stomach. About 100 metres from Lake Verde, there is a fountain of ferruginous water, the temperature of which varies between 60° and 95°, Celsius. Besides, there are the mineral waters of Picumleo, Domingo and Chapua. The bathing season commences in December and ends in March.

Since Gen. Villejas, in 1884, reached Nahuel-Huapi, subjugating all the wild Indians of this territory, many people have settled in it, especially Chileans, who cross the Andes for this purpose. The capital of the territory is the village of Chosmalal.

In 1886, there were 114 miles of national telegraph lines, and the other lines necessary to put all the centers of population in communication with each other were being built. In 1891, a line of 120 miles existed from Roca to Paso de los Indios, but for want of operators, it was not in use. The line between Bahia Blanca, Patagones, and Roca is used, but is often interrupted.

RIO NEGRO.

The territory of Rio Negro is bounded on the north by Buenos Aires, La Pampa, and Neuquen, on the east by the Atlantic, on the south by the territorial government of Chubut, and on the west by the Andes, which separate it from Chile. Its area is 130,000 square miles.

To the south of the Rio Negro [says Latzina] a few hills are found, and at a short distance from the Atlantic, stands the Sierra of San Antonio, the peaks

of which do not exceed an elevation of 1,640 feet. There are only real sierras in the extreme southwest of the territory.

The most important rivers are the Colorado and Negro, the last being navigable in all its course, having been explored by Villarino in 1772 and by Delcalzi in 1783, in sailing vessels to a point higher up than Choele-Choel, an island formed by the river in a spot above half the distance of its course. Now, it is navigated by steamers, that can also navigate the Limay River as far as the reunion of the Collon-Curá, which is navigable in boats to lake Nahuel-Huapi, as has been demonstrated by O'Connor, of the Argentine navy. The River Neuquen is also navigable for ships of small draft as far as Chosenalal.

The very extensive bay of San Matias, formed by the Atlantic Ocean, forms part of this territory. In it, is found the port of San Antonio, from which are shipped the products of the territory.

In Choele-Choel, General Roca, General Conesa, and San Javier, all of which are places situated on the banks of the Rio Negro, are public schools. In Linares, General Conesa, General Roca, Bajada del Furco, Juntas del Limay, and Chelforó, national colonies have been established. These colonies have each an area of 24,710 acres, and are divided into lots of 247 acres.

The capital of the territory is the village of Viedma, with 2,000 inhabitants and two public schools. It is situated on the right bank of the Rio Negro, opposite the town of Carmen of Patagones, in the Province of Buenos Aires.

There were, in 1886, 326 miles of national telegraph lines that connected the different centers of population of the territory.

In this, as, indeed, in all the political divisions of what is better known as Patagonia, there are no wild Indians.

CHUBUT.

To the south of the territory of Rio Negro, lies the territory of Chubut, bounded on the east by the Atlantic, on the south by the territory of Santa Cruz, and on the west by the Andes, which separate it from Chile. Its area is 99,000 square miles. The principal waterway of this territory is the Chubut River, which crosses the

territory from west to east. Its source is in the Corcovado, in the Andes, and it flows into the Atlantic.

As far back as 1866, a Welsh colony was established about 24 miles from the mouth of the Chubut River. This colony has prospered to the extent of building, without any government aid, a railroad line to Puerto Medoya, in Golfo Nuevo, from whence its products are shipped to Europe. This was the first railroad line laid on Patagonian soil.

In 1886, the cultivated area of the colony amounted to 97,000 acres, which was divided into lots of 247 acres. In that year, there were in the colony 1,688 acres of land, valued at \$8 per acre, and outside of the colony there were sold 865 acres at 44 cents per acre. The colony had then several schools and seven churches. In Rawson, the capital of the territory, there are three schools and a collectorship of national revenue. Gaiman is another town formed by the settlers near Rawson.

SANTA CRUZ.

The territory of Santa Cruz, to the south of Chubut, is the extreme southern portion of Patagonia, touching the Straits of Magellan at Cape Dungeness, from which point a line drawn in the direction of the west, touching on Monte Dinero and Monte Agmod, and reaching the *divortium aquarium* of the Andes, constitutes its southern boundary, while on the east it is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean and on the west by the *divortium aquarium* of the Andes, that separates it from Chile.

The principal rivers of this territory are the Deseado, Salado, Chabá, Santa Cruz, Coyle, and Gallegos, all of which run from west to east. In the Andes, there are, according to the first governor of the territory, Señor Moyano, several lakes that communicate with each other and with the Pacific Ocean. Other lakes are Argentino, Viedma, San Martin, Gio, and Buenos Aires.

Regarding the character of the soil, Señor Moyano says:

The region near the coast has pastures especially suited for raising cattle,

sheep, horses, and goats, and experience proves they are capable of resisting the climate all the year round. The valleys near the rivers are adapted to agricultural pursuits. The millions of wild animals, such as ostriches, guanacos, etc., that abandon the central zone to wander to the coast in the winter, show that the climate of that zone is too severe for grazing or agricultural purposes. The Andine zone is covered with interminable and thick forests of *hayos antárticas*, and has an herbaceous vegetation that would satisfy the most exacting *estanciero*.

Many farmers from the Falkland Islands have moved to this territory, bringing with them their cattle and sheep, and, in 1892, the National Government sold 400,000 square leagues in Santa Cruz, at the rate of \$1,000 gold per league.

In Cabo de las Virgenes, on the Straits of Magellan, there are several deposits of auriferous sands, from which small pieces of gold (*pepitas*) are easily extracted by the most primitive methods.

The capital of the territory is the village of Santa Cruz, on the banks of the river of the same name. The mail is carried to this point on steamers that touch at Puerto Descado, Santa Cruz, Rio Gallegos, and Cabo Virgenes.

TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

The territory of Tierra del Fuego is separated from the continent by the Straits of Magellan. Its western boundary is a line that runs from the point called Cabo del Espiritu Santo ($52^{\circ} 40'$ latitude) to the south, coinciding with the $68^{\circ} 34'$ meridian of Greenwich, till it touches the Beagle Canal. That part of the island to the west of this line belongs to Chile. On the east and south, it is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean.

The Isla de los Estados, separated from Tierra del Fuego by the Straits of Le Maire, forms also a part of the territory of Tierra del Fuego, the total area of which is 8,127 square miles. The Argentine part of the island is mountainous in the western and central parts, but in the east is a plain. The Sarmiento and Darroen, of an altitude of 6,560 feet, are its highest mountains. From the Cabo del Espiritu Santo to the Pellegrini River, the prairie

GOLD MINE, TIERRA DEL FUEGO





USHWAIA, TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

dominates. To the south, extend the regions of the Antarctic forests.

The most important river is the Pellegrini, the width of which varies from 197 to 328 feet. The Toldos, 12 de Diciembre, Roca, and San Pablo are streams of less importance.

The principal zoological species are the alpacas, deer, foxes and *tucutucos*.

In the northwestern part of the Isla de los Estados, there is a light-house, situated on a promontory 200 feet high. The light can be seen at a distance of 14 maritime miles.

The capital of the territory is the village of Ushuaia, situated on the banks of the Beagle canal. An English mission is established there, and many of the native Indians speak English better than Spanish.

Lately, important discoveries of gold have been made in the Argentine part of Tierra del Fuego.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

These islands, which lie 330 miles east-northeast from Magellan Straits are one hundred in number. Many of them have no other occupants than penguins, which are very plentiful. The islands were used only as a penal colony till 1852 (according to Mr. Mulhall), when Mr. Samuel Lafone, of Montevideo, and others formed the Falkland Company, whose chief settlement is still at Darwin Harbor, on the isthmus which connects Lafonia with the rest of East Falkland, and distant 70 miles from Stanley. Their sheep farm extends along the shore of Choiseul Sound by Mount Pleasant and Port Fitzroy to within 15 miles of Stanley, and numbers 100,000 sheep of Cheviot breed crossed with Argentine merinoes. The company has also about 20,000 horned cattle, of which the tame "rodeos" do not number one-fourth, the rest being wild. Among the other farms on East Falkland, sheep con-

stitute the principal and almost exclusive industry, cattle being found only on those of Packe, Bonner, and Pittaluga.

West Falkland was first colonized in 1867, and proved so favorable for sheep and cattle that it was all taken up in two years by settlers, being now as thickly stocked as the older island. It may be said there is no more land available on either of the islands. The dividing channel, the Carlisle Straits, varies from 6 to 10 miles across. The northern districts in both islands are mountainous. Mount Adam is 2,315 feet above sea level, and Mount Viale about 2,000, the latter being called after an Italian passenger of the ill-fated steamer *America* (December, 1871), who gave his life belt to save Madame Marco del Pont, and perished. The coasts are much indented, and contain numerous excellent harbors, the best of which are Port Egmont in the eastern, and Berkeley Sound in the western island. Both are spacious, deep enough for the largest vessels, and have good anchoring ground.

The best soil for agriculture is along the base of the mountains, where there is black vegetable mold 8 inches deep. Wheat and flax have been produced, but vegetables thrive better, especially potatoes and cabbage. Game is plentiful, and wild geese or ducks are easily tamed. There are many foxes, with thick heads and a coarse fur. Black whale are sometimes caught, as also seals, but penguins are more profitable. They stand until the sailors knock them on the head, ten of them sufficing to produce a gallon of oil. The average slaughter is 1,300,000, and the product of oil, 130,000 gallons. The best fish is a kind resembling salmon and mullet, abundant in the spring. Trees do not grow, but vegetation is very rapid. Snow disappears in a few hours, except on the mountains, and ice is rarely seen an inch thick. Fogs are frequent in spring and autumn, but they clear off at noon. The range of the thermometer is between 26° and 50° F. in winter, and from 50° to 75° in summer.

The area of the islands is as follows:

Islands.	Area.	
	Square miles.	Acres.
East Falkland.....	3,000	1,920,000
West Falkland.....	2,300	1,470,000
South Georgia.....	1,570	1,005,000
Small islands.....	1,200	770,000
Total.....	8,070	5,165,000

South Georgia is uninhabited, probably because of its great distance, being 800 miles east-southeast of Stanley. It may some day prove as well suited for sheep-farming as West Falkland.

Wool is the chief product of the island, and few climates seem better suited for sheep, the grass having such fattening properties that a wether seldom weighs less than 70 pounds dressed for market, often rising to 100 pounds. The wool is coarse and sells at 10 to 11 pence per pound, being much used at Bradford for combing. The clip averages 2,000,000 pounds of wool, valued at £80,000 sterling.

The increase of trade has been as follows:

Year.	Value.		Per Inhabitant.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1866.....	£ 21,000	£ 22,000	£ 30	£ 31
1870.....	21,000	20,000	26	25
1876.....	27,000	37,000	23	31
1881.....	30,000	92,000	19	58
1891.....	66,000	107,000	35	56

As has already been stated, treating of the territory of Santa Cruz, many farmers from the Falkland Islands have emigrated, with their flocks, to the former territory, which affords cheaper and equally good land for farming purposes.

Chapter V.

THE CITY OF BUENOS AIRES.

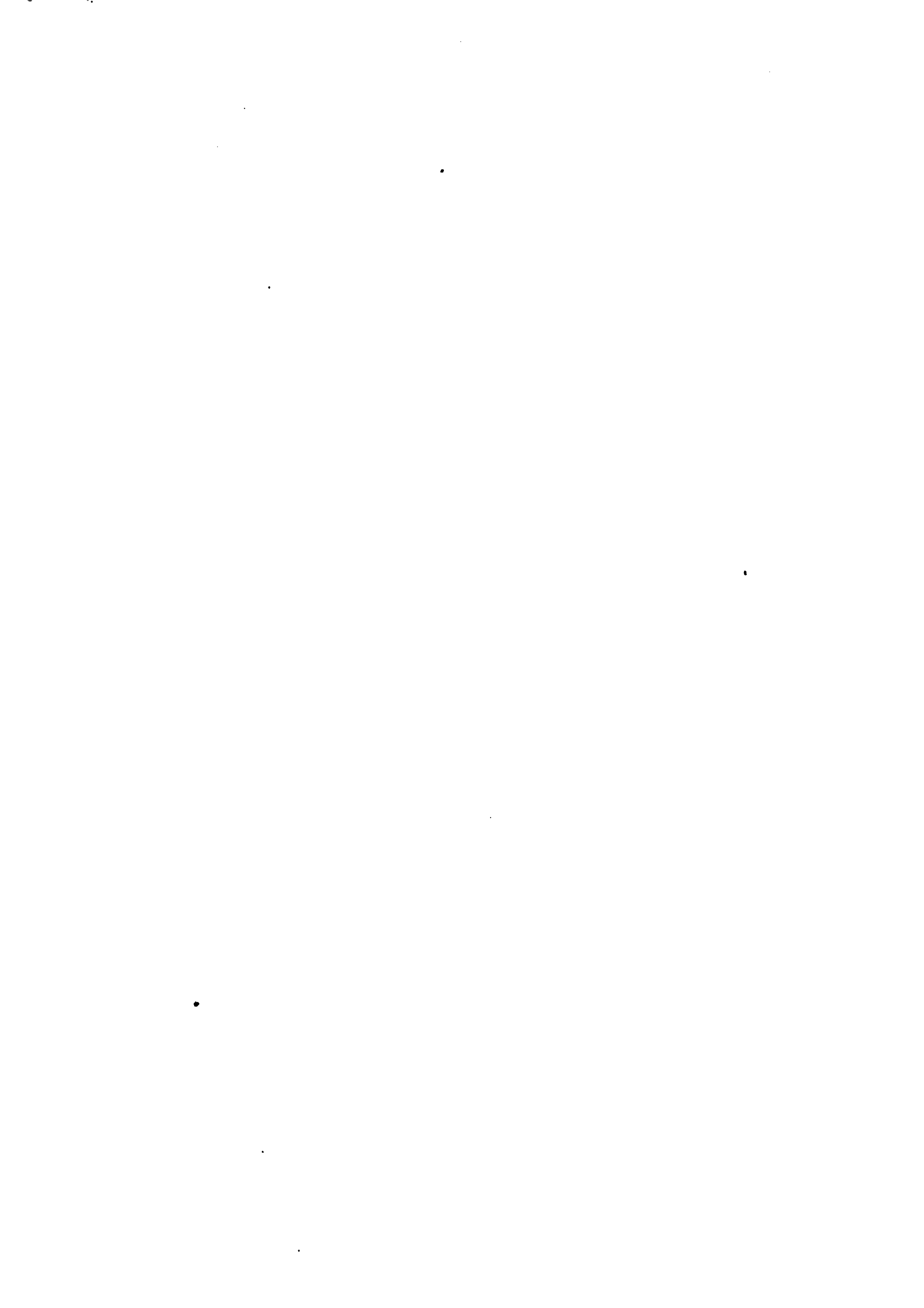
The city of Buenos Aires is situated on the right bank of the Rio de la Plata, which is 24 miles wide at this point. Its latitude south is $34^{\circ} 36' 24.4''$ and its longitude $58^{\circ} 21' 33.3''$ west from the meridian of Greenwich, according to the calculations of the American astronomer, Gould.

The city was first founded in 1535 by Don Pedro de Mendoza. It was destroyed by the Querandies Indians two years later, and having been rebuilt, had to be abandoned two years afterwards, in 1539.

Its definite foundation took place on the 11th of June, 1580, and Don Juan de Garay, who was accompanied by only 60 Spanish soldiers, was the founder. Garay divided the town into one hundred and forty-four blocks, separated by sixteen streets running from east to west, and by nine streets running from north to south. The laws of Spain specified every detail regarding the establishment of new cities. They were to be modeled after the Spanish cities, with narrow streets running in the direction adopted by the founder of Buenos Aires and of every other Latin-American city. It has been found necessary to widen some streets and open new avenues, so as to improve as much as possible the legacy left by the Spaniards.

A European writer says:

Of all the South American cities, Buenos Aires is the one which has lost, to a greater extent than any other, the Spanish aspect, which had characterized it for three centuries.



CATHEDRAL AT BUENOS AIRES.

A long time ago, it broke the chains which bound it to Seville and Cadiz. The Sevillians seem to have forgotten the time when they furnished every commercial commodity to the cities of Spanish America. When Buenos Aires receives a cargo of salt from Cadiz, it little thinks that this is a last vestige of the exclusive commerce which, in former times, was transacted between the two cities.

The axis of international relations has changed its position. The Argentine Republic, after having received everything from Spain, its laws, its public spirit, its private customs, its *cuisine*, etc., now takes nothing from Spain. Even its language is not pure Castilian.

During the last three centuries, Spanish literature has remained stationary and has produced few good works. The Argentines have therefore been obliged to look elsewhere for such works, preferring to read them in their original languages rather than wait for translations. This has caused the Argentines to take something from every language, consequently producing a certain change in their style of writing.

It is now difficult to find in Buenos Aires the old-fashioned Spanish house. Even the houses built by the natives thirty or forty years ago, have almost disappeared, having been replaced by modern buildings.

The Government House is modern, being a mixture of Italian and French *renaissance*. One half of it, which for a time was used for the post-office, is a reproduction, on a small scale, of the Tuilleries, and the other half, built afterwards, resembles an Italian palace of the sixteenth century.

The plaza or square, which was laid out in 1580, in accordance with the Spanish laws, has the classic 150 meters in breadth by 300 meters in length. It continues to serve the purpose for which it was intended. Many public buildings face upon it; among others, the Government House, the custom house, the city hall, congress hall, the cathedral, the palace of the archbishop, the Colon theatre and the bourse.

The great traffic of this part of the city overflows into the adjacent streets. At every step, traces of the old city are found. Sometimes, one imagines himself in a city of Andalusia, but this illusion soon vanishes at the sight of the exceedingly active traffic on all sides, and the noise produced by innumerable carts, tramways, and carriages of every description, very few of which carry idle people, for who could remain idle in the midst of so much activity when, at every step, one is reminded of the struggle for life?

There has scarcely been time to rebuild this portion of the city. Several old structures are yet to be found, the rental of which is sufficient to satisfy their owners, who do not care to go to the expense of building new houses. But alongside of these old houses, which are destined to disappear, palatial buildings

have been raised, most of which, although originally destined for other purposes, have been claimed by the increasing demands of business.

The part of the city occupied by private residences surrounds the business part, and the farther one gets from the business center, the greater number of modern houses are found. New thoroughfares spring up every day, and grounds which not long ago were used to raise lucerne, are now covered with fashionable dwellings. Everywhere, new buildings are seen entirely different from the antique style of architecture. Many rich families have set the example by building beautiful homes, in which they display a luxury unknown before.

These residences are designed from the Parisian private hotels, the chalets of Norway, the Moorish alcazars, the Italian palaces, the great seignorial castles of France, while some are modeled after Spanish castles. From Paris, principally, comes the furniture for these residences, splendid *tapisseries*, paintings of the best masters, and objects of art, *dernières nouveautés*, etc.

Several Parisian houses have sent their own men to superintend the furnishing of these dwellings, which the most gorgeous private hotels of Paris can not rival.

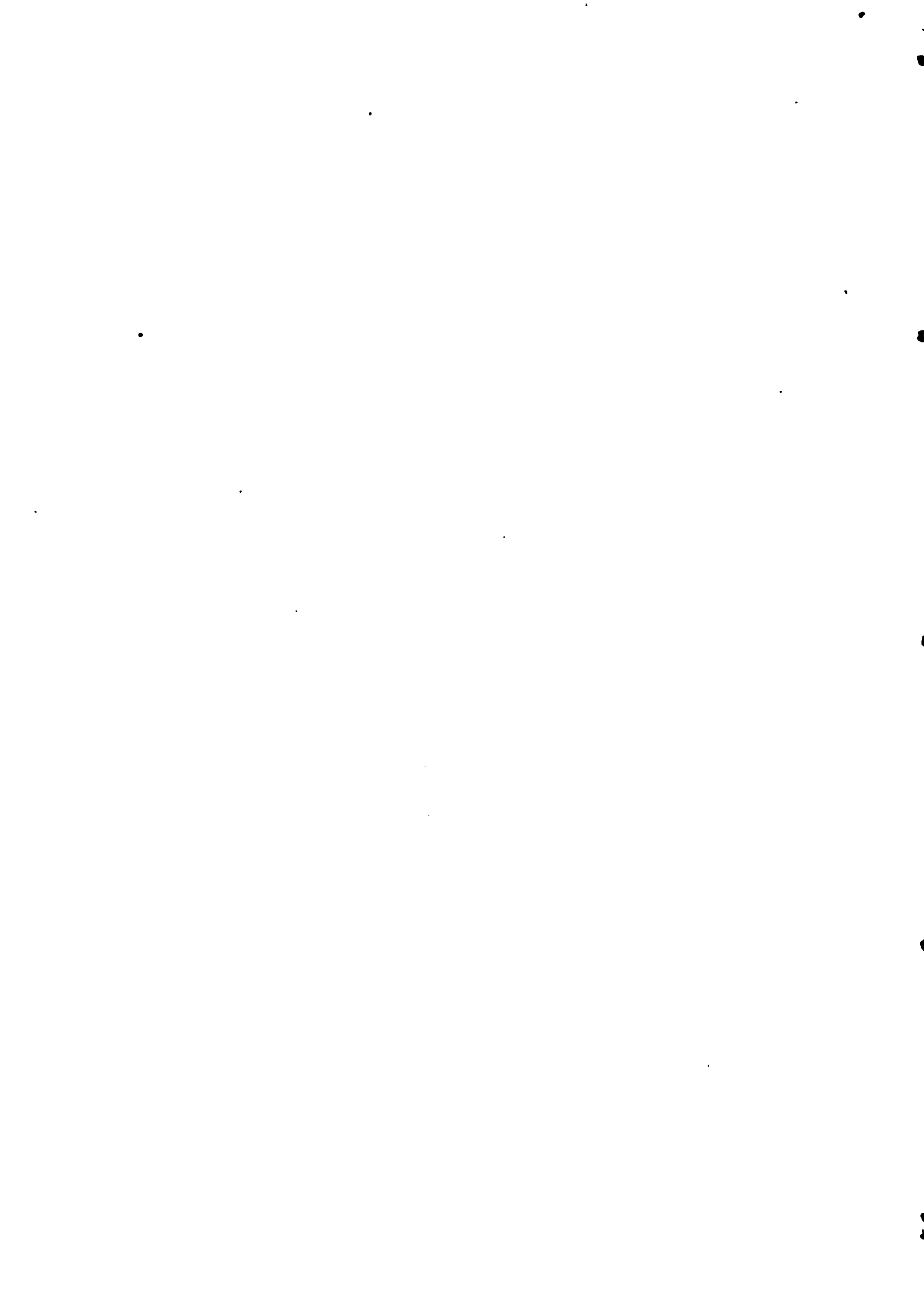
Vain would be the attempt to distinguish among the new and old-fashioned houses those which are occupied by the high officials of the Government, the President himself, or the foreign diplomatic ministers. The difference of fortune only, and not of official rank, marks the difference of dwellings. The State does not provide residences for officials. A man occupying a high position in the Government is not required to have a grand establishment. The President and his ministers go every day to the Government House to transact the business of the day; but they all live in their own houses, more or less elegant according to their private means, their salary not being sufficient to allow them to live with greater luxury.

The principal driving park of Buenos Aires is Palermo, where over 3,000 carriages are to be seen on Sundays and Thursdays, on which days, Palermo is better patronized by the wealthy classes.

Says an English writer:

Successive mayors have done their best to add to the embellishment of this beautiful park, but it was left to an Englishman to give it the crowning beauty by establishing arches of electric lights, by which the gayety of the day might be prolonged into the night. Coming suddenly by train out of the darkness into the broad belt of brilliant light crossing the avenue of palms, catching a rapid glimpse as you rush by of the endless string of carriages and figures on horseback, is like taking a momentary peep into fairyland. When one is among the gay throng, however, the weird shadows of the trees, the dazzling electric

BUENA VISTA, PALERMO PARK BUENOS AIRES.



light throwing over everything a glamour as of moonlight, leave an impression on the mind like the first reading of "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

While all the carriage people, however, and equestrians go on to Palermo, a favorite resort for a saunter on foot is the Recoleta, with its grotto and rock-work, its artificial waterfall, subtropical plants, shrubs, and flowers, its well-kept paths and shady seats. Here, on any fine "feast day," between the hours of 2 and 5 in the afternoon, may be seen a crowd, which, for variety, has not its equal. Groups of laughter-loving girls, clad in costumes of all the prismatic colors; knots of happy, careless youths, smart as tailors' models; types of every race and color, white, tawny, red, yellow, black, active and infirm, young and old, rich and poor, all mingling together, promenading, gossiping, flirting, ogling, and over all a sky as deeply blue, a sun as bright, as anything of which Italy can boast. But, bright and animated as is the Recoleta at the time and hours named, its greatest charms are revealed a few hours later, when the throng has dispersed and evening has set in with its balmy breezes. The magnolia, the cape jasmine, and other flowers of the season load the air with their sweetness; the chicharras sing in the trees; the tree frogs chirp their peculiar, piercing note, while myriads of fireflies, like tiny stars, dance and flicker among the shrubs. There is an especially prominent knoll overlooking the whole of the grounds, and commanding a wide view of the river and roofs of the houses, extending even beyond the forest of masts in the *Boca*. Here, on a summer evening, it is delightful to sit and enjoy the cool air and watch the broad, shimmering track of the moon over the wide and tranquil Rio de la Plata.

There are several pretty suburbs: Belgrano, almost contiguous to Palermo, and the adjoining *pueblos* of San Martin, San Isidro, San Fernando, and the Tigré, while in the south, there are Lomas, Adragué, and Temperly, and in the west, the Caballito, Flores, and Moron.

Flores, Temperly, and Belgrano, are the districts mostly patronized by the better class of English families, and many of their *quintas* or villas have quite a homelike appearance. From Lomas to Santa Catalina, where the Government maintains a very fine agricultural college, and from San Martin or Belgrano to the Tigré, there are very pretty bits of scenery, reminding one, at times, of some parts of Cambridgeshire.

Adragué is an aspiring suburb, which already has the electric light and boasts of one of the pleasantest hotels in the country, called "Las Delicias." It is surrounded by extensive grounds, and is the favorite resort of young couples during their honeymoon. During the hot months, it is a delightfully cool place to live at, and has lately considerably advanced in fashion since the President of the Republic, Dr. Pelligrini, has here established his private summer residence.

The most pretentious and fashionable suburb, however, is the Tigré, at the

confluence of the rivers Paraná and Lujan, about an hour's run from the city, and formerly the terminus of the old Northern Railway. It is here that the English rowing clubs of Buenos Aires and Montevideo hold their regattas, and hither, during the season, come the picnic, riding, and driving parties from town.

There are over sixty hotels in Buenos Aires, besides innumerable boarding houses. Of the restaurants, the writer quoted above adds the following:

Whatever may be the shortcomings of some of the hotels of Buenos Aires, they are more than balanced by the excellence and magnificence of the restaurants. There are several that may be called first class.

Says the same writer:

No city in the world of equal size and population can compare with Buenos Aires for the number and extent of its tramways. Not only do the urban tram lines stretch beyond the city boundaries to the outlying districts, north, south, and west for distances of 10, 12, and 15 miles, but from the very heart of the city, spring tracks which, when completed, will extend for hundreds of miles into the province, connecting many of its most important colonies and, in a great measure, superseding railways.

There are seven tramway companies in Buenos Aires, and the combined length of their roads amounts to no less than 179 miles. (In London there are only 116 miles.)

The number of passengers carried in 1890 was over 55,000,000, or an average of 152,000 per diem. The relative importance of the various companies may be seen from the subjoined statistics for the eleven months from January to November, 1890:

Name of company.	Miles open.	Number of cars.	Number of horses.	Number of employes.	Number of journeys made in eleven months.	Number of passengers carried in eleven months.
City of Buenos Aires	37	132	2, 227	1, 107	503, 019	19, 641 906
Anglo-Argentine	66	145	2, 409	1, 558	560, 927	17, 264, 916
Central	9	53	834	418	140, 280	4, 972, 787
Capital	8	20	323	213	73, 356	1, 963, 047
Buenos Aires and Belgrano	13	36	559	266	129, 018	4, 984, 526
Grand National	25	27	394	371	57, 354	1, 092, 333
Buenos Aires, new	14	17	239	95	32, 432	619, 018
Metropolitan	7	6	104	46	4, 655	52, 489
Total	179	436	7, 089	41, 074	1, 501, 041	50, 591, 022

The enormous traffic shown by these figures is due to the growth of the suburbs and the enforced exodus thence of urban population, owing to the constantly rising and already exorbitant rents prevalent in the city.

In an article published in the *Financial News* for August 20, 1888, it was stated by the author that: The population of the United Kingdom is about 37,000,000. The Board of Trade returns show that the number of passengers carried by the British tramways during the year 1887, over a total roadway of 900 miles, was, in round numbers, 400,000,000. This gives a monthly average of 33,500,000, or 1.096 millions per day. Thus the tramways of the United Kingdom carry every thirty-four days passengers equal in number to the entire population of the kingdom. The collective statistics of tramways in Buenos Aires demonstrate that with only 93 miles of rails and with a population of less than half a million, the same result is obtained every four days.

Therefore, comparing population with population and mileage with mileage, the proportion of the population who use daily the tram cars is sixty-six times greater in Buenos Aires than in the United Kingdom.

Allowing for the increase of population and mileage in both countries, the proportion continues about the same for 1890 as for 1887.

But it is not alone in the capital that tramway enterprise has made such prodigious strides. There are provincial tramways which, for length and efficiency, almost rival the great trunk railways of the country. What, for instance, would be thought in England of a tramway worked by horse power alone for a total distance of 360 miles, with regular stations, yet stopping at any point of the line; with a well-conducted passenger and freight service; with sleeping-cars, cars for fruit, fish, and live stock, and even refrigerator cars? There are several undertakings of this kind, though none of such importance as Lacroze's Rural Tramway, which, starting from the city, will ultimately reach as far south as Bahia Blanca. The utility of these "camp" trains, as they are familiarly termed, is great. They connect with the extensive colonies of the interior and enable the colonist, settled far beyond the railroad regions, to communicate with the outer world. In the Province of Santa Fé alone, at the close of the year 1890, there were 67 miles of tramway in operation, while 492 miles were projected and in the course of construction, the greater part of the latter being "camp" or intercolonial tramways.

In 1887, the populated districts of Flores and Belgrano were added to the city of Buenos Aires, increasing its area to 34,829 acres, making it one of the most extensive capitals of the world.

The area of Paris is only 19,276 acres and that of Berlin only 15,632 acres. While almost the entire area of Buenos Aires is built up, the majority of the houses are only one story high, while the yards and gardens take up a great deal of space. This explains how the population of this extensive city is only 600,000 inhabitants, while the population of Paris is over 2,000,000 and the population of Berlin over 1,000,000.

In 1869, the first authentic census of Buenos Aires was taken, and the population was found to be 177,787. In 1887, another and better census was taken, and the population had increased to 404,000 (not counting the 28,000 inhabitants of Flores and Belgrano). On the 30th of November, 1891, the Monthly Bulletin of Municipal Statistics gave the figures of 553,007 as the population of the whole federal district; and it is now calculated to be 600,000.

According to conservative calculations of persons who have studied the increase of the population for the last fifty years, Buenos Aires will have in 1902, 808,000 inhabitants; in 1917, 1,616,000, and in 1932, 3,232,000 inhabitants; and this without taking into consideration the population of the annexed districts of Flores and Belgrano, now over 30,000.

According to the census taken in 1869, there were then 20,858 houses in Buenos Aires, of which 1,558 were wood and 1,300 had ceilings of straw. In 1887, the census showed that there were 33,804 houses, and that the 1,300 with straw ceilings had completely disappeared, having been replaced by buildings of brick. The total increase during the eighteen years from 1869 to 1887, was 12,946 houses, or 719 houses per year. "But it must be remembered," says the compiler of the census, "that the extraordinary increase in the building of new houses dates only from 1880 (when Buenos Aires was definitely chosen as the capital of the nation), and during the last three years (1884-1887) the number of houses built each year has always been double the number of

CALLAO STREET, BUENOS AIRES. JESUIT CONVENT ON THE RIGHT.



those built the preceding years.” “The modern buildings,” he adds, “have nothing in common with the old ones. The first are constructed artistically, while the latter are not. The rules of aesthetics and of hygiene are now strictly observed, while before, they were generally disregarded. The great majority of houses built lately are three or four stories high without including the basements.”

Taking as a basis the sales of real estate made in 1886-'87, calculations were made by the chief of the bureau of statistics to ascertain the value of the real estate property of Buenos Aires in 1887. These calculations show that while in 1886, the total value of tax-paying real estate property amounted to \$490,000,000, it had increased the following year to \$773,182,000, revealing an absolute increase of nearly \$300,000,000 in only one year. These figures give an idea of the activity displayed in real estate transactions, and also of the immense rise in the value of property, owing to the increase of population, the great number of modern buildings erected, and general improvements made.

The tax paid on real estate amounts to only one-half per cent of its valuation.

According to the census of 1887, 15,366 houses were owned by Argentines; 12,349 by Italians; 2,853 by Spaniards; 1,977 by Frenchmen; 569 by Englishmen; 446 by Germans; 479 by Uruguayans, and 656 by persons of other nationalities.

The total area of plazas and promenades in Buenos Aires is 960 acres, or an acre to every 560 inhabitants. This compares with some other cities as follows :

Inhabitants to one acre of park.

Buenos Aires	560	Dublin	175
Edinburgh	410	Glasgow	1, 293
London	1, 114	Liverpool	1, 025

There are at present 26 theaters, but the number constantly varies, as the returns show :

	Theaters.	Spectators.
1887	35	1, 506, 000
1889	19	2, 460, 000
1891	26	929, 000

The returns for 1891 were:

Theaters.	Spectators.	Receipts, currency.
		<i>Dollars.</i>
Comedia.....	201, 000	130, 000
Pasatiempo	143, 000	187, 000
Politeama.....	101, 000	124, 000
Alhambra.....	85, 000	59, 000
Goldoni.....	74, 000	80, 000
San Martin.....	72, 000	120, 000
Doria.....	58, 000	86, 000
Nacional.....	35, 000	110, 000
Opera	30, 000	166, 000
Ourubia	25, 000	46, 000
16 others	96, 000	78, 000
Total	920, 000	1, 186, 000

Some of the foregoing, such as the Opera, Nacional, Ourubia, Politeama, etc., are spacious and magnificent houses. The new Teatro Colon, which is now being built with government aid, will be one of the most spacious and handsome theaters of the world. Almost every European theatrical celebrity has played or sung in Buenos Aires, where Patti, Sara Bernhardt, Coquelin, etc., play with the same frequency as they do in the United States. There are also two *frontones* or ball courts, the Euskara, covering 4 acres, in Calle Rioja, and another in Calle Cordoba.

The attendance upon the two race tracks of Buenos Aires averages 1,500,000 people per year.

In 1867, Mr. John Coghlan constructed waterworks at the Recoleta, with a tank in Plaza Lorea, calculated to supply a million gallons daily, or 6 gallons per inhabitant. The works cost £50,000.

GRAND STAND, RACE COURSE, BUENOS AIRES.

FAÇADE OF OPERA HOUSE, BUENOS AIRES.

In 1873, Mr. John F. Bateman began the present works, and the consumption of water has been as follows :

Year.	Houses supplied.	Gallons daily.	Per inhabitant.
1880 .....	.....	1, 050, 000	3
1884	6, 600	2, 250, 000	6
1887	14, 700	3, 050, 000	7
1892	24, 300	11, 300, 000	21

Consumption compares with other cities thus: Liverpool, 20 gallons per inhabitant; Buenos Aires, 21; Edinburgh, 33; Dublin, 22.

It is necessary to remark here that in 1892 over 10,000 houses were, without water connection, and that when the connection is made, the consumption of running water per inhabitant will be much, greater than at present.

The tower of intake stands 1 mile from the Belgrano shore and is 33 feet over high water. There is a tunnel of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the Recoleta, 5 by 4 feet, which can convey 20,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. At the Recoleta are 3 basins, which can hold collectively 12,000,000 gallons, and these, as well as the roofed filters, which have an area of 4 acres, are protected by a sea wall, having reservoirs underneath for 10,000,000 gallons. The water runs 4 feet per minute, precipitating much matter. The river Plate holds so much in suspense that it is said to carry down 10,000 tons per hour to the sea. A tunnel 4 feet high conveys the filtered water to the pumps, which are 500 horse power and can throw up 450 gallons at each revolution, or 15,000,000 gallons daily, to a height of 160 feet. The consumption of coal is 23 tons daily. The great tank covers a block of 4 acres between Calles Cordoba, Viamont, and Rio Bamba. It is 81 feet high and holds 13,500,000 gallons. The tank is of iron, in 3 compartments, weighing 14,000 tons, and is supported by 28,000 tons of masonry; total weight when full, 110,000 tons. It cost £400,000. Two pipes, 2 feet diameter, convey the water

down. The consumption varies from 300,000 to 800,000 gallons per hour, being greatest at 9 a. m. The number of houses supplied in May, 1892, was 23,000, there being still 11,000 houses unsupplied. It is found necessary to construct 2 acres more of covered filters and to increase the pumping power. The works employ 600 men, whose salaries reach \$700,000, currency, per annum.

The Bateman contract, in 1873, stipulated 7 per cent commission for waterworks and drainage. The works, after 19 years, are approaching completion. The actual outlay has been under £5,000,000, and a further outlay of £1,000,000 will finish them. The street drains vary in diameter, the largest being 5 feet. The main drains are 14 feet. The principal main drain is 16 miles long, terminating below Quilmes. The pumping station at Bernal is 500 horse power. In March, 1892, there were 6,270 houses with drainage service, leaving 28,000 not yet connected. The connection works are being carried out at a rapid rate, so that soon all the houses will be connected. At present, the quantity of sewage matter conveyed is 35,000 tons daily.

There are four gas companies, of which the oldest is the *Primitiva*, started in 1856. Viceroy Vertiz began to light the streets in 1778 by means of lamps fed with mares' grease. These were made to give place to tallow candles about the close of the eighteenth century. It is recorded that Mr. James Bevans, C. E., grandfather of ex-President Pellegrini, lighted the plaza with gas on the national anniversary, May 25, 1824.

The street lighting in recent years shows as follows:

Year.	Lights.		Gas consumed.	Petroleum.	Total cost, currency.
	Gas.	Petroleum.			
1887.....	5,079	3,160	<i>Cubic feet.</i> 86,800,000	<i>Gallons.</i> 90,000	<i>Dollars.</i> 305,000
1889.....	7,744	4,046	131,800,000	126,000	470,000
1891.....	7,742	4,545	133,400,000	132,000	685,000

PRIVATE RESIDENCE ON ONE OF THE FASHIONABLE AVENUES, BUENOS AIRES.



The consumption in houses was as follows:

Year.	Houses.	Consumption.	Cost, currency.
1889	11, 258	<i>Cubic feet.</i> 296, 800, 000	<i>Dollars.</i> 1, 460, 000
1891	31, 898	632, 800, 000	4, 950, 000

The total consumption in 1883 and 1891 compare as follows:

	Consumption.		Cost, currency.	
	1883.	1891.	1883.	1891.
Streets	<i>Cubic feet.</i> 42, 000, 000	<i>Cubic feet.</i> 132, 400, 000	<i>Dollars.</i> 180, 000	<i>Dollars.</i> 475, 000
Houses	160, 000, 000	632, 800, 000	1, 080, 000	4, 950, 000
Total	202, 000, 000	765, 200, 000	1, 260, 000	5, 425, 000

The cost of public lighting in 1891 was £36,000, and compares with other cities, per head, as follows:

Pence yearly per inhabitant.

Berlin.....	13	Rome	40
Vienna.....	14	London	60
Buenos Aires.....	16	Paris.....	138

There are 360 miles of gas pipes, supplying 400,000 lights in houses and 7,700 street lamps.

Many houses, the principal streets, and Palermo Park are lighted with electric light.

There are twenty markets, and the return for 1891 show as follows, for consumption:

Market.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Poultry.	Vegetables.
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Central	42, 900	77, 400	360, 000	2, 300
Plata	63, 600	63, 800	180, 000	1, 850
Modelo	31, 100	21, 400	103, 000	11, 330
Lorea.....	26, 800	52, 000	77, 000	.....
Rivadavia.....	20, 900	29, 900	62, 000	250
Florida	16, 600	33, 300	121, 000	1, 410
Comercio	13, 400	17, 900	12, 000	1, 260

Market.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Poultry.	Vegetables.
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Independencia	13,500	12,600	11,000	90
Garibaldi.....	19,400	17,500	23,000	530
Pilar	20,800	29,900	67,000	770
Libertad	16,000	63,600	44,000	1,210
San Cristobal.....	17,200	26,900	58,000	110
Eight others	124,500	161,300	69,000	4,240
Total	426,700	607,500	1,187,000	25,360

The city also consumed 11,000 pigs, 590,000 brace of partridges, 30,000 rabbits, 1,600 tons of fish, 39,500,000 eggs, 700 tons cheese and butter, 9,800 tons fruits, and 32,000 tons flour.

The consumption of meat compares with other cities thus:

Meat, pounds per inhabitant.

Buenos Aires	274	Hamburg.....	92
Paris.....	167	Munich	166
Berlin.....	99	London	128
Dublin.....	60	Rosario	264

Twenty years ago, Buenos Aires had no manufactures except beer and flour, while the census of 1887 showed thus:

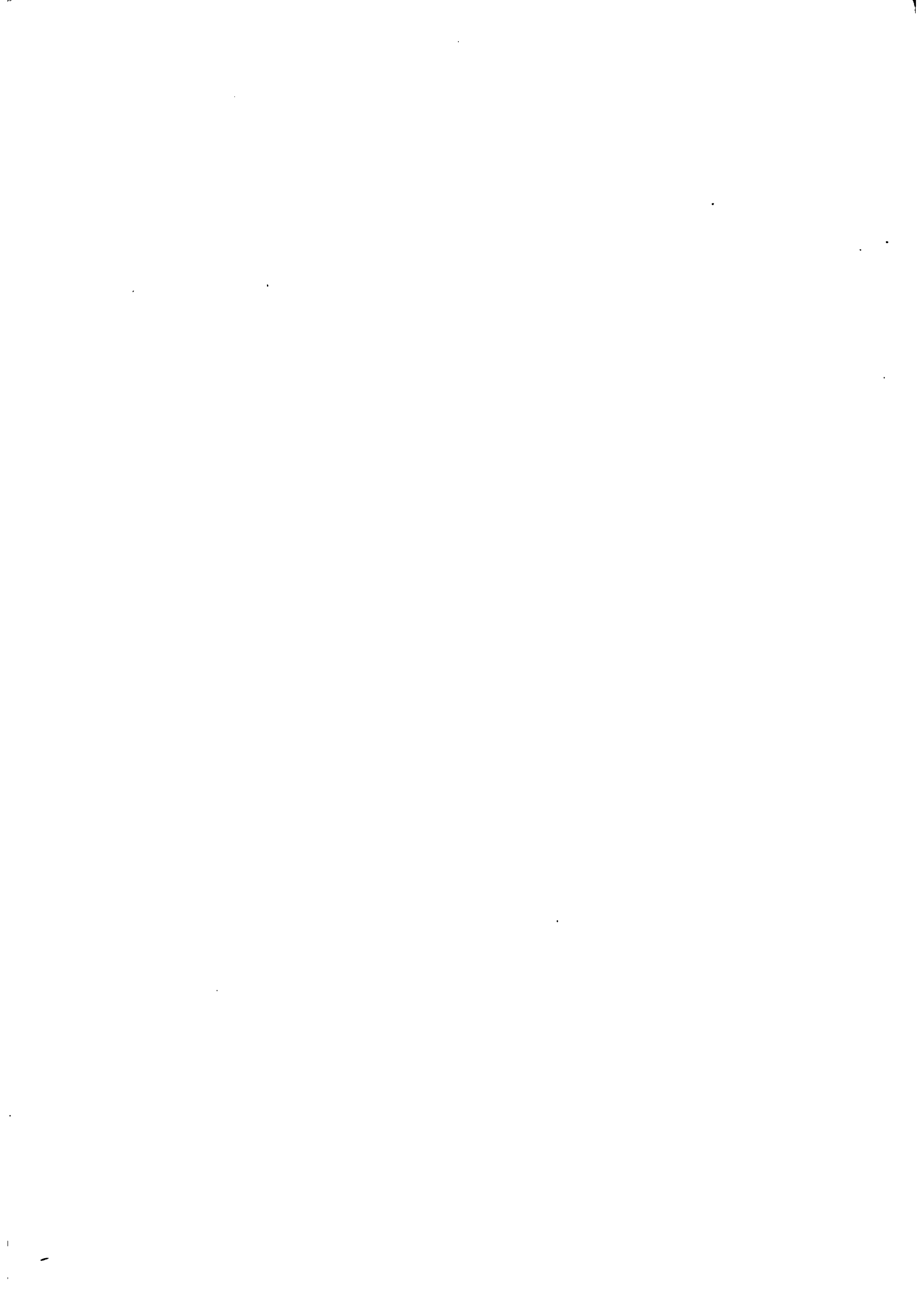
Number of factories	1,244
Hands employed.....	42,321
Steam, horse power	6,277
Value of factories.....	\$19,500,000
Value of raw material	\$47,700,000

Besides the above factories, there were 4,884 retail establishments. The former were classified according to their annual consumption of raw material as follows:

Raw material, value dollars.	Number of factories.
Over \$50,000	90
\$20,000-50,000	254
\$5,000-20,000	900
Total	1,244

THE BON MARCHÉ, BUENOS AIRES.





NEW DOCKS AT BUENOS AIRES.

The above included 23 foundries, 36 steam saw mills, 23 flour mills, 98 distilleries, 89 steam printing offices, 35 tanyards, 31 boot factories, 84 coach factories, and 8 steam laundries.

Since 1887, the number of factories has increased considerably. The census of 1887 showed as follows, in regards to professions:

	Argentines.	Foreigners.	Total.
Lawyers.....	859	249	1, 108
Physicians.....	277	159	436
Engineers.....	140	419	559
Journalists.....	60	75	135
Surveyors.....	73	35	108
Teachers.....	749	750	1, 499
Artists.....	226	1, 394	1, 620
Clergymen.....	71	246	317
Civil service.....	5, 324	3, 813	9, 137
Merchants.....	7, 049	22, 272	29, 321
Military.....	2, 271	224	2, 495
Farmers.....	992	2, 013	3, 005
Tradesmen.....	14, 807	60, 815	75, 622
Servants.....	20, 832	52, 766	73, 598
Various.....	42, 141	58, 739	100, 880
Total.....	95, 871	203, 969	299, 840

The growth of certain trades appears as follows:

Shops of—	1830.	1853.	1887.
Tailors.....	33	51	466
Bakers.....	39	61	243
Tinsmiths.....	18	19	151
Carpenters.....	68	110	651
Saddlers.....	12	23	97
Bootmakers.....	35	108	629

All other trades increased in like ratio.

The port of Buenos Aires, better known by the Madero docks, extends for nearly 3 miles along the city front. The works were begun in March, 1887, on plans of Sir John Hawkshaw, the contractors being Messrs. Walker & Co. The concession is in the name of Eduardo Madero & Co., the price fixed by Congress

being £4,000,000, but the outlay will probably exceed £5,000,000. The works were carried out without interruption during four years, until in May, 1891, the Government was compelled to prosecute them on a reduced scale, at an outlay of £40,000 a month. They were originally divided into nine sections, viz:

Name.	Water.	Quay wall.	Cost.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>£.</i>
South basin.....	25	1, 100	450, 000
Dock 1.....	23	1, 540	902, 000
Sea wall.....			440, 000
Dock 2.....	23	1, 560	691, 000
Dock 3.....	27	1, 870	219, 000
North basin.....	40	1, 640	465, 000
Dock 4.....			
North channel.....			
Total.....			3, 167, 000

The prime minister's report to Congress gives the total outlay as follows:

	£
1887 to April, 1891	3, 405, 000
May, 1891, to March 31, 1892.....	365, 000
Total.....	3, 770, 000

Deducting £120,000 spent in the first quarter of 1892, the works would still require, on Mr. Drabble's estimate, a further sum of £1,480,000, which would bring up the total cost to £5,250,000. Each dock has a shed which cost £60,000, and in the aggregate, these sheds have 14 acres of accommodations; each has four floors, with three hydraulic cranes, capable of lifting 30 cwt. each. There are on the quays forty-six traveling cranes of equal power (30 cwt.), besides two that can lift 5 tons each, and a fixed crane of 30 tons power.

The works include 12 miles of railway and 130,000 square meters, or 33 acres of paving. It is proposed to dredge the south

channel to a depth of 23 feet, but to abandon the north channel for the present, as well as Dock 4. In the excavation of these docks seven steam navvies were employed, which excavated 150,000,000 cubic feet of stuff. Each dock has about 80,000 tons of granite for quay wall. The sea wall is 3 miles long, or 5,000 yards, of which 2,600 were built of cement and granite and 2,400 of pitch pine, the whole length being backed by a "tosca" bank 50 feet wide. The pumping apparatus includes a centrifugal pump that delivers 10,000 gallons of water per minute. The hydraulic machinery is supplied by Armstrong & Co., Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Besides the foregoing, there are the Boca port works, 2 miles south of the city, which were begun in 1876. The dredging and cost have been as follows:

Period.	Tons dredged.	Total outlay on works.
		<i>Dollars.</i>
1876-'80	1, 300, 000	900, 000
1881-'83	2, 820, 000	2, 270, 000
1884-'91	9, 340, 000	5, 280, 000
15 years	13, 460, 000	8, 450, 000

Allowing for the varying value of the dollar in the last fifteen years, the outlay was about £1,200,000 sterling. So far, only 9 miles of the deep-water channel giving access to the port of Buenos Aires have been dredged. Present depth of water, 17 feet. There are 3 miles more to be dredged, and the minister proposes a uniform depth of 21 feet (it is found that the river deposits 1,000,000 tons of stuff yearly in the channel, the annual cost of dredging which is estimated at \$600,000 currency, or £33,000 sterling), besides widening the first kilometer and the Riachuelo and prolonging the south pier. This will involve a further outlay of \$4,000,000, or £250,000 sterling, bringing up the total cost to £1,450,000, which, being added to £5,250,000 for the Madero

docks, will make a total expenditure of £6,700,000 for the port of Buenos Aires. This compares with other cities thus:

	Acres.	Cost.	Per acre.
Buenos Aires	165	£ 6,700,000	£ 40,600
London	690	20,100,000	29,100
Liverpool	560	18,200,000	32,500
Antwerp	105	6,800,000	64,600
Trieste	86	1,100,000	12,800

The outlay, as compared with length of quay wall, is £520 per yard in Buenos Aires, against £550 in Antwerp, £240 in Marseilles, and £208 in Trieste, but it must be observed that in Buenos Aires, it has been necessary to build a sea wall 3 miles in length to protect the above works.

The figures given, when treating of the waterworks, drainage, and port of Buenos Aires, have been taken from the last edition of Messrs. M. G. and E. T. Mulhall's Hand Book of the River Plate.

Chapter VI.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, AND RELIGION.

The educational facilities of the Argentine Republic are excellent, great attention having been paid to this most important subject. There is at present one school for every thousand inhabitants of the country. The United States system of public schools was adopted in the Argentine Republic during the administration of Gen. Sarmiento (1868–1874), and during the administration of Gen. Roca, in 1884, a law was passed making education free and obligatory for all boys and girls between the ages of six and fourteen years. By the same law, a national board of education was created, and the following sums were permanently appropriated for its sustenance: Twenty per cent of the sale of all national lands; 50 per cent of the interest of all judicial deposits in the capital of the Republic; 40 per cent of the real estate tax of the capital, national territories, and colonies; 15 per cent of the municipal revenue of the capital; the interest produced by the permanent school fund; the right of enrollment at the rate of \$1 annually for each pupil; the total of all fines imposed by any competent authority in the capital and territories; the value of all property falling to the public treasury for lack of heirs; 5 per cent of all successions to collateral inheritances, excepting in the case of brothers; 10 per cent of all inheritances left to strangers, and 10 per cent of all religious donations. In addition to these sums, the national and provincial governments appropriated, in 1889, for the benefit of education, \$8,456,104. In that year, the number

of public schools in the Republic was 3,056, instructed by 5,856 teachers (2,322 men and 3,534 women), with an attendance of 259,695 pupils. The number of private schools was 754, served by 2,051 teachers, with an aggregate attendance of 38,842, making in all 3,810 schools and 298,537 pupils.

The annual increase in the number of schools can be judged from the fact that two years previous, in 1887, there were only 2,271 public schools in the Republic, which gives an average increase of 400 public schools per year. The number of private schools, on the contrary, does not show any increase, but rather a decline in their number (the number of private schools in 1887 was 757)—the best proof that can be given of the efficiency of the public school system, an efficiency also shown by the annual increase in attendance, which is about 50,000 pupils.

There are three different degrees of public schools: Schools for children, elementary, and graduated schools, on a plan similar to that adopted in Massachusetts, their course of studies being also similar to the course of studies of the public schools of that State.

In 1887, there were thirty-four normal schools in the Republic, of which thirteen were for men, fourteen for women, and seven for both sexes. From the normal schools, are graduated the teachers for the public schools, their course of studies lasting five years.

Although some of the public schools are still located in private residences, the great majority of them have buildings constructed at the expense of the national or provincial governments. They have been made after designs of the best school buildings of Europe and North America. In the city of Buenos Aires alone \$10,000,000 was expended in the construction of school buildings from 1882 to 1888.

The higher education, which is free and open to all, begins in the national colleges, of which there are about twenty. The course of studies in the national colleges is so extensive as to cover a

THREE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AT BUENOS AIRES.

period of six years, during which time the pupil is prepared to enter any of the national universities, where another course of six years must be undergone before graduating as a doctor, lawyer, or engineer. There are no private institutions which confer degrees for the practice of the liberal professions; and all foreign graduates of colleges wishing to practice in the Argentine Republic must submit to an examination in Spanish before the authorities of the universities, which examination must be approved by the said authorities before granting the diploma that authorizes the applicant to practice his profession.

There are two universities, one in Buenos Aires and the other in the city of Cordoba. Both are divided into three faculties, to wit: Faculty of law, faculty of medicine, and faculty of engineering.

Besides the regular annual examinations, the regulations of the two universities demand that, before granting degrees to its students, these students must pass a final "general examination" of all matters comprised in the course of studies they have undergone, and, also, they must present written essays on a subject relating to the profession they have adopted. By the appointment of efficient professors, the adoption of a comprehensive course of studies, and strict examinations, the National Government manifests its desire that those entering into the exercise of the liberal professions shall be properly prepared for the work demanded of them.

During the administration of Gen. Sarmiento, the military and the naval academies were founded, and all the officers of the army and navy graduate from these academies, which are similar to the military and naval academies of the United States. There also exists an academy of military engineers, from which are graduated all the officers who compose the corps of military engineers.

In San Juan, there is an academy of mining engineers, and an important school of agriculture, of which there are several in the Republic. There are also a number of schools where boys are taught useful trades, special schools for the deaf and dumb, etc.

The activity in the field of literature can be judged from the fact that in the city of Buenos Aires about one thousand new books are published yearly. Of their merits, an idea may also be had from the fact that so many Argentine writers received prizes at the late Paris Exhibition. There are several important literary associations in the Republic, prominent among which is the "Ateneo Nacional," of Buenos Aires, its membership and its aims being similar to those of the "Authors' Club," in New York City.

There being no line drawn between the political and literary classes, they may be said to form but one class. All those desiring to figure in public life must begin by showing what they are capable of accomplishing, and the best way to do so is to write on some topic of general interest, deliver a speech, or publish a book. Thus it is that by many the field of literature is trodden only to reach the political arena, which is always open to those who have distinguished themselves through their writings.

Journalism is the most prominent feature of Argentine literary activity, and one that every day increases its influence and betters its quality, owing no doubt to the development of new interests and the liberty which the press has enjoyed. In 1881, only 165 newspapers and reviews were published throughout the country, while in 1890, the number had increased to 484, and in 1891, in the city of Buenos Aires alone, 204 newspapers and reviews were published. The best newspapers are of the same size as the American dailies, and their telegraphic service is most complete, publishing every day despatches from all over the world giving the most important news from every country.

Their corps of correspondents comprise men of such universal fame as Jules Simon, Camille Flammarion, Jules Claretie, Emilio Castelar, Arsene Houssaye, Perez Galdos, etc., who send weekly letters on European events, in which, in most cases, they have played a personal part.

Although sufficient has been said regarding the diffusion of

knowledge, it may be well to add a word about the "Argentine Scientific Society," which was founded in 1872 for the purpose of stimulating scientific researches and encouraging the establishment of new industries. The useful propoganda of this association has made itself felt since its establishment, and many good results have come from it. At the end of 1891, the association had over five hundred members and a library with 6,000 volumes. It will soon have a handsome building of its own, showing its prosperous condition.

Another association which deserves special mention is the "Argentine Geographical Institute," the aim of which is the encouragement of new explorations and the diffusion in general of geographical knowledge.

The "Argentine Industrial Society" is another prosperous association which has done much good in its line and in the encouragement of all industrial concerns. It was founded in 1875.

The "Argentine Rural Society" exercises great influence in agricultural and pastoral interests, having done much to foster and better these important industries.

All these associations publish monthly reviews, in which appear valuable articles written by experts on the subject treated.

The "Medical Society," the "Lawyers' Society," the "Engineers' Society," the "Naval Center" and the "Military Center" are also leading associations which publish important monthly reviews.

Although the Argentine constitution recognizes the Roman Catholic religion as that of the State, it declares also that all other religions are tolerated and that freedom of conscience is an inalienable right.

The State contributes to the support of the Roman Catholic religion, builds churches, pays the priests' salaries, etc., but it controls all ecclesiastical appointments and retains or permits the passage of all decrees of the Holy See.

The National Congress has passed laws instituting civil mar-

riages and prohibiting the teaching of religion in the public schools.

Besides several Protestant churches in other parts of the country, there are the following in the city of Buenos Aires: The English Episcopal Church, founded in 1831; the Scotch Presbyterian Church, founded in 1838; the German Lutheran Church, founded in 1847, and the American Methodist Church, founded in 1870.

Through the efforts of the English speaking population, an English hospital has been constructed in Buenos Aires, on which \$200,000 has been spent. The Germans have also a very good hospital, as well as the French, Italian, and Spanish colonies. There are sixteen Argentine hospitals in Buenos Aires.

Chapter VII.

CATTLE AND SHEEP RAISING—THE "SALADEROS," EXPORTATION OF FROZEN MEATS, ETC.

Recent statistics show that there are, in round numbers, 100,000,000 sheep and 30,000,000 cattle in the Argentine Republic. Regarding the condition of the cattle industry, methods employed, etc., Monsieur Emile Daireaux, author of an important book, "Life and Customs on the River Plate," published in French and Spanish, in 1887, says:

Near the cities, and in inclosures of 740 or 1,235 acres, selected animals are grazed, the number of which does not exceed the proportion of one for every $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The European is surprised to find in the method of breeding so many points of similarity with the methods of his own country. Although the cattle are not especially cared for, on account of the mild climate, nor is their food especially chosen, yet they have the same appearance as similar cattle grazed in the better pastures in France or England. Here, one finds the characteristic Durhams and Herefords. The cows have big teats, the bulls are robust and finely formed, and the early robustness of the calves reveals their precocity. If one asks the price of these animals, he is surprised to hear that certain bulls, born in the country, of mothers descended from bulls imported from Europe, have cost from \$200 to \$300, and that the cows are sold at \$40 to \$60.

These farms are occupied by dairymen, who provide the city with milk and butter, and to whom the sale of the calves constitutes an important item. These dairymen, the great majority of whom are Basques and Bernese, simplify as much as possible the work to be done, and reduce expenses to a minimum. The modern dairy establishments are unknown to them. The cows remain in the open air day and night, summer and winter; nor are they accustomed to be milked at all times, but only after they have been prepared by the calves. These, as soon as they reach the age of 10 months, are sold at a high price, owing to

the good blood that runs through their veins, which makes them especially adapted to improve the race.

Later on, no doubt, the great establishments will better regulate the elements at their disposal. With the help of the railroads, the products, will be concentrated in the hands of a few merchants; but at present, there does not exist any intermediary between the producer and the consumer, and the former is obliged to produce and supply at the same time, carrying in person the milk to each of his clients in the city. This naturally prevents him from establishing himself very far from the city, and contributes to augment the rent he pays and the value of the property he occupies. It must be remembered that in a radius of 5 leagues around the city, the farms are rented at from \$4 to \$5 per acre, and the price of land varies to-day from \$80 to \$120 per acre.

It is well to add here that in the city of Buenos Aires, the modern English dairy company has, in a great measure, replaced the "lecheros" that formerly provided the city with all its dairy products.

Says Monsieur Daireaux:

In the same region, there are first-class breeding farms, where all other breeders apply for the animals they require to improve their cattle or flocks. The transformation of the cattle of the "pampas" began twenty years ago, and the work has been so successfully carried through that, to-day, it is not rare to find at 100 leagues from Buenos Aires, on lands that have been taken from the Indians within the last ten years, herds of cattle numbering two or three thousand head, in which the type of the native cow has completely disappeared, and in which the classic Durham type prevails.

One may see, at the district fairs of Rennes and Poitiers, how the breeders of the Argentine prairies could exhibit, with the probability of getting the first prizes, herds of 1,000 Durham oxen or cows, while others could exhibit an equal number of Herefords. The groups of the 6 or 7 oxen that are now exhibited at these fairs would be entirely lost sight of, to the great surprise of their owners.

And what would these owners say were they told that only one of the fathers of those animals imported to the Argentine Republic from England had cost there \$6,000, and that the price of the average imported bulls coming from the best breeding farms of England and France is from \$1,000 to \$1,200?

The cattle-growers of the prairies pay from \$100 to \$300 for the bulls of mixed bloods, descended from such valuable stock, in order to improve their cattle. Incredible to relate, the result of such mixture, valuable as it is, when sold at wholesale for the market on the "Saladeros," owing to the great supply and small demand, does not exceed \$8 or \$10 in price for each fat animal, such being the average market price of a steer.

Notwithstanding this and other drawbacks, the improvement of the species has progressed to such a degree, that, at the Continental Exhibition held in Buenos Aires in 1881, a cattle-grower presented *as a curiosity*, an authentic native cow, descended from the Dutch cows introduced by the first settlers, and with all the characteristics communicated to it by the rough life of the "pampas" and three centuries of struggle in the virgin forests. All the visitors were surprised to see this degenerate witness of past generations, and to-day it would no doubt be impossible to find a new example.

Monsieur Daireaux then carries the reader to an "Estancia," or ranch, situated in the extreme southwest of the Province of Buenos Aires, on the boundary line of the territorial Government of La Pampa.

After twelve hours of railroad and 300 miles of prairie, we reach the "Estancia." The property is very large and in its size, may be taken as a model of the average ranch. There are united in one tract, three different lots of 24,710 acres each, under one management. The owner bought this ground of 12 square leagues, for \$2,000 the square league, ten years ago, when the region where it is situated was threatened by the Indians, and the State was seeking a purchaser.

To-day, anybody would pay that sum for the mere lease of the land, which proves that the price per square league has increased to \$24,000. The 74,130 acres are surrounded by a strong wire fence, consisting of fine steel wires, sustained every 15 yards by solid posts of hard wood, brought here from the Provinces of Entre Rios and Corrientes. The total value of the fence for the 12 square leagues is about \$24,000. The precaution of fencing the property is most useful, as it prevents the sheep and cattle from straying into neighboring properties, and reduces the number of men required for their keeping. The property thus fenced is, in its turn, divided by fences, the different spaces being for different cattle, sheep, stcers, etc.

In the "estancia" we are now visiting, there are 22,000 head of cattle and 60,000 sheep. In the different inclosures protected by wire fences, there are a certain number of cattle and sheep, according to the extent and nature of the pasturage. The cattle are divided into herds and the sheep into flocks, under the charge of one man. The fences have, among their many advantages, that of allowing the owner to breed in one space Durham and in another Hereford cattle.

Durhams were the first to be introduced into Australia and the River Plate; yet in the latter country, although it had not been colonized by the English, they found the ground prepared for them by a coincidence as curious as it is

little known. It is indeed well known that the Durham stock is of Dutch origin, and the first cows brought to the River Plate by the Gäes brothers, in the sixteenth century, were also Dutch cows. There is, then, similarity of origin between the noble Durham race and the native cow of the River Plate.

In the "estancia" of which we are speaking, there are four hundred Durham cows milked exclusively to sustain a cheese dairy establishment under the management of several Frenchmen, who divide the profits between them. The sale of the milk is easy, there being little competition, and the profits are good.

The other cows are in inclosures containing from four to five thousand in number. If they could be collected in one place, their great numbers would be shown; but wandering in complete freedom in an area of about 9,800 acres, one sees only small groups of them at a time. On very few occasions are the cattle taken to the "rodeo," their place of rendezvous, and they soon forget to go to it of their own accord.

The steer represents the true profit of cattle-growers, as it can be sold when it reaches the age of two years if it is fat. The sales begin in October, and the plains that produce the first fat steers are considered, for that alone, to be first class, and are paid for accordingly.

The "saladeros," where jerked beef and extract of beef are prepared, do a good business. The most important and better known is the one situated in Fray Bentos, in Uruguay, where the Liebig extract of beef is prepared. This establishment is situated on the Uruguayan side of the Uruguay River, but the cattle slaughtered there come in part from the Argentine Provinces of Entre Rios and Corrientes.

What this company exports [says Monsieur Daireaux] is in reality 220,000 pounds of extract of beef, 440,000 pounds of tongue and preserved beef in tin cases, and 2,000 or 3,000 tons of grease. They have not yet learned to dispense with their primitive methods. The grease and the hides are the principal articles of export from this as from all the other "saladeros" of the River Plate and Australia. In Fray Bentos, some portions of the animal are separated to make the extract by the compress and evaporation system, and 1 pound of extract is obtained from every 24 pounds of meat. The remaining portions are disposed of as in the other "saladeros;" the quarters are dried in the sun and are salted to make jerked beef; the greasy parts and the meat not otherwise used are put into the pot and the grease produced exported to Europe.

In five minutes the "desolladores" remove the skin from the animal. The

head, the extremities, and the intestines are put apart. The hides are placed in order, well covered with lime, and are kept thus twenty days before being shipped.

The other parts of the animal pass to another department. Here, one man cuts the animal in two and another carries the pieces to a different room, while a third has no other occupation than to clean the floor.

The meat is put in the shade, some of it being salted by the old process, while the rest is used to make the extract. Both portions pass first to the "charqueadores." The meat to be made into jerked beef is separated from the bones, cut into large portions, and placed immediately in an apparatus where it receives a bath of brine; afterwards, it is taken to the salting department. On a heavy layer of salt, is placed a portion of meat, and on top of this another, until the pile reaches a height of nearly 12 feet, each portion of meat being separated from the rest by a layer of salt. Each pile has 200,000 pounds of meat. At the end of twenty-four hours, the pile is taken down and made up again, so that the portions that were in the bottom now occupy the upper place. Afterwards, the different portions are placed in the sun during forty days, at the end of which time they are ready to be exported to Havana and Brazil.

This operation is performed in all the "saladeros," but in this one, the making of the Liebig extract of beef and the placing of conserved tongues in tin cases is also done.

To make the extract, the meat is placed in great pots, from which the juice of the meat is extracted by means of steam. This juice passes to the evaporating apparatus and immediately afterwards to the distillery apparatus; heated to a high temperature, it passes afterwards to a condenser, where it is reduced to a paste. By this process each steer produces 8 pounds of extract.

The Liebig Company exports yearly about \$15,000,000 worth of its products. In 1891, the "saladeros" of the River Plate slaughtered altogether 1,521,100 head of cattle, of which 369,300 were used to make extract of beef and 1,151,100 to make jerked beef, which was exported to Spain, Cuba, and Brazil.

Regarding the conditions of the sheep-growing industry, Monsieur Daireaux says:

The importation of fine rams into the Argentine Republic was, twenty-five years ago, a very complicated and costly affair, but with the advent of regular steamship communication it has improved a great deal in every respect. All the steamers that leave Europe carry many fine rams and sheep to Buenos Aires.

From Rambouillet, are imported the greater number; and the merino of Ram-

bouillet origin has always pleased the Argentine breeders, on account of its height and its great production of wool. The Negrettis are also in high favor, but not so much as the Rambouillets. Yet it is said that a breeder offered \$10,000 for a Negretti born in the country, and the offer was refused. South-downs and Lincolns have also been imported in great numbers.

The system in use is that of progressive flocks. Some farms have flocks of pure blood, which they reproduce by importing new rams of the same class, to infuse new blood into the flock. The rams born in the country are mixed with native sheep, the result of this mixture being sold at auction to other breeders, the rams of the most noted farms obtaining the best prices. With these rams, the other breeders constitute a small and selected flock, for the purpose of producing rams for the rest of their flocks. These rams are brought up in the open air, so that they may become accustomed to the life they will lead when mixed with their flocks.

Twenty-five years of this process has sufficed to transform the native sheep in such a manner that it has entirely disappeared.

In 1888, there were 385,000 sheep and rams of pure blood in the Argentine Republic. As a proof of the rapid improvement of the sheep-growing industry the following figures may be of interest:

In 1832, only 934,560 pounds of wool were exported. In 1840, the exportation of wool was 3,541,230 pounds. Ten years later, it was 16,898,310 pounds. In 1860, it had increased to 37,400,000 pounds; in 1870, to 143,000,000 pounds; in 1875, to 198,000,000 pounds, and in 1886, the exportation of wool amounted to 290,040,000 pounds and that of sheepskins to 77,000,000 pounds. In 1892, the wool product was estimated to be worth \$39,000,000.

Monsieur Daireaux describes a sheep-growing *estancia* or farm in the following manner:

The *estancia* comprises all the necessary buildings. The open yard that the *puestero* requires for his flock is here replaced by covered yards, where fine sheep and rams are kept in proportion to the importance of the *estancia*. The yards are numerous, and in them, are kept the different grades of sheep and rams, from those of the purest to those of mixed blood. There are also yards for other uses.

Farther on, are the shearing yards. Around these, are the bathing ponds where, after being sheared, the sheep are dipped in a solution of water and arsenic to be cured of the mange. If they are well bathed, the itch disappears,

but if this is not the case, then they must be bathed again in February or March, although by this time the fleece has usually grown so much as to make it necessary for the remedy to be applied by hand.

From 10 to 20, and sometimes as many as 100 shearers, are engaged in this work. The sheep, with their four legs tied together, are laid on the floor, where they are sheared. The fleece remains on the ground, and is carried by an assistant to another man who ties it up. Shearers get from 20 to 25 cents for every sheep they shear and some of them earn \$5 a day. They are all natives.

Twenty-five years ago, great areas of land could be bought for insignificant sums, but the increase of cattle and sheep and of the lands devoted to agricultural pursuits has increased to such an extent the value of land, especially good land, that to-day, the annual leasing of the land is higher than the price of purchase then.

The best and most important lands, situated in the north, near the city of Buenos Aires, crossed by railroad and by the Paraná River, cost to-day from \$160,000 to \$500,000 the square league of 6,178 acres, or \$32.80 to \$48.57 per acre, and the renting of 494 acres necessary for a flock of 2,000 sheep is \$600 per year, or \$1.21 per acre.

It is necessary to go farther, in the direction of the west and south, to find lands at a cheaper rate. In the north, lands that cost from \$20,000 to \$60,000 per league can be here rented from \$4,000 to \$5,000 and \$20,000 per league.

Farther on, fertile lands may be had for \$6,000 or \$8,000 per square league, in which 2,000 head of cattle and 8,000 sheep can be located. In general, a sheep produces per year as much as it is worth; that is to say, a sheep that costs \$1 produces \$1 of profit per year. The land it occupies and the care it needs represent 50 cents per year.

The following figures show the calculations of the owner of a flock of 2,000 sheep:

Expenses :	Dollars.
Renting of the land.....	600
Interest of capital invested (10,000 francs)	200
Care of the sheep.....	160
Shearing and transportation of wool.....	50
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	1, 010
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Income :	
Eighteen arrobas of 25 pounds each of wool for every 100 sheep, at \$14 per hundred weight.....	1, 260
Annual increase in the flock.....	500
Sales	400
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
	2, 160

Latterly, the exportation of frozen meat has acquired considerable importance. One of the first houses to engage in this business was that of G. Sansinena & Co., which has spent over \$12,000,000 in the establishment of the necessary storage, sale markets, etc., in Buenos Aires, Liverpool, London, and Glasgow. It has also introduced Argentine meat into Paris and has a storage house in Havre, from which place the meat is taken to Paris in special wagons. Several other companies are engaged in the same business, and in 1891, the River Plate Fresh Meat Company (limited) exported 498,237 frozen sheep and 2,080 frozen steers. La Negra Company exported 401,844 frozen sheep and 2,058 steers. The Nelson River Plate Meat Company (limited) exported 334,125 frozen sheep. This shows that these companies exported in all 1,234,206 frozen sheep.

All these companies, as well as G. Sansinena & Co., export also live cattle and sheep, but in less quantity.

Several European governments, especially those of France and Italy, have begun to buy Argentine horses for the use of their armies.

The Argentine Republic has passed a law granting a bounty on the export of dressed beef. It is in the form of a guarantee of 5 per cent for ten years on the capital of companies formed for that purpose, the total capital for such companies being limited to \$8,000,000 in gold.

Under the regulations, the entire amount to be guaranteed must not exceed \$8,000,000 of national money. Parties applying for the guarantee for any particular establishment must give full details as to owners, the form of operation, the amount invested, the quantity of meat it is proposed to export annually, estimates of cost per ton, etc. All applications for the benefit of the law must be made to the Minister of Finance. The largest amount of capital guaranteed in any one establishment will be \$1,000,000, and the smallest amount \$500,000. When two or more parties from

the same district ask for the guarantee, the wants and particular circumstances of the district will be taken into account, in order to make the privilege as extensive as possible. When an application is granted, the petitioners must deposit the sum of \$5,000 in the national bank, as an evidence of good faith on their part. All establishments must present a quarterly account of operations, and a board of inspection is appointed to supervise them. Most of the establishments which export frozen meat have availed themselves of the provisions of this law.

Chapter VIII.

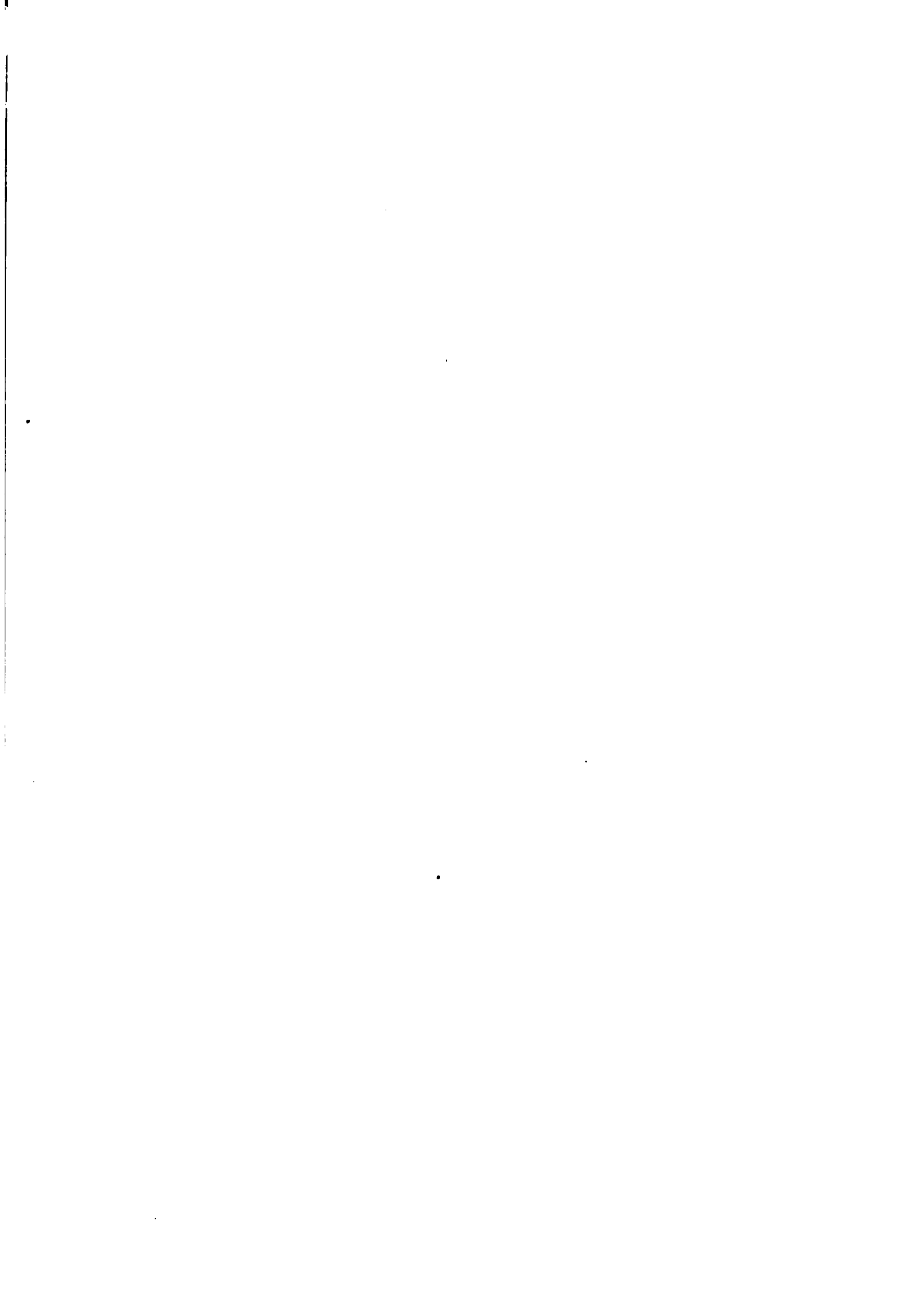
AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY, EXPORTS OF CEREALS, VALUE OF LAND, ETC.

The agricultural industry is of recent growth in the Argentine Republic, which, up to the year 1870, imported nearly all the flour it needed from Chile. During the Paraguayan war, the Argentine farmers found a good market for their products, and when the war was over, it was discovered that the supply was sufficient to satisfy the demand of the whole region of the River Plate. This condition of affairs lasted for about ten years, at the end of which time the country began to export considerable quantities of cereals to Europe, till in 1891, the exports of wheat amounted to 448,000 tons, those of maize to 700,000 tons, those of linseed to 40,000 tons, and those of hay to 30,000 tons. Nine years before, in 1878, the total exportation of wheat, flour, maize, barley, linseed, potatoes, and lucerne was only 14,130,314 pounds. Comparing the figures of 1878 and 1891, the great increase in the exportation of cereals in so short a time is plainly shown.

In 1892, there were under cultivation 8,200,000 acres of land which is only 3.7 per cent of the total area of the Republic. Remembering that the area of the small Province of Tucuman alone is 10,000 square miles, an idea can be formed of the vast amount of fertile land that was then, and to a great extent is yet, available for agricultural pursuits.

It has already been seen that in all the Provinces and national territories, more or less land is under cultivation, showing that

SAN FERMIN ESTATE, BUENOS AIRES.



everywhere the people take a lively interest in fostering this important industry.

The date of sowing the seed and securing the harvest varies in the different Provinces and territories, owing to the variation of their climates, brought about by their geographical situation and physical configuration. In the most noted agricultural Provinces—Buenos Aires, Entre Rios, and Santa Fé—the wheat, barley, and oats are sown from May to July, the maize from September to November, the lucerne in April, May, September, and October. The wheat, oat, and barley crops are harvested in December and January, the maize crop in February and April, and the lucerne crop from November to April.

The time of planting the sugar cane, which is grown in Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and the territorial governments of El Chaco, Formosa, and Misiones, is from July to October, and of the harvesting, from June to October of the following year. Rice is sown in September and October, and is gathered from March to May. The mandioca is sown in June, and gathered in April and May.

The soil, which has not yet lost much of its natural phosphates, generally yields abundant crops, especially if the rains have neither been scarce nor excessive.

The following figures show the average yield of the soil per acre:

	Pounds.	Pounds.	
Wheat.....	990	Tobacco.....	765
Maize, thrashed.....	2,700	Sugar cane.....	40,500
Linseed.....	720	Dry lucerne.....	22,500
Rice, unthrashed.....	2,700	Vetch.....	1,080
Rice, thrashed.....	1,350	Haricots.....	1,080
Potatoes.....	10,800	Chick-peas.....	1,080

The following figures show the average prices in 1888, in the city of Buenos Aires, at which some agricultural products were sold:

[Per hundredweight.]			
	Dollars.		Dollars.
Lucerne.....	1.12	Turnip seeds.....	2.18
Barley.....	1.27	Wheat.....	2.09
Linseed.....	2.40	Bran.....	1.10
Maize.....	1.40	Flour.....	4.50

The price of land varies in the different Provinces, and even in the same Province, according to location. Thus, in the department of Patagones, in the extreme southwest of the Province of Buenos Aires, the average price of an acre of land was, in 1888, \$1.62, while in the department of Barracas al Sud, separated from the city of Buenos Aires by the Riachuelo, the average price was \$1.84 per acre. In many departments, land can be acquired at the rate of 40 cents per acre, and even less.

In the Province of Santa Fé, land is cheaper than in the Province of Buenos Aires. Near the city of Santa Fé, good land can be acquired at the rate of 81 cents per acre, while in the department of Rosario, the price rises to \$600 per acre.

In the Province of Entre Rios, blessed with the most fertile soil of the Republic and a perfect river system, land is cheap, scarcely exceeding the price of \$20 per acre.

In the Province of Corrientes, land is also cheap, and the soil of this Province is also good. The average price is \$8.10 per acre.

In the Provinces of Córdoba and Tucuman, land is dearer than in Corrientes, while it is much cheaper in Santiago, San Luis, and the Andine Provinces of Mendoza, San Juan, La Rioja, Catamarca, and the territorial governments.

The present state of agricultural prosperity has not been reached without encountering many obstacles, which it has taken time and energy to overcome. In this respect, it will be of interest to quote again from Monsieur Daireaux's book :

In 1854, the young Republic took from the United States its fundamental charter, already tried by half a century of constant prosperity. Gen. Urquiza was at the head of the Government, and was the first to conceive the plan of contracting in Europe for agricultural colonists to cultivate his extensive personal possessions. In the beginning, he helped them with his own private means and established them in fertile lands, which he sold them at very low prices.

These first colonists, who came from Switzerland, Savoy, and Berne, established themselves on the banks of the Uruguay River, where they founded the first agricultural colonies. The name of "colony" is justified by its organiza-

tion. These colonies have been established little by little, their population being composed of a decided majority of foreigners, which makes them in truth foreign colonies within Argentine territory. In the beginning, these colonies were founded by the provincial governments, following the example of Gen. Urquiza. To-day, they are founded also by owners of great areas of land, who divide it into equal portions and offer it for sale. This system, however, did not meet with success for many years, and remained in its experimental stage from 1854 to 1870.

The difficulties to be overcome were numerous. At first sight, it would seem an easy matter to find in Europe men not satisfied with their condition, and willing to go to a healthy country and to establish themselves in the midst of fertile lands which do not require any preparatory work to be put under cultivation and offer no resistance to the passage of the plow, enriched, too, by three centuries of usage as grazing land for cattle and sheep. Yet it was difficult to carry out the plan proposed. It was found almost impossible to divert the current of European immigration toward the Argentine Republic, whose name was then entirely unknown in Europe, while the name of Buenos Aires only served to remind Europeans of the recent outrages committed by Rosas.

At that time, no steamers were running between European and Argentine ports nor were even the great rivers of Argentine navigated with regularity, and not a mile of railroad had been built. In the United States, on the other hand, there were already in operation 10,800 miles of railroad lines.

And lastly, from the beginning it was shown that the creation of agricultural colonies demanded considerable outlay of money, and that was scarce, and might be lost by the failure of the crop. Only land abounded, but not the class of land that had attracted the first settlers of California and had yielded the capital required for the establishment of the first agricultural centers in that State. In Argentine, in order to raise any capital, it would have been necessary to sell many sheep at 60 cents a head (the price they brought in 1869) and great numbers of steers at from \$3 to \$4 each. It was, then, necessary for the colonies to be created by themselves, to extract from the earth, by the help of the plow, the capital required for their establishment and maintenance, which no one could give. It is greatly to their credit that they have been able to get out of so vicious a circle after so many years of struggle.

Within a few miles of the city of Santa Fé, and near the place where Sebastian Cabot, a European navigator, landed for the first time in 1525, the first colony was established by Swiss and French immigrants in the year 1854. True to its name, "Esperanza" (hope), it has realized every expectation, and the name is now an object of veneration throughout the country. After thirty years, the

colony has seen grow up in its neighborhood as many other colonies as the number of its primitive inhabitants.

The newer colonies have been the natural outgrowth of the first ones. The first immigrants that settled, after achieving the success they deserved, advised their countrymen beyond the sea to join them; and, thanks to this natural propaganda, numerous immigrants have swelled the number each year, the new arrivals finding everything prepared for them, and having no more to do than accept the help offered them and begin work under the most favorable circumstances.

On his arrival in this vast region, which was almost deserted twenty years ago, but which since that time has been laid out every day with new agricultural farms, the immigrant always finds awaiting him a good opportunity of carrying into effect his good intentions. The population is too small in proportion to the new undertakings that spring up every day, and the newcomer, brought over by the desire of founding a home of his own, sees the possibility of making a fortune. Indeed, the only thing dear in this promising land is labor. By an anomaly which is explained by the facility of producing, the necessaries of life, which can already be had at cheaper rates than elsewhere, reduce their prices with the increase of population, as the increase in population means always an increase in the production. Thus, the price of meat, after fluctuating a little, has returned to what it was a century ago, which does not exceed 4 cents per pound when it is dear. High wages and cheap necessaries of life are the two elements which help to bring the immigrant nearer to the realization of his dreams. Association with other colonists is another means of helping him to acquire the land he requires.

The system of association has, from time immemorial, been practiced in all rural undertakings in the Argentine Republic. The cattle-owner has always applied it in his relations with his coöperators, and it is rare to find men employed at any given monthly sum; everywhere, the simple method of association prevails. The proprietor offers his land, the means to till it, the seeds, a house for the workman and his family, the members of which offer in return their labor and receive one-third, one-fourth, or one-half of the products, according to the contract made.

All owners of colonies follow this plan, as they usually possess more land than they can cultivate; and instead of having recourse to daily paid labor, prefer to associate with themselves the poor man, who has just landed, and who is taken under their care and given all the advantages possible to become, in his turn, after a few years of earnest work, an owner of land.

The extent of cultivated territory increases so rapidly that everywhere laborers are needed. As far back as 1883, there were employed over 160,000 men to

secure the harvest in a region of a normal population of 60,000 inhabitants, while the population of the rest of the Province of Santa Fé amounted to only 200,000.

The want of farm hands increases every year. Although the rural population is three times greater now than four years ago, it is necessary, in order to reap every new harvest, to import a great quantity of modern reaping machines. Eight thousand and eighty-nine of these machines have been imported during a single year, making, with the number imported before, a total value of \$1,400,000.

Ten per cent of these machines come from the United States, while the remaining 90 per cent are obtained from England, although there is not one American or English farm hand. In 1881, a French Vierzon machine was exhibited at the Continental Exposition of Buenos Aires, and obtained the first prize; but the proverbial commercial audacity of the French remained satisfied with this demonstration; the English have continued to supply all the necessary machines, almost without competition, although the French machines have already beaten the English in all rural fairs.

Perhaps some doubt is entertained regarding the ability of the colonists to satisfy their obligations. But, do not these farmers deserve to be trusted after having cultivated, in 1887, 174,000 acres of land, producing 9,188,000 bushels of wheat and 21,000 tons of linseed, and obtaining more than \$6,000,000 of net profits, which, after paying all expenses, gives a yearly increase of \$60 in the fortune of each inhabitant, to which must also be added the increase in the value of the cultivated and surrounding land?

It is curious to show the increase in the cultivated territory of the Province of Santa Fé during the last thirty years, since the new colony was founded.

Year.	Colonies.	Inhabitants.	Cultivated area.
			<i>Acres.</i>
1856	1	1, 040	400
1864	4	2, 279	2, 000
1874	32	15, 570	12, 900
1880	51	40, 789	49, 000
1884	85	68, 876	86, 000
1886	105	80, 000	200, 000
1887	122	120, 000	239, 000

It is important to add here that in 1891, there were 260 colonies, covering an area of 1,400,000 acres, of which 470,000 acres were cultivated, a number of colonies and quantity of cultivated land

double those of 1887. It is also interesting to note the increase in the number of agricultural implements used from 1887 to 1891 :

Implements.	1887.	1891.
Four-wheeled carts	19, 500	36, 415
Single and double plows	24, 369	40, 317
Reaping machines	5, 225	8, 000
Plowshares	15, 708	28, 300
Steam thrashing machines	391	805

In proportion to their relative population, there were used in Santa Fé, in 1891, a number of steam thrashing machines eleven times greater than those used in France, and a number of reaping machines eight times greater than in that country. In 1887, the value of the crop was only \$16,000,000, while in 1891, it was \$30,000,000, an amount which, if divided among all the inhabitants of the Province, would make each one of them \$100 better off. A wonderful result indeed.

Remembering, then, that for 1891, all of Monsieur Daireaux's figures must be multiplied by two, and that the increase in the production since 1891 has continued in the same proportion as before, let us now quote again from Monsieur Daireaux's book :

The production has increased in a greater proportion than the cultivated territory, and is calculated to be worth \$16,000,000 in 1887. Nearly all of it is exported to Europe and to the other Provinces of the Republic. In 1870, while the agricultural exports of Santa Fé were worth only \$300,000, in 1887, they had increased in value to \$10,000,000. This sum, quite insignificant when compared with the production of other countries, is very important if considered in its true light; that is, as a point of departure, and attention is paid to the yearly increase in the cultivated area, as well as to the increase in the capital employed annually to develop this industry.

In this respect it is well to state that the actual cultivated area of the important Province of Buenos Aires is even greater than that of Santa Fé; and the combined cultivated area of the Provinces of Entre Rios and Córdoba, without mentioning other Provinces and territories, is also equal to that of Santa Fé.

A better idea can be had, however, of the increase in the agricultural production of the country by referring to statistics, which show that the total exports of cereals for the year 1886 amounted to only \$8,000,000, while those for 1890 amounted to \$25,000,000. The home consumption had also increased considerably from 1886 to 1890.

Up to 1891, the imports had always exceeded the exports, but owing to the increase in the exports of cereals and some other products in 1891, the exports exceeded the imports by \$28,000,000; and during the first three months of the year 1892, according to the returns of the Buenos Aires custom-house, the excess of exports over imports was \$13,000,000; showing that this most favorable condition would increase instead of decrease.

Regarding the conditions of life of farmers in Europe and in the Argentine Republic, methods employed, etc., Monsieur Daireaux says:

The Argentine farmer differs entirely from his European brother, and to this must be attributed the success of the former, who has no ambition to live exclusively on the products of his own land; but, on the contrary, considers his land and his labor a mere commercial venture, and is ready at any moment to sell his property if offered a good price for it. Above all, he is not anxious to increase his labor, leaving such ideas to the traditional fanatics of the French agricultural regions.

He has, indeed, reduced his labor to a considerable extent. He is unacquainted with the French division of land in small portions widely separated from each other, which is one of the principal causes of the ruin of French agriculture; his house is in the midst of his land, and he grows but one class of grain on his farm of 125 or 250 acres. While one farmer grows wheat, another grows maize, another barley, and another flax, etc. In a word, the farmer works like a business man, seeking to make his business pay. In this manner, he obtains better results than the French farmer, and is able, besides, to dedicate most of his time to rest and study.

To understand what follows from Monsieur Daireaux, it is necessary to remember that in the Southern Hemisphere the seasons of the year are precisely opposite to those of the Northern Hemi-

“Geographical and Statistical Description of the Province of Santa Fé,” written in Spanish and French (fourth edition, 1886), by Don Gabriel Carrasco:

No other country in the world offers better facilities [says Señor Carrasco], for the acquisition of land than the Argentine Republic; and the Province of Santa Fé is in this respect the most liberal of all the Provinces of the Republic. The National constitution gives to each inhabitant, native or foreign, the right to possess, buy, and sell all kinds of property. The laws facilitate the acquisition of land for those wishing to cultivate it. Numerous colonization societies have been founded, with a view to furnishing colonists not only with ample land for the most extensive cultivations, but also with implements of labor, seeds, domestic animals, and even food, all to be paid for in three, four, or five years, with the products of the soil.

The single Province of Santa Fé has passed numerous laws donating lands for the establishment of colonies, and, now, when these colonies are in a most prosperous condition, it leaves to individual effort the easy task of establishing other colonies.

The Federal Government, which, as it is richer than the provincial governments, has also been more liberal, and has given not only lands gratis, but has also advanced to each colonist capital to the extent of \$1,000, in oxen, instruments of labor, and food to be paid back in five years.

The following articles of the immigration and colonization law of 1876 prove our assertion.

ART. 85. The first hundred colonists of each section having families will receive gratis each one of them a lot of 247 acres of land.

ART. 86. The remaining lots will be sold at the rate of 80 cents per acre, payable in ten annuities, the first payment to be made at the expiration of the second year.

ART. 88. The colonists will have the right to the following advantages.

First. To have their passage paid from the port of embarkation to their place of destiny.

Second. To be furnished, at least for one year, with dwellings, food, labor, domestic animals, seeds, and agricultural implements.

These advances will never exceed the amount of \$1,000 for each colonist, and must be paid back in five annual installments, the first payment to be made at the expiration of the third year.

ART. 92. The sale and donation of land for agricultural purposes will be made upon the condition that the land shall be inhabited and cultivated for at least two consecutive years.

As can be seen, this national law could not be more liberal nor better calculated to promote immigration and facilitate the acquisition of land. It has one hundred and twenty-eight articles, and concedes to every private corporation wishing to establish colonies the same liberties that are granted to the colonists.

But these are not the only laws for the protection of immigrants.

The following is a law passed by the Province of Santa Fé, exempting the colonists from payment of all direct taxes:

ART. 1. All the agricultural colonies established or that may be established in the Province, either in lands belonging to the Province or to private individuals, are exempted from the payment of all direct taxes for the term of three years; this exemption embraces the colonies established, or to be established in Rosario, within Guardia de la Esquina and Meleucui, in San Geronimo, within Canada de Gomez, Totoras y Saladas, within Sance and Prusianas, and in San José up to Helvecia.

ART. 2. The colonies established, or to be established outside of these limits, will be exempted from the same obligations and from the payment of any duty upon their products for the term of five years.

ART. 3. These concessions do not prevent the payment of municipal taxes that may be agreed upon by the colonists themselves for the common benefit.

It will be asked now, what result has been produced by these laws? The most surprising and the most pleasing results, as we shall see. They have increased tenfold the population of the Province in thirty-four years, from 1849 to 1883. They have increased eightfold the revenue of the Province in twenty-three years, from 1860 to 1883. They have increased five times the number of towns and villages of the Province in thirteen years, from 1869 to 1882. In twenty years, from 1865 to 1885, they have increased six times the revenue the Province produces for the nation. And, lastly, it is due to these liberal laws that the Province has acquired the rank it occupies in the production of grains, which has given it a just reputation at home and abroad as a progressive and hard-working Province."

The example set by Santa Fé has been followed by the Provinces of Buenos Aires, Entre Rios, and Córdoba, all of which have passed very liberal laws favoring agricultural settlements, going so far as to concede a reduction in the railroad freights for the products of agricultural colonies. All these laws demand that the land be divided in lots and sold to the colonists on easy terms. The original land owners must also provide the colonists at first with the necessary instruments of labor. Those land owners not wishing

to sell their land in lots generally enter into an agreement with the laboring men by which the former furnish land and implements of agriculture in return for the manual labor of the latter, the product being divided between the owners and the tillers of the land.

The British consul at Buenos Aires, in a report of November 20, 1892, says:

The question of Jewish immigration is one of great interest, and is entirely a new question, which first attracted attention in 1891 from Baron Hirsch's benevolent scheme for settling European Jews on colonies in foreign lands. This Republic has been selected as the field for this new enterprise, and large tracts of land have been bought, on which Jewish families are being gradually settled by Lieut.-Col. Goldsmid, now Baron Hirsch's representative in this country. At first, the Jewish colonization scheme raised great discussion as to the advisability of permitting this Jewish immigration on political and social grounds; but at present, it has been left entirely free, the Government having, it is stated, the right by special legislation to stop such immigration should it consider it necessary. The progress of this colonization scheme should be one of great interest to those European nations whose populations emigrate to the Argentine Republic. The Jewish colonist starts here with great advantages, and is subsidized until such time as his crops enable him to pay back a portion of his debt to the Jewish Colonization Association. It seems doubtful if the Jews can be successful agriculturists. A large portion of the arrivals here were not agricultural laborers, but often small trades people. Many of them, unfit for colonization, have been sent back to Europe; others, finding that hard manual work was expected of them, returned there voluntarily. To offer an opinion on the probability of their success is impossible at present, as the colonies are only just getting into working order.

ARGENTINE CROPS IN 1892.

Mr. Fliess, who is an authority on such matters, has compiled the following tables, from which can be gathered a very fair estimate of the crops of the Argentine Republic for 1892:

Crop.	Quantity.		Value.
		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Wheat	1, 130, 000		45, 220, 000
Maize	968, 000		14, 650, 000
Barley	49, 000		1, 490, 000
Linseed	54, 000		2, 160, 000

Crop.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Alfalfa	5,805,000	57,220,000
Sugar	43,000	3,840,000
Grapes	150,000	7,810,000
Tobacco.....	5,500	4,000,000
Rice.....	3,200	420,000
Sundries.....	.....	8,820
Total	8,207,700	145,630,000

Mr. Fliess gives the area under cultivation in the several Provinces as follows:

Provinces.	Wheat.	Maize.	All crops.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Buenos Aires.....	810,000	1,180,000	2,750,000
Santa Fé	1,320,000	140,000	1,980,000
Cordoba	435,000	280,000	1,700,000
Entre Rios	325,000	120,000	760,000
Mendoza	30,000	75,000	500,000
San Juan.....	45,000	25,000	300,000
Tucuman.....	4,000	50,000	140,000
Corrientes.....	1,000	70,000	120,000
San Luis	16,000	15,000	150,000
Catamarca.....	3,000	8,000	115,000
Salta.....	17,000	35,000	105,000
Rioja	15,000	22,000	60,000
Santiago	1,000	7,000	60,000
Jujuy	10,000	20,000	50,000
Chaco, etc.....	4,000	15,000	50,000
Total.....	3,006,000	3,062,000	8,840,000

The area under grain cultivation in various countries compares as follows:

United Kingdom.....	28	Sweden.....	80
France	97	Norway	25
Germany	74	Denmark	150
Russia	190	United States	222
Austria	100	Canada.....	135
Italy	70	Australia.....	125
Spain	102	Argentina	155

It appears, therefore, that Argentina comes next after Russia for acreage of grain crops compared with the number of inhabitants.

Mr. Fliess states the area and product of the principal crops in a number of Provinces thus :

	Area.	Quantity.		Area.	Quantity.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Santa Fé—			Mendoza—		
Wheat.....	1, 320, 000	507, 000	Wheat.....	30, 000	15, 000
Maize.....	140, 000	50, 000	Maize.....	75, 000	60, 000
Barley.....	5, 000	6, 000	Alfalfa.....	310, 000	1, 250, 000
Alfalfa.....	50, 000	500, 000	Grapes.....	23, 000	.....
Sundries.....	465, 000	.....	Sundries.....	62, 000	.....
Total.....	1, 980, 000	.....	Total.....	500, 000	.....
Cordoba—			San Juan—		
Wheat.....	435, 000	107, 000	Wheat.....	15, 000	15, 000
Maize.....	280, 000	167, 000	Maize.....	25, 000	32, 000
Barley.....	37, 000	15, 000	Alfalfa.....	190, 000	850, 000
Alfalfa.....	470, 000	1, 885, 000	Grapes.....	22, 000	.....
Grapes.....	1, 500	.....	Sundries.....	48, 000	.....
Sundries.....	476, 000	.....	Total.....	300, 000	.....
Total.....	1, 699, 500	.....	Tucuman—		
Entre Rios—			Wheat.....	4, 000	1, 500
Wheat.....	325, 000	116, 000	Maize.....	50, 000	40, 000
Maize.....	120, 000	25, 000	Sugar cane ...	54, 000	670, 000
Alfalfa.....	60, 000	50, 000	Tobacco.....	5, 000	3, 000
Grapes.....	3, 500	.....	Rice.....	2, 500	2, 000
Sundries.....	251, 500	.....	Sundries.....	24, 500	.....
Total.....	760, 000	.....	Total.....	140, 000	.....

Chapter IX.

MANUFACTURES AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

La Prensa, a newspaper of Buenos Aires, supplies its readers at the end of every year with an exhaustive political and economic review, in which are recorded the progress of the country and all the events of the year. The number of January 1, 1893, contains an industrial review, the author of which is Señor Helguera, member of the firm of Goyoaga & Co., brokers of national products. From this review, most of the information which will be given in this chapter has been taken.

Señor Helguera says:

The increase in the production of the country during the last three years has been so great that it demonstrates beyond a doubt the great economic capacity of this country, destined to become, in the near future, a powerful nation. Its extensive territory permits the coming of people from every clime, counting, as it does, every zone, from the cold or semifrozen to the tropical zone. It can be said, without hesitation, that within the frontiers of the Argentine Republic, can be obtained all the products of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, while the products of the mineral kingdom are not less valuable. The truth of the assertion can be gathered from statements showing the production of the country, which are published below.

Without belittling the progress made by the pastoral industry, which for the last thirty years has been considered the most important source of production of the country, the agricultural industry deserves also to be especially mentioned, as it has furnished abundant raw material, thus permitting the manufacturing industry to acquire extraordinary proportions.

In fact, is there any other country which, in the short space of fifteen years, has witnessed the transformation obtained in this country? It is only necessary

to look at the statistics of international commerce for the years 1875 to 1892 to obtain the proof of this remarkable transformation. Thus we see that the exports of 1875 were limited to hides, wool, grease, jerked beef, and other minor products of the pastoral industry, while the imports comprised even the most rudimentary articles belonging to the manufacturing industry, plainly showing the incapacity of this country to produce, at that time, anything beyond the products of the pastoral industry.

The statistics for the year 1892 show a very different state of affairs. In the column of exports, appear a great many articles which before were in the column of imports, while from the latter, have disappeared a great many articles which before figured conspicuously in it. All this eloquently shows the progress made by the country in the short space above cited. Of the importance of the products, their class, quality, and variety, the reader can form an idea by studying with care the long list of products now manufactured in this country, which is given below. It will be seen that few are the branches of human activity which are not represented in this new period of industrial progress.

From the moment the first symptoms of the crisis began to make themselves felt, in 1889, we were the first to proclaim, in the pages of *La Prensa*, the advent of an industrial period, which would, in the end, save the country from the disastrous effects of the crisis. The great number of manufacturing establishments which have been founded since then has demonstrated the truth of our prediction. In fact, statistics show that the industrial production is worth more now than the production of the agricultural and grazing industries, a result which must surprise all those who consider this country as a mere raw-material-producing country.

Within the limits of the city of Buenos Aires alone, there are 986 establishments for the working of metals, 1,210 for preparing hides, 1,178 for timber, 748 for cereals, 1,657 spinning establishments, 289 establishments for the manufacture of articles of glass and wax, 51 for the manufacture of chemical products, 26 for manufacturing grocery products, 168 distilleries, 268 cigar and cigarette manufactories, and 1,044 other kinds of manufactories; making in all, a total of 7,619 industrial establishments where the raw material is benefited.

In the course of a short description of the different industries, an idea will be given of the number of industrial establishments in some Provinces.

Oil.—According to investigations in December, 1892, there are twenty establishments for the manufacture of oil in the country, the producing capacity of the most important being as follows: The establishment of Messrs. M. Pauelo & Co. produces 8,800 pounds per day; that of Mr. Luis Maraini produces 6,600 pounds; that of Gismondi & Brothers, 5,500 pounds; that of P. Bergery & Co., 4,400 pounds, etc.

All the establishments now in existence can use 120 presses, with a capacity to yield 88,000 pounds of oil per day, or 22,000,000 pounds per year. In 1892, about 22,000,000 pounds of peanuts were used, which must have yielded 5,500,000 pounds of oil, worth \$2,000,000 paper money.

Starch.—The only foreign starch which is now imported comes from Germany, France, and Belgium. Several years ago, the importation of American starch ceased entirely. Mr. E. Piaggio manufactures starch similar to the European article, employing rice as raw material, and its annual production amounts to 924,000 pounds, representing a total value of \$300,000 paper money.

There are about fourteen other manufactories, which employ wheat and maize as raw material, which are situated in the city and province of Buenos Aires, and the Provinces of Entre Rios, Santa Fé, Córdoba, etc. The annual production of these establishments may be estimated at 4,400,000 pounds, worth \$750,000 paper money. There are also some establishments where mandioca starch is produced.

Rice.—In Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, San Juan, Corrientes, and Misiones there are important areas of land dedicated to the cultivation of rice, with the necessary machinery for the treatment of the grain. In the city of Tucuman, there are two mills for that purpose, and in the Provinces above-named there are several. There are about 3,700 acres under cultivation in the country, yielding an average of over a ton of rice for every acre, the rice being sold at the price of \$75 or \$100, paper money, per ton, according to

the place where it is cultivated. As the importation of rice amounted to 33,000,000 pounds in 1892, it is evident that the production of rice will increase every year, especially as the first experiments have given very good results.

Olives.—The cultivation of olives is becoming important. They are produced in the Provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, Córdoba, San Juan, San Luis, and Mendoza, although not to any great extent as yet. Olive oil has not yet been produced in any great quantity, olives being sold in small barrels.

Sugar.—The cultivation of the sugar cane is one of the most remunerative industries in the country. There are now 89,000 acres of land under cultivation, distributed as follows:

	Acres.
Tucuman	74,000
Corrientes	3,700
Chaco Austral	1,960
Chaco Central	1,860
Salta and Jujuy	3,700
Misiones	1,520
Santiago del Estes.....	1,480
Santa Fé.....	16,800
	<hr/>
Total	89,000

The sugar-cane zone of the country embraces about 25,000 square leagues, distributed as follows:

	Leagues.
Chaco Central, Austral, and Santa	10,000
Misiones	2,000
Corrientes	2,000
Tucuman	1,000
Jujuy.. ..	2,000
Salta	5,000
Santiago	3,000
	<hr/>
Total.....	25,000

Although there have been cases in which an acre of land planted with sugar cane has yielded 37 tons, the average yield is 20 tons per acre.

There are fifty-two sugar mills (*ingenios*) in the country which,

in 1892, produced about 128,000,000 pounds of sugar, which was sold at a total value of about \$24,000,000, paper money.

In Rosario, of Santa Fé, exists a very important sugar-refinery establishment, with a producing capacity per year of 44,000,000 pounds of the very finest sugar. With the establishment of another refinery of equal importance, it is calculated that sufficient sugar will be manufactured to stop the importation of that article, and as the sugar crop increases every year, it is expected that, in a year or two, a new refinery will be in operation, when the country will begin to export instead of importing refined sugar.

Pork.—Although yet in its infancy, the pork industry, owing to the cheapness and abundance of hogs, is destined to become of great importance. In 1892, about 50,000 hogs were used in the different establishments situated in the Provinces of Buenos Aires Entre Rios, and Santa Fé, and produced 30,000 hams, 100,000 tin cases of grease of 11 pounds each, and 550,000 pounds of sausages and other products.

The average price of a hog whose weight is 330 pounds is \$41.25, paper money, from which can be obtained:

Product.	Quantity.	Value per pound.	Total value paper money.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Grease.....	44	0. 363	9. 60
Bacon.....	77	. 313	21. 00
Ham.....	44	. 545	24. 00
Permil.....	22	. 181	4. 00
Embutido.....	22	. 09	9. 00
Bones.....	121	. 045	5. 50
Total.....	330		73. 10

Deducting the expense of treatment, a good margin yet remains that can not but attract the attention of capitalists.

Chocolate.—The manufactories of chocolate in the country number seven, are furnished with first-class machinery, and are capable of producing 2,200,000 pounds per year, although last year's pro-

duction amounted to only 1,100,000 pounds, which suffices for home consumption. The chocolate made is of such excellent quality that it has almost stopped the importation of European chocolate.

Sweetmeats and candies.—Notable is the progress realized in this industry, which can be seen by the fact that in 1892, the total importation of different kinds of candies amounted only to 50,000 kilos, a quantity that is produced in one month by any of the many manufactories of candies established in the country. The annual production of preserved *membrillo* amounts to about 150,000 tin cases of 22 pounds, worth in all about \$600,000, paper money. The same establishments make about 25,000 dozen tin cases of jelly, worth \$120,000. The annual production of preserved peaches amounts to 500,000 tin cases. Of other preserved fruits, in juice, are prepared about 500,000 tin cases of 1.1 pounds each. The total value of all these products amounts to about \$2,000,000. The tin cases alone cost about \$150,000 annually. The production of different kinds of caramels amounts to 3,300,000 pounds per year.

Pickles.—The preparation of pickles, after the English style, has of late assumed considerable importance, as has also the making of mustard. Tomatoes, asparagus, etc., are also prepared in tin cases, and find a ready sale. As, in 1892, nearly 2,200,000 pounds of pickles and other similar products were imported, the home production is sure to increase every year.

Biscuits.—The manufacture of sweet biscuits is represented by several important establishments, which produce all the biscuits that are consumed, as the European importation of biscuits totally ceased several years ago.

Vermicelli.—The production of vermicelli is very important. In the city and Province of Buenos Aires alone, there are 73 establishments for the manufacture of vermicelli, the annual production of which, in all the Republic, amounts to 79,200,000 pounds, worth about \$8,000,000, paper money.

Flour.—There are 291 flour mills in the country, with capacity to produce 1,354,782,000 pounds of flour per year. As the mills work only about five months in the year, it is calculated that their actual production amounts to 420,000 tons. The annual exportation of flour reaches the figure of 35,200,000 pounds. Considering that not very long ago, flour was imported into the country, these figures suffice to denote the remarkable progress made in this line.

Fresh fruits.—Nearly every known fruit grows in the Argentine Republic. To the market of the city of Buenos Aires are sent, from the Province of the same name, no less than 1,000,000 cases of fruit per year, worth \$3,000,000. In the general description of the country, it has been seen how abundantly vines grow in Provinces of San Juan, Mendoza, and others. It should be added that the production of oranges is no less important, they being grown in great quantities in the Provinces of Corrientes, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, Catamarca, etc., from which point they are brought to Buenos Aires. Peaches are mostly grown in the Province of Buenos Aires.

Dried fruits.—The dried grapes, or raisins, of San Juan, La Rioja, and Catamarca are consumed throughout the Republic, having annulled the importation of that article from Europe. Dried figs are prepared in Catamarca, at the average rate of 1,210,000 pounds per year. In Mendoza and other Provinces, nuts are cultivated.

Cheese and butter.—Cheese-making has acquired considerable importance, the reduction in the importation of that article being notable. It is calculated that, in 1892, the production of cheese throughout the country amounted to 6,600,000 pounds. Noted European cheese has been imitated with success, and the Taffi cheese of Tucuman has a reputation of its own. Still greater progress has been attained in the preparation of butter, an article that is now being exported to Europe, from whence, a few years ago, it was imported into the Republic.

Salt.—There are five centers of this industry at present. In Bahia Blanca, Province of Buenos Aires, the production of salt yields about 5,000 tons per year. In Patagones, the Rio Negro Salt Company, Limited, sell about 111,000,000 pounds per year, of rough and refined salt. In Córdoba, about 4,000 tons are produced per year; in Salta and Jujuy, 4,400,000 pounds. The fifth salt region lies in the Pampa Central, but no figures are given regarding its production.

Alcohol from maize.—There are 19 distilleries where alcohol of excellent quality from maize is prepared, in quantities exceeding the home consumption of this article. These 19 distilleries can produce over 15,000,000 gallons per year. The production of 1892 is calculated to have been 7,500,000 gallons of 40° Cartier, using more than 220,000,000 pounds of maize as raw material. The value of last year's production is estimated to have been \$15,000,000 paper money.

Alcohol from sugar cane.—The mills where the sugar cane is ground, and in which alcohol is also made, number 71, distributed as follows:

Province of Tucuman.....	35
Province of Santa Fé.....	8
Province of Corrientes.....	6
Territory of Misiones.....	6
Territory of Chaco Central.....	5
Territory of Chaco Austral.....	2
Province of Santiago.....	5
Province of Jujuy.....	2
Province of Salta.....	1
Total... ..	<u>71</u>

The producing capacity of these mills, as also of those for the preparation of alcohol from maize, is greatly in excess of the home consumption. Last year's production can be estimated at 3,750,000 gallons, worth \$7,500,000.

Spirits of wine.—No figures can be obtained regarding the production of spirits of wine, which is prepared in San Juan and

Catamarca, and is of a very good quality. In the Province of Buenos Aires fruit alcohol is also made.

Liqueurs and cordials.—There are 354 factories in the country where different kinds of *liqueurs* of all qualities are made. The production of 1892 is estimated to have been 6,250,000 gallons, although the producing capacity of the mills greatly exceeds these figures.

Wines.—This industry has assumed considerable importance during the last five years, Argentine wines being now consumed by a great number of the population. The area cultivated in grapes amounts at present to 98,840 acres, distributed as follows:

Province of—	Acres.
Mendoza.....	30,652
San Juan.....	30,652
Entre Rios.....	7,413
Catamarca.....	4,942
Salta.....	4,942
Córdoba.....	4,942
Buenos Aires.....	4,942
La Rioja.....	2,471
Other Provinces.....	9,884
Total.....	98,840

Over 13,000,000 gallons of wine were produced in 1892.

Vinegar.—Sufficient vinegar is produced in the country for home consumption. The importation of this article has ceased.

Paper mills.—There is only one important paper mill in the country, in which paper for the use of shopkeepers is manufactured. The mill is provided with machinery to produce printing and writing paper, but the great profits which the manufacture of rough paper realizes satisfy the owners of the mill. The production of cartoon paper is also limited. That of sandpaper, on the contrary, satisfies the demand, its importation having ceased.

Printing establishments.—There are in the city of Buenos Aires alone, 101 printing, 25 lithographic, and 27 engraving establishments. The books and printed matter imported in 1892, from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, amounted to only 360,310

pounds, while the paper imported, to be used in the printing of books, etc., amounted to 5,477,833 pounds, which gives an idea of the work done by the printing establishments, etc., most of which can be advantageously compared with the best of Europe.

Wood.—Over five hundred different classes of wood exist in the forests of the Argentine Republic, which only of late have begun to be developed, especially in Tucuman, Santiago, Córdoba, Santa Fé, Misiones, Chaco Austral, Chaco Central, Buenos Aires, Entre Rios, and Corrientes. With the introduction of a better system for utilizing the forests and treating the woods, the importation of American and Canadian woods is destined to cease, according to the opinion of those who are well acquainted with the great variety and splendid quality of the Argentine woods, of which it would be impossible to give here a full description.

Furniture.—In the city of Buenos Aires there are 811 establishments for the manufacture of furniture of all kinds, the importations of furniture having, in consequence, almost ceased. Over 50,000 men are employed in the country in the profitable industry of manufacturing the woods, and almost every known article of wood is produced in the country.

Soap.—The production of ordinary soap amounts to about 39,600,000 pounds per year, the importation of this article having ceased completely. Fine soap is also manufactured with success, its importation having considerably diminished.

Perfumery.—There are several factories for the preparation of perfumes, which find a ready sale in the markets.

Ink.—There are several factories in which all kinds of ink are prepared.

Candles.—Candles are manufactured in great quantities, almost sufficient to satisfy the home consumption.

Gunpowder.—This article is manufactured in the several mills that exist in the city of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, and Córdoba. The production is almost equal to the demand. In Zarate, in the

Province of Buenos Aires, there is a great establishment for the manufacture of dynamite, and it also produces great quantities of sulphuric acid.

Blacking.—This article is manufactured on a large scale, its importation being very small.

Hides and leather.—The manufacture of leather is an important industry, the leather produced sufficing for the wants of the country.

Boots and shoes.—It is calculated that the number of persons employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes throughout the country amounts to 25,000, and that the value of the annual production of these articles reaches the figure of \$50,000,000 paper money. Almost every known article of leather and skin is manufactured in the country, the importation of such articles, like that of boots and shoes, being very small.

Tobacco.—The yearly production of tobacco is calculated to be 26,400,000 pounds at present, but as the industry is assuming greater proportions every day, this production may be doubled in a very short time. The importation of Havana tobacco has diminished considerably, and as far as cigars and cigarettes are concerned it has almost ceased, the manufacture of both these articles being carried on in the country with great success. It is calculated that the per diem production of cigarettes amounts to \$600,000, worth \$80,000 paper money, and that the number of persons employed in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes throughout the country reaches 10,000 men, women, and children. There are several great manufactories which turn out 100,000 packages of cigarettes per day.

Glass.—There are several establishments in which glass is manufactured, and which employ altogether 300 workmen, the value of the annual production of this article being about \$2,000,000 paper money. As the importation of glass is still very great, there is ample opportunity to establish more manufacturing establishments.

Lime.—This article is produced in sufficient quantity and quality to satisfy home consumption.

Marble.—Lately, several deposits of marble have begun to be worked with success, their products finding a ready sale in the markets.

Earthenware, mosaics, etc.—Articles of earthenware, mosaics, etc., are extensively manufactured.

Bricks.—These are manufactured in sufficient quantities for home consumption, although great improvements could be made in the systems employed.

Cements and asphalts.—There are five mills in the city of Buenos Aires, which manufacture cement and asphalt, the total production of the mills being about 66,000,000 pounds per year.

Metal products.—The different metals, steel, iron, copper, etc., are extensively worked, the manufacture of all classes of metallic articles constituting one of the principal industries in the country. Argentine safes, for example, have almost stopped the importation of European and American safes, as has been the case with other articles.

Dry goods.—Of late, several mills have been established for the manufacture of cloths and underwear, with profit to the owners. The annual importation of dry goods amounts to \$40,000,000 in value, so that capital employed in the textile industry is sure to obtain abundant return.

Sacks.—The annual production of sacks, employed in the transportation of cereals, etc., amounts to about 30,000,000, of different kinds.

Shirts.—There are in the city of Buenos Aires, eighty-one establishments where shirts are made, the importation of ready-made shirts into the country having entirely ceased. The importation of ready-made clothes has also ceased.

Hats.—There are seventeen factories in the city of Buenos Aires, where hats are manufactured, the progress of the industry competing with the imported hats.

Matches.—Wax matches are manufactured extensively, there being no importation of this article nor of any other class of matches.

Buttons.—Two mills exist in the city of Buenos Aires where buttons are manufactured.

Feathers.—The preparation of feathers for women's hats is done on a scale sufficient to satisfy home consumption.

Combs.—Combs are manufactured on a small scale.

It would be impossible, for want of data and space, to give a detailed description of all the industries of the country, but the brief review that has been made will at least serve to show that the country has entered resolutely into the manufacturing period and that capital and machinery to be used in the industrial development are what is now needed to increase and better such production with profit to investors.*

* For description of mineral resources, etc., see Chapter III, p. 18, Chapter IV, p. 34, and Appendix E, Mines and Mining Laws.

Chapter X.

RAILWAYS—STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH FACILITIES.

The first railroad line in Argentina was laid in 1857. To-day, railroads cross all its important agricultural and grazing regions, and the capital cities of all the Provinces are linked together by means of railroads, radiating from the city of Buenos Aires, which occupies in relation to the rest of the country the same relatively advantageous situation as New York City in the United States.

As has already been stated, 80 per cent of the total importations come through the custom-house of Buenos Aires, while 73 per cent of the total exportations pass through the same port. It is then clear that the city of Buenos Aires should be, as it is, the railroad center of the country. In 1887, there were 4,000 miles of railroad lines in operation, while in 1891, the number had almost doubled, reaching 7,365 miles. In relation to the population of the country, these figures show that there are 2.1 miles of railroad lines for every 1,000 inhabitants, a proportion which has been exceeded only in the United States, where there are in operation a little more than 3 miles for every 1,000 inhabitants. Of all the European countries, Switzerland excepted, none has more than three-fifths of a mile of railroad for every 1,000 inhabitants, while the proportion in most of them does not equal three-tenths of a mile for the number of inhabitants.

Besides the 7,365 miles in operation, 9,860 miles of new railroads, it is thought, will be built in the course of a few years, the Congress having authorized their construction. Of the 9,860 miles, the Federal Government has guaranteed 4,504 miles. Thus, adding

the lines in the course of construction to those already in operation, the proportion of 5 miles for every 1,000 inhabitants is reached, exceeding the United States by 60 per cent.

Some of the lines are owned by the National Government, and others by different provincial governments, but the great majority belong to private corporations. In most cases, on the capital invested in the construction of private lines, a guaranty of 6 per cent is given by the Federal Government, with the obligation to refund the amount received when the line shall be self-supporting. Most of the lines are now paying back the funds advanced them, thus reducing considerably the Government outlay, which, however, has never exceeded \$5,500,000 per year. The Government has taken adequate measures to compel the lines to make good their contracts, which they have been in the habit of neglecting, with detriment to the Government and general service. President Pelligrini, in his message to Congress, May, 1892, said:

The railroad lines should have returned to the Government, which guaranteed their capital, a certain percentage of their total profits. Nothing, however, has been returned, and although the net profits of several lines have greatly exceeded the interest guaranteed, none of these lines have returned the surplus, as the law requires. The nation has paid \$16,000,000 in gold, without demanding the fulfillment of the above obligations. Taking into consideration, then, the money actually paid out by the nation, and the money which should have been paid in by the railroads to the Government, it results, that the railroads owe the latter more than \$10,000,000 for retaining without right the surplus sums.

The laws passed during the last year by your honorable body denote the line of conduct which the Executive should follow. All the measures of the administration have tended to put into practice their good precepts, stopping abuses which time could not have legalized. The railroads are now placed under the immediate supervision of national inspectors. The general department of railroads, in which are united the technical and administrative inspections, is properly organized for such ends.

Says the English writer before quoted:

Argentina has a magnificent railway system. In May, 1891, there were in actual working order twenty-two lines of railway, with a total extension of 7,099

miles and an aggregate capital of £60,000,000. In course of construction there were 30 lines, some 7,826 miles in extension, and employing a proportionate amount of capital. At the close of the year 1889, there were 20 lines in operation, with a total length of 5,017 miles and a capital of £46,230,528; and in 1888, there were seventeen lines, with a total length of 4,788 miles and a capital of £38,600,000.

The magnitude and importance of the system may be judged from the following figures, of the year 1890:

Miles in working order	6,282
Passengers carried ..	13,633,769
Goods carried (English tons).....	7,472,873
Miles run.....	218,061,163
Gross earnings.....	£10,217,673
Working expenses	£ 6,395,473
Capital employed	£54,138,718

The Buenos Aires Great Southern line is, in most respects, the best line in the country. It has a greater mileage, employs a larger amount of capital, and is better equipped than any other railway in the Republic. Its terminus in Plaza Constitucion is the finest railway station in South America. The Buenos Aires and Rosario line ranks next in importance; but, notwithstanding its wealth and importance, it possesses no terminus of its own in the Federal Capital, but uses the Central Station in Paseo de Julio, in common with the Pacific, the Central Argentine, the Western, the Ensenada, and the Northern railways.

Passenger accommodations on Argentine railways are far superior to those provided by most of our own railway corporations. The cars are principally built on the Pullman plan, but more solidly upholstered, and adapted, of course, to the exigencies of the climate. The Rosario is the best line for travelers. The saloon coaches in the long-distance trains are supplied with lavatories and refreshment bars, and through the center aisles, one may promenade from one end of the train to the other. The Southern Railway coaches, though superbly fitted out, are less convenient for long journeys. The passengers are confined to one particular compartment, and although there are good lavatory accommodations, there are no accommodations whatsoever for refreshments, which are so necessary to the traveler through the dusty regions of the south. On most lines, the sleeping accommodations are excellent and at a trifling extra cost, private compartments may be secured. Nearly all the saloon cars on the Argentine railways are built in England. It seems anomalous that while in Argentina there is so much luxury, we at home should be content to jog along in the uncomfortable pens provided by our English railways.

STATION OF THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD AT BUENOS AIRES.



The following statement as to Argentine railways is taken from a valuable "Treatise on the South American Railways" compiled by Juan José Castro, under the direction of the Ministry of Public Works of the Republic of Uruguay, and printed in 1893, for transmission to the Chicago World's Exhibition. In the preface, Señor Castro says:

With respect to Argentine railways, I have been able to avail myself of the latest and most complete information concerning them, thanks to the courtesy of the Public Works Department and the General Railway Board of that Republic.

In the chapter which treats especially of the railways of the Argentine Republic, he says:

In considering the railways of the Argentine Republic opened to traffic, in construction, or projected, there are noticeable in the whole network, four great systems that run out of Buenos Aires:

(1) The Buenos Aires Great Southern Railway, with a total length of 1,878 kilometers, the main line running to the port of Bahía Blanca, distance 717 kilometers, from whence at a future date it is intended to be continued across the Rio Negro, Chubut, and Santa Cruz territories.

(2) The Buenos Aires and Pacific Railway to Valparaiso, of 1,221 kilometers to the Argentine-Chilian frontier, this line forming a section of the Interoceanic line from the port of Recife (Pernambuco) to the port of Valparaiso.

(3) The Buenos Aires and Rosario Railway running to Tucumán, and from thence, in combination with the Central Northern Prolongation Railway, to Jujuy, distant 1,507 kilometers from the Capital.

The Central Northern Prolongation will be continued to the Bolivian frontier and will thus form a principal line in the combination proposed with the railways of that country.

(4) The Santa Fé, Reconquista and Formosa route, intended to communicate with Asunción (Paraguay), and of the total length of 1,216 kilometers to Formosa.

There are already constructed some 779 kilometers as far as Reconquista.

These four lines, by the districts which they traverse and the towns which they serve, form the great trunk lines of the Argentine railway system that connects with the Capital, and they belong:

(1) To the Buenos Aires Great Southern Railway Company (Limited).

- (2) In three sections :
- (a) Buenos Aires to Villa Mercedes, to the Buenos Aires and Pacific Railway Company (Limited).
 - (b) Villa Mercedes to Mendoza, to the Argentine Great Western Railway Company (Limited).
 - (c) Mendoza to the Chilian frontier, to the Transandine Railway Company.
- (3) In two sections :
- (a) Buenos Aires to Tucumán, to the Buenos Aires and Rosario, Railway Company (Limited).
 - (b) Tucumán to Jujuy, to the Nation.
- (4) In three sections, of which the two constructed already belong :
- (a) From Buenos Aires to Santa Fé, to the Buenos Aires and Rosario Railway Company (Limited).
 - (b) Santa Fé to Reconquista, to the Provincial Government of Santa Fé.
 - (c) Reconquista to Tucumán, to a separate company that will be formed to construct this line.

RAILWAY ADVANCEMENT.

The first railway established in the Argentine Republic was the Western of Buenos Aires, the first section of which, 10 kilometers in length, was opened to public traffic in 1857. The rate of railway development in the Argentine Republic annually has been as follows:

	Kilometers.		Kilometers.
1857	10	1880	2, 313
1860	39	1885	4, 541
1865	213	1890	9, 255
1870	732	1892	12, 990
1875	1, 384		

General resumé.

	Kilometers.
Railways open to public service.....	12, 990. 200
Railways, construction of which is being actively carried on.....	527. 900
Railways, construction of which partly stopped.....	500. 400
Railways, construction of which is completely stopped.....	3, 698. 568
Railways surveyed	4, 088. 600
Railways under survey	61. 000
Railways to be surveyed	7, 793. 700
Total.....	29, 660. 368

*Capital represented by the railways of the Argentine Republic in the year 1892.**

	Dollars.
Andine.....	4, 123, 608
East Argentine.....	5, 051, 573
Buenos Aires and Rosario.....	41, 185, 753
Buenos Aires and Pacífico.....	16, 251, 818
Bahía Blanca and Northwestern.....	4, 269, 587
Buenos Aires and Ensenada.....	10, 097, 213
Central Argentine.....	49, 172, 613
Central Córdoba.....	4, 824, 932
Central Córdoba (Central Northern section).....	20, 262, 446
Central Entre-Ríos.....	13, 293, 613
Central Northern.....	13, 623, 964
Central Chubut.....	964, 878
Chumbicha to Catamarca.....	2, 219, 220
Dean Funes to Chilecito.....	11, 804, 490
Great West Argentine.....	18, 819, 760
Great Southern of Santa Fé and Córdoba.....	4, 363, 434
Northwest Argentine (Tucumán to La Madrid).....	5, 106, 720
Northwest Argentine (Villa Mercedes to Rioja).....	1, 874, 377
Northeast Argentine.....	30, 150, 521
Western of Santa Fé.....	3, 859, 513
Western of Buenos Aires.....	30, 322, 423
First Entre-Ríos.....	148, 435
Provincial of Santa Fé.....	17, 751, 157
Southern.....	70, 397, 529
San Cristóbal to Tucumán.....	7, 439, 666
Transandine.....	4, 891, 661
Villa María and Rufino.....	5, 524, 199
Total.....	<u>397, 684, 593</u>

The \$397,684,593 which represent the total of the Argentine railways are distributed as follows:

	Dollars.
Railways belonging to the Nation.....	31, 919, 719
Railways guaranteed by the Nation.....	80, 559, 519
Railways belonging to Provinces.....	18, 233, 597
Railways of private property.....	266, 971, 758
Total.....	<u>397, 684, 593</u>

* One hundred dollars (U. S. A.) are equal to \$103. 64, Argentine gold.

The gross receipts of all the railways to January 1, 1892, amounted to \$55,417,555, as follows:

	Dollars.
National railways	972, 175
Provincial railways.....	2, 964, 075
Railways guaranteed by the Nation	8, 430, 243
Private railways.....	43, 051, 062
Total.....	55, 417, 555

The working expenses of all the lines to the same date amounted to \$37,852,768, as follows:

	Dollars.
National railways	1, 475, 974
Provincial railways.....	2, 563, 940
Railways guaranteed by the Nation.....	8, 658, 477
Private railways... ..	25, 154, 377
Total	37, 852, 768

The profits and losses in the year 1891 amounted to \$19,028,833, distributed as follows:

	Profits.	Losses.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
National railways.....	503, 779	.....
Provincial railways.....	400, 135	.....
Guaranteed railways .....	.....	228, 234
Private railways	17, 896, 685	.....
Total	18, 800, 599	228, 234

According to the office of accountancy and control of the general direction of railways, the guaranteed companies, in the year 1891, owed the Government for guaranties considered to be unduly paid the sum of \$4,087,389, distributed among the companies as follows:

	Dollars.
Buenos Aires and Pacific	1, 584, 672
Central Córdoba (Central Northern section)	1, 095, 503
Great West Argentine.....	1, 318, 137
Transandine	15, 220
Northeast Argentine	34, 098
San Cristóbal to Tucumán	2, 081
Northwest Argentine	2, 813
Villa María and Rufino.....	10, 789
Bahía Blanca and Northwestern	24, 076
Total.....	4, 087, 389

The Spanish-American Financier of April 1, 1893, says:

Whatever may be the position of the Government's and State's finances in the Argentine Republic, there is clear evidence that the railways are doing a much better business than for two or three years past. Some of the improvement in results when expressed in sterling arises from the lower quotation of gold, but the actual traffics are just now extremely pleasant reading, and a few figures with respect to the results shown recently will be worth giving.

The Buenos Aires Great Southern Company, in thirty-five weeks and three days, from July 1 last to March 6 this year, has secured £727,669, against £629,942 in thirty-five weeks and five days for 1891-'92, or an increase of £97,727 with at present 1,388 miles worked, against 1,145 miles a year ago.

The Buenos Aires and Rosario Company, with 903 miles in operation, against 843 last year, is getting an enormous increase per mile per week, and in nine weeks, its aggregate results have this year been £114,272, against £89,414 for the same period last year.

The most marked results are shown in the case of the Buenos Aires Western Railway, which, with the same mileage throughout of 338 miles, has, in thirty-five weeks and three days, secured £378,118, against £275,019 in thirty-five weeks and five days in 1891-'92, an increase of £103,099, or over 27 per cent.

In nine weeks, the Central Argentine Company's receipts, with at present 746 miles, against 711, have risen to £111,565, in contrast with £87,789 in the same period of 1892.

The South American Journal, of London, of April 29, 1893, gives the following statement of the Argentine railway workings for the second half of 1892:

	Miles open.	Train mileage.	Per train mile.						Percentage of working.
			Receipts.		Expenses.		Profit.		
			s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Buenos Aires Southern ..	1,247	966,184	10	0½	4	9	5	3½	47.23
Buenos Aires Western...	338	587,411	8	11	3	10½	5	0½	43.31
Buenos Aires and Rosario	855	818,409	6	11½	3	5¾	3	5¾	50.20
Central Argentine.....	746	972,513	5	5½	3	7	1	10½	65.82
Entre Rios	379	104,208	4	5½	4	6¼	.....	.....	101.30

The Transandine line, destined to connect Buenos Aires with Valparaiso, Chile, is approaching completion. A portion of the Andes alone remains to be tunnelled, when the line will be in

operation throughout its entire course. This work, which has attracted the attention of the engineering world, was begun in 1887, from the Argentine side, and in 1889, from the Chilean side. The Argentine section to be built extended a distance of 110 miles, from the city of Mendoza to the summit of the Andes. The Chilean part covered only 40 miles. Six and one-fifth miles of tunnelling yet remain to be finished before a train can run over the entire line. Construction cars, small locomotives, and rails in sufficient quantity to complete the road, are all ready. Bridge materials, some twenty dynamos, turbine wheels, cables for transmission of electric power, air compressors, rock drills, and a variety of other machinery are within reach. With an estimated expenditure of \$3,000,000, the line can be equipped for traffic and entirely finished. In many places, the descent of the Andes is sudden and steep, and to overcome the heavy grades, considerable labor has been necessary. The introduction of the Abt system of placing a raked rail in the center of the track, operated by locomotives built especially for the purpose, has, however, conquered the difficulty, and a gradient of 1 in $12\frac{1}{2}$ has been adopted wherever the ground requires it. Some 6 miles of the line will be operated by this system, its use having proved satisfactory in Europe. In order to avoid avalanches and snow-drifts, galleries are being cut in the solid rocks along the slopes of the mountains, and this avoids the building of expensive snow sheds. It is beneath the summit of the Andes (10,642 feet above the level of the sea) that the road will pass through the tunnel; and this tunnel, together with three smaller ones, will, it is calculated, require for completion at least two years more.

In September, 1891, a correspondent of *La Prensa* of Buenos Aires, gave the following details regarding the section of the road already opened for traffic from Mendoza in the Argentine Republic to Uspallata in the Andes:

The first four sections of the road which have been open to traffic since February last from Mendoza to Uspallata have rendered valuable service to Chilean

travelers. The troops under the command of Col. Camus and Col. Stephens, who returned to Chile last May, were transported in perfect order by the Transandine line as far as possible, enabling them to cross the Andes before the snows of winter had rendered their passage impracticable. Although this line is the one which traverses the most mountainous region crossed by any line in the country, no accident whatsoever has occurred during the seven months in which it has been opened to the public. This is due to the solid rock bed on which the rails are laid. This rock bed will also reduce the expense of keeping the line in good condition.

The monthly revenues of the line are in excess of the expenses incurred, and even during the winter months this line earns more relatively than some of the lines in the interior. During the coming summer, it is hoped with reason that traffic will increase, especially in the number of passengers carried. Some have already begun to cross the Andes, and in a few days more, traffic will be reopened. Agents of several carrier companies are always found waiting in the city of Mendoza for the trains from Buenos Aires which may bring them passengers for Chile.

Several steamship companies have made arrangements to sell tickets from Europe to Valparaiso via Buenos Aires, Mendoza, and the Andes. To-day, the trip from Europe to Valparaiso, by the old route of the Straits of Magellan, takes thirty-seven days. In combination with the Argentine railways, the trip may be reduced to twenty-three days, thus: From Europe to Buenos Aires, twenty days; from Buenos Ayres to Mendoza, thirty-six hours; to Rio Blanco, seven hours; to Punta de Vaca, three hours; to Juncal (Chile), eight hours; to Guardia Vieja eight hours, and Valparaiso eight hours, making in all sixty-four hours, or less than three days from Buenos Aires to Valparaiso. Now, it is necessary to ride only ten hours on mules across that part of the Andes which is not yet crossed by rail.

The time occupied at present in transit from New York to Valparaiso is, on an average, from thirty-five to thirty-eight days via Panama. Cargo has to be discharged at Colon and again at Panama into lighters, thus causing packages to be delayed and damaged. It will be seen, that when the Transandine line is completed, the service via Buenos Aires will be much more expeditious (saving altogether about eight or ten days), and only one unloading from ship to train will be necessary.

All the cattle and products exported from the Argentine Republic to Chile will be carried by the Transandine line, which

is also destined to benefit the mining industry. The passenger and freight traffic to Europe from the countries bounded by the Pacific Ocean, and *vice versa*, will also use this line. Buenos Aires will thus be to Valparaiso what New York is to San Francisco.

The Argentine Republic is in direct steamship communication with almost every important European port. Between the United States and Argentina, also ply some freight and passenger steamers. The following statement shows the number of steamers and sailing vessels which arrived in Argentine ports in 1890:

From—	Number of steamers.	Tonnage.
Germany	161	250, 873
Belgium	98	141, 289
Brazil.....	115	41, 771
Chile	2	3, 376
Spain	21	25, 724
The United States	44	61, 188
France.....	177	395, 456
Italy.....	108	199, 398
Paraguay	1, 662	923, 020
England	548	800, 155
Uruguay.....	4, 103	2, 206, 338
Other countries.....	3	4, 127
Total	7, 047	5, 052, 715

The number of steamers that left the ports of the Republic for the above countries was 6,033, with a total tonnage of 4,527,646.

In the same year, 6,826 sailing vessels entered the ports of the Republic, distributed as follows:

From—	Number of sailing vessels.	Tonnage.
Germany.....	22	10, 569
The Antilles	2	1, 161
Belgium	19	14, 969
Brazil.....	146	19, 485
Canada	146	5, 971
Chile	1	359
Spain	61	32, 051
The United States	235	148, 165

From—	Number of sailing ves- sels.	Tonnage.
France.....	31	13, 775
Italy.....	31	9, 729
Paraguay.....	224	22, 556
England.....	843	474, 651
Sweden.....	4	1, 974
Uruguay.....	5, 189	529, 147
Other countries.....	10	3, 678
Total	6, 826	1, 288, 240

The total number of sailing vessels leaving the ports of the Republic for the ports of the above countries was 3,676, with a total tonnage of 978,823 tons.

These figures show in 1890 an average per day of nineteen steamers and eighteen sailing vessels entering the ports of the Republic.

In 1889, the average per day of steamers entering was only seventeen, while the average of sailing vessels was twenty-two, which shows an increase in the steamship traffic for 1890, with a marked decrease in the traffic of sailing vessels.

The increase in foreign traffic within the last ten years (1881-'90) may be judged by the fact that in 1881, only 5,954 ships (steamers and sailing vessels) entered the ports of the Republic, with a total tonnage of only 1,318,700 tons, while in 1890, the corresponding figures were 13,873 ships and 6,340,955 tons.

Regarding the importance of domestic traffic, the following figures referring to the year 1890 are of interest:

The number of sailing vessels entering the different ports of the country was 15,857 and the number of steamers 6,637, with a total tonnage of 3,324,849 tons. Leaving the ports, were 18,182 sailing vessels and 5,847 steamers, with a total tonnage of 2,878,600 tons. This shows that 46,423 trips were made from port to port, and that 6,203,449 tons of cargo were transported. In 1881, only 45,341 trips were made and only 3,573,404 tons of cargo transported.

The following are the port entries in the Argentine Republic in 1891:

Ports.	Ocean.	River.	Total.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Buenos Aires.....	2, 108, 000	946, 000	3, 054, 000
Rosario	458, 000	380, 000	838, 000
La Plata.....	110, 000	125, 000	235, 000
Concordia.....	390, 000	99, 000	489, 000
San Nicolas	123, 000	20, 000	143, 000
Various	2, 086, 000	925, 000	3, 011, 000
Grand total.....	5, 275, 000	2, 495, 000	7, 770, 000

Some of the steamship companies carrying passengers from Europe to Buenos Aires, and *vice versa*, are the following:

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, from Southampton to Buenos Aires, stopping at Carril, Vigo, and Lisbon; the steamers leave Southampton twice a month.

Pacific Steam Navigation Company, from Liverpool to Buenos Aires, calling at Bordeaux, Lisbon, and Spanish ports; steamers leave Liverpool twice a month.

Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes, from Bordeaux to Buenos Aires, calling at Lisbon and Dakar; steamers leave Bordeaux twice a month.

Compagnie des Chargeurs Réunis, from Havre to Buenos Aires, calling at Lisbon and Teneriffe; steamers leave Havre three times a month.

La Société Générale de Transports Maritimes à Vapeur, from Marseilles to Buenos Aires, touching at Naples, Genoa, Barcelona, Gibraltar, and Teneriffe.

Lamport and Holt, from Antwerp to Buenos Aires, touching occasionally at Lisbon and Madeiras; steamers leave Antwerp seven times a month.

North German Lloyd, from Bremen to Buenos Aires; steamers leave Bremen three times a month.

Navigazione Generale Italiana, from Genoa to Buenos Aires; steamers leave Genoa twice a month.

La Veloce, from Genoa to Buenos Aires; steamers leave Genoa three times a month.

Compañía Transatlántica Española, between Spanish ports and Buenos Aires; one steamer a month.

The Argentine Government, understanding the importance of having a line of steamers between that country and the United States, and wishing to contribute to its establishment, issued a decree as far back as 1865 granting a subsidy of \$20,000 a year to the first line that should solve the problem. This sum, not being found adequate to meet the expenses of a regular line of steamers, even temporarily, until the traffic between the two countries should have increased, the law remained a dead letter. During the administration of Gen. Sarmiento, the matter was again considered, without, however, leading to any result, and it was only during the last year of the administration of Dr. Avellaneda, that an American company volunteered to make a contract to establish monthly steamers, with a subsidy from the Argentine Republic of \$100,000 a year. The executive sent a message to Congress to this effect, but it was never discussed. President Roca renewed the recommendation, which is still in abeyance.

In 1888, the Argentine Government entered into a contract with Mr. Robert P. Houston, of England, by which the latter agreed to construct 10 steamers, to ply between the north of Europe and the ports of the Argentine Republic, of 4,000 tons each and making 16 knots per hour. For immigrant service in Buenos Aires, 4 steam launches were to be constructed, and also 4 steamers to ply between the United States and the Argentine ports. The principal conditions of the agreement were: the Argentine Republic guaranteed an interest of 5 per cent per annum on \$5,750,000 for the European service and 5 per cent per annum on \$1,200,000 for the United States line. The contractor

agreed that the steamers should always fly the Argentine flag, and in case of war, that the Government should have the option of buying them at a sum not exceeding their original cost. Exceptionally good accommodations were to be provided for immigrants who would leave England, Sweden, Norway, Germany, Denmark, The Netherlands, Belgium, France, or any other country indicated by the Argentine Government. In case the revenues of the contracting company exceeded 5 per cent, it was to refund the Government from this excess the sums it had previously received as guaranties; and in the event of the revenues reaching 10 per cent, the surplus was to be divided between the Government and the company. The guaranty was to terminate at the end of eighteen years. For some reason, which has not been explained, Mr. Houston failed to carry out his arrangement. It is said, however, that he expected to secure an additional subsidy from the United States when he undertook the contract.

During the sittings of the International American Conference, its committee on communication on the Atlantic moved the adoption of the following resolution, which was agreed to by the conference:

The International American Conference, etc., would see with satisfaction the governments interested in communication on the Atlantic give their assent to the plan subscribed by their representatives.

PLAN.

First. The committee on communication on the Atlantic resolves to recommend to the respective governments the aiding of one or more lines of steam navigation between the ports of the United States and those of Brazil and Rio de la Plata.

Second. The companies receiving government aid shall establish a fast tri-monthly service of steam navigation between the ports of the United States, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires. The vessels shall have accommodations and capacity necessary for the transportation of passengers and freight, and shall also carry the mails.

Third. These steamships shall touch at only one port of the intermediate countries on the trips to and from Buenos Aires. During the quarantine season,

they will discharge only passengers and mails and shall not take on board anything subject to infection. In the countries of clearance and of ultimate destination they may stop at two ports.

Fourth. The speed of the fast steamships shall be at least 16 knots per hour, and they shall be of not less than 5,000 tons burden. A time schedule of arrivals at and departures from the ports, shall be established in conformity with the speed required.

Fifth. The committee recommends also an auxiliary line of freight steamships which shall sail twice a month, making not less than 12 knots an hour, and touching at ports in the United States and Brazil. The United States of America and the Republic of Brazil shall each pay one-half of the subsidy due these vessels, taking into consideration, however, the contracts of existing lines with the latter government.

Sixth. The awarding of the contract with the steamship companies shall take place in the city of New York, bids being solicited from the companies by means of advertisements in at least five daily newspapers having the largest circulation in each of the contracting countries. The advertisements shall designate a time within which proposals may be presented; this time shall not be less than ninety days. The bids are to be opened in the presence of representatives appointed for this purpose by the governments interested.

Seventh. Bidders must state the tonnage of the vessels, in accordance with article 4, and also the amount of government aid required, calculating the latter at the rate per ton for every 1,000 miles; they must also state the amount of payment necessary for the round trip.

Eighth. The governments reserve the right to reject all bids, if according to their judgment they should be excessive.

Ninth. Governments shall have the right to impose their flag and register upon the vessels in number proportionate to the percentage of the aid they pay. It is understood that the quota of each nation shall be paid directly to the vessel or vessels carrying its flag. In case of war, each government may buy and use as transports and arm as cruisers the vessels carrying its flag.

Tenth. Vessels receiving government aid, whatever flag they may carry, shall enjoy in the ports of the contracting governments all the rights and privileges accorded to national vessels for the sole purpose of international commerce. These rights, however, do not include coastwise trade.

Eleventh. The contracting governments shall contribute aid to the fast lines in the following proportion :

	Per cent.
The United States	60
The Argentine Republic	17½
Brazil	17½
Republic of Uruguay.....	5

Twelfth. The contracting governments shall accept only vessels constructed in the United States, in consideration of the higher aid paid by that Government.

Thirteenth. The term of the contract shall be ten years.

Fourteenth. The committee recommends to the governments interested the encouragement of direct cable communication between the countries represented by said committee, with a regular service, and equitable rates.

Fifteenth. The Republics of Bolivia and Paraguay hereby agree to the plan of the committee, and will contribute to the payment, on condition that the companies agree to establish subsidiary lines of river navigation, that shall reach their ports.

The president of the committee on communication on the Atlantic, Dr. Roque Saenz Peña, delegate from the Argentine Republic, in his report to the conference, said, in part:

At the very beginning of the debates of the committee, I took occasion to declare that the Argentine Government, while it agreed to the subsidizing of these lines, was not moved to such an agreement by commercial interests, for reasons which are not unknown to my honorable colleagues. Our commerce with the United States is most limited; the Argentine ports send to New York only \$5,000,000 worth of exports; while New York exports to Buenos Aires \$10,000,000 worth.

This is not commerce for either nation, but the figures serve to indicate the relative interest which animates the two countries on the subject of subsidy. The cause of this situation I have thoroughly explained in my remarks on the customs union, and I deem it unnecessary to repeat them. The Argentine Republic can only send to the markets of the United States wool and hides; but fine wools such as ours must pay a duty of 60 per cent; consequently, only our mixed wool, which has neither weight nor value, can enter. This wool is also about to disappear, because of improvements in the breeds. The wool we introduce into the United States represents \$908,000 on a production of \$46,000,000, and the hides introduced represent \$3,700,000 on an annual exportation of \$23,000,000.

These figures reveal the depression which marks our commercial relations with the United States. I do not believe that vessels are the agents to be employed to remove the obstruction; nor, does the Argentine Government believe that maritime communication will reestablish custom-house relations; but the country seeks for intimacy and hopes for firmer bonds with all the nations of America, and to attain such a generous end, will not spare sacrifices. By uniting its ports to those of Brazil and the United States, an act of friendly signifi-

cance will be realized, which its delegation will obey, and be ready to sustain. This is the true significance of my signature at the end of this report. We will not vote it, however, without an explanation, which should be noted by the secretaries.

The honorable delegates can not be ignorant, that, at this moment, there exists at the capital a tariff bill, which has seen the public light, and has been discussed by all the national press. This bill increases the duty on wool, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, and also imposes a duty of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents on hides, which were before free. [The bill when passed left hides on the free list, but it increased the duty on wool, as stated by Dr. Saenz Peña.] If this bill becomes a law, Argentine importations will be unknown in the custom houses of North America. Hides and wool are the only products we send to its markets, and these will be transferred to Europe in search of free markets. If the tariff has been prohibitory on fine wools, it will soon become prohibitory on ordinary wools, and in that case, there will be neither extensive nor restricted commerce.

We have been summoned to encourage American commercial relations, and when we shall return to our country to give an account of our mission, we shall be forced to say to our respective governments: "We went to Washington with one product on the free list and we have encountered a law which burdens it with a duty; another product was taxed at 6 per cent, but when the conference was over we found it taxed at 7 per cent." Such will be the commercial outcome of the conference of the three Americas, judged without irony, but also without admiration. Would it be logical, sensible, or explicable for us to make pecuniary sacrifices, to people the seas with vessels in ballast, when such a tariff situation confronts us?

Would the union of our ports be justified, at the same time that the disunion of our custom-houses is decreed? To what end should we create means of transportation, when at the same time our international commercial relations are suppressed? Such a situation would be proper for the encouragement and interchange of ballast, but not of products. If there is to-day in New York any vessel which secures freight to the amount of \$14,000, and does not secure in all the Argentine ports \$1,000 for the return voyage, as I was told not long since by the Hon. Charles R. Flint, we may be assured that the vessels which are to sail under our flag will float with empty holds, sustained only by the generosity of two governments, who have the means but do not seek the end.

To facilitate transportation and at the same time to raise the tariff, is to create the means, to afford one's self the pleasure of strengthening resistance. Tariffs were resorted to as a consequence of the establishment of communications. They constitute a national defense against the invasion of foreign products. Tariffs and communications represent two tendencies or two forces antagonistic

to each other, and they are never fostered by the same government. A noted economist, Monsieur de Molinari, has just explained to us in a brilliant article published in the *Diario de los Economistas*, of which he is editor, how Europe defended itself by tariffs when the United States, having perfected its means of transportation, was able to cross the seas and carry on the Atlantic all the products of the West with which to invade the markets of the Old World. The transportation represented the attack and the tariff the defense, as in the everlasting struggle between the projectile and the armor. My confusion will thus be understood, if the spectacle is presented me of defense and attack combined, under the protection of the same and identical governments. To lower the duties in favor of exporters, and to raise them against importations, is to combine two contradictory acts.

The Argentine delegation respects, as well as any other delegation, the sovereign acts of a friendly nation; but it has the right to judge them when they affect the international relations of commerce, which we have been bidden to consider, and especially when they require national sacrifices and assistance. Our Government does not subsidize a single steamer of all those which connect us with Europe, and yet we meet all the demands of transatlantic commerce. From eighteen to twenty steamers enter our ports daily, and a total of 13,500 enter annually. This is not the effect of subsidies; it is the result of freight, and freight results from there being no high tariffs to impede or prevent interchange.

But we desire communication with our friends of the north, and now that the tariff policy does not aid commerce or sustain freights, we accept the sacrifice of sustaining it artificially, but upon the following condition, which the secretaries will please note:

“The Argentine delegates give their vote in favor of the plan under discussion based on the present tariff, but they will recommend their Government not to approve it if the tariff should be altered to the injury of Argentine products.”

The plan recommended by the conference has not been acted upon by the governments interested.

The postal and telegraph facilities of the Republic are good. In 1886, the number of post-offices in the country was only 543; in 1887, the number had increased to 610; in 1888, to 822; in 1889, to 901; in 1890, to 1,030; in 1891, to 1,035; in 1892, to 1,135; and on the 1st of January, 1893, there were 1,150 post-offices throughout the Republic. There has been a corresponding increase in the number of letters and pieces of printed matter

distributed by the postal authorities. In 1886, their number amounted to 43,167,900, and in 1887 the number had increased to 44,188,900; in 1888, to 62,827,800; in 1889, to 96,707,600; in 1890, to 105,679,700, and in 1891 the number of letters, postal cards, and pieces of printed matter distributed reached the figure of 126,534,500, of which 71,633,990 were letters (postal cards excepted). Thus the average of letters received by each inhabitant was 18. According to European statistics for the year 1888, the average that year in France was 15.6; in Austria, 14.2; in Switzerland, 10.1; in Italy, 5.8; in Spain, 5.6; in Chile, 4.9; in Japan, 1.6; and in Russia, 1.3.

Most of the telegraph lines running throughout the Republic are owned by the National Government. In 1889, there were 7,200 miles in operation; in 1890, 10,002 miles; in 1891, 10,200 miles, and at the close of the year 1892, there were 12,000 miles in operation. In 1891, the number of telegraphic messages sent by the lines owned by the Government was 1,208,100

All the railroads have telegraph lines of their own, and their service, as well as the national service, is open to the public.

Chapter XI.

FOREIGN COMMERCE—TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES—REASONS OF ITS RESTRICTION—NATIONAL FINANCES.

The following statement shows the imports and exports of the Argentine Republic for the years 1870—1887, inclusive :

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1870	49, 124, 613	30, 223, 084	79, 347, 697
1871	45, 629, 166	26, 996, 801	72, 625, 967
1872	61, 585, 781	47, 267, 965	108, 853, 746
1873	73, 434, 038	47, 398, 291	120, 832, 329
1874	57, 826, 549	44, 541, 536	102, 368, 085
1875	57, 624, 481	52, 009, 113	109, 633, 594
1876	36, 070, 023	48, 090, 713	84, 160, 736
1877	49, 443, 424	44, 769, 944	85, 213, 368
1878	43, 759, 125	37, 523, 771	81, 282, 896
1879	46, 593, 593	49, 357, 558	95, 951, 151
1880	45, 535, 880	58, 380, 787	103, 916, 667
1881	55, 705, 927	57, 938, 272	113, 644, 199
1882	61, 246, 045	60, 388, 939	121, 634, 984
1883	80, 435, 828	60, 207, 979	140, 643, 804
1884	94, 056, 144	68, 029, 836	162, 085, 980
1885	92, 221, 969	83, 879, 100	176, 101, 069
1886	95, 408, 745	69, 834, 841	165, 243, 586
1887	117, 352, 125	84, 421, 820	201, 773, 945

In his message to Congress in May, 1890, the President of the Republic made the following interesting comments on the commerce of the country :

The great economic and industrial progress of the nation in 1889 was powerfully reflected in the growth of foreign trade; in the great increase of imports and exports. The tabular statements below show the progress we have made, and studying them, we can measure the great development that must take place when the causes that retard our growth are removed, and the country is again

in the full enjoyment of its industrial and economic forces. The following are the figures of our foreign trade for the last three years :

	1887.	1888.	1889.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Imports	117, 352, 125	122, 378, 572	164, 245, 428
Specie	9, 748, 596	44, 810, 050	11, 749, 759
Total	127, 100, 721	173, 188, 662	175, 995, 187
Exports.....	84, 421, 820	99, 974, 832	122, 596, 563
Specie	9, 877, 185	8, 734, 500	28, 431, 251
Total	94, 299, 005	108, 709, 332	151, 027, 814

We see by these figures that the increase in 1889 was 35 per cent in imports and 25 per cent in exports, in spite of the almost total loss of the wheat crop of 1888. The harvest this year has been more abundant, and the figures of trade of the first quarter, ending the 30th of last March, show results that surpass all previous calculations, even of the most optimistic nature.

First quarter of 1890 :	Dollars.
Exports	80, 218, 415
Imports.....	40, 742, 035
Excess of exports	39, 476, 380

If we bear in mind that the total export of products in 1887 did not exceed \$84,500,000, while those of 1888 scarcely reached \$100,000,000, we may form some conception of the growth of national production this year. Furthermore, the figures of this year are not swelled by any unusual accumulation of produce in the first month of the year. On the contrary, the production of grain has been so enormous that the means of transport were utterly inadequate for its removal; but for this drawback, the exportation of grain would be much more active.

The most important feature in the trade figures of the first quarter of the current year, is the enormous export of maize, which reached no less than 236,528 tons, all belonging to the 1889 crop, and there is still a large quantity in the market. We may calculate the surplus of the wheat crop to be exported at 500,000 to 600,000 tons for the years 1889-1890. In the first quarter, only 58,576 tons of wheat were shipped, and the balance will be shipped between this and the month of October. It is therefore no false optimism to state that the resources of national prosperity are sound. The statement is based on positive facts which all can verify.

The industries pertaining to agriculture, such as distilleries, flour mills, and sugar factories, all participate in this progress. The maize distilleries, it is

calculated, now turn out 10,000,000 gallons of alcohol per annum, valued at \$15,000,000. This great production up to the present has been sufficient only for local consumption, but considering its abundance and excellent quality, the day is not far distant when it will become an important staple of export. Flour mills are now one of the great industries of the country, employing much capital and thousands of hands. Local consumption is amply provided for, and there is a considerable surplus for export. In the first three months of the present year, 2,400 tons of flour were exported and the total export of the year will probably range from 10,000 to 12,000 tons.

The sugar-cane plantations have given excellent results, and homemade sugar refined in the Rosario refinery, which receives a bounty from the Government, is finding its way into the markets of the coast Provinces.

The exportation of frozen meat has fallen off slightly, but the saladero industry has been very active. With regard to the exportation of frozen meat, the executive has the satisfaction of informing you that the meat-bounty law has been accepted, and that soon several freezing establishments of importance will be in working order in the coast provinces, and will necessarily prove of great benefit to the country.

In the imports of 1889, we see the influence of the general prosperity that marked that year almost throughout its course, but it is a mistake to suppose that these heavy figures of imports represent mainly articles of unproductive consumption.

Twenty years ago (1870) the ratio of importation per head was \$27, of which \$23 was for so-called unproductive consumption, and \$4 for raw materials, machines, agricultural implements, etc.

The ratio in 1889 was \$49 per head. The ratio of unproductive consumption remained the same at \$23, but the ratio for raw materials, machinery, and manufactures, to give an impulse to the country's progress, had risen from \$4 to \$18.

In the three years from 1887 to 1889, the importation of lumber and its appliances amounted to \$29,392,000; that of metals, engines, implements of labor, etc., amounted to \$54,702,000; that of materials for public works, tramways, railways, etc., to \$55,478,000, a total of \$139,572,000, gold, and all being elements to turn to account the wealth and resources of the country, many of which are still untouched. Of this enormous amount, \$65,482,000, gold, say nearly half, belongs to the year 1889.

In these three years, the country has imported 83,721 plows, 3,351 corn shellers, 7,669 reaping machines, and 501 thrashing machines. Imports of coal, which amounted to 333,798 tons in 1888, reached 658,054 tons in 1889. The imports of writing paper have doubled, and those of printing paper have trebled in this short time.

In articles of minor importance, one can trace the prosperity of the masses in the increased demand for articles now considered luxuries and superfluities. The imports of sugar, wine, textile goods, etc., are increasing, and show an increase also in the number of consumers and a growing ratio per head of population.

It must be acknowledged, therefore, that if the country has spent money beyond the limits of prudence, the greater part of that expenditure has gone into articles that will give returns and will form an increase of capital and of productive power for the country; also, the unproductive expenses include many millions spent in the maintenance of thousands of workers who are only now becoming incorporated with our industries as factors of production and wealth.

The figures of the foreign commerce for the year 1891 and for the first three months of the year 1892 show that these expectations were fully realized.

President Pelligrini, in his message to the Congress in May, 1892, made the following statements regarding the commerce of the country:

The statistical returns for the year 1891 and for the first three months of the present year, prove that great progress has been made toward restoring the equilibrium of the economic conditions of the country; a condition that, in the end, depends upon the development of its resources, represented by the production of the country, which is consumed at home or exported abroad.

In the year 1891, the official value of our exports amounted to \$104,163,158, gold, against an importation of \$76,421,415, gold, which gives a balance in favor of the country of \$27,741,743; and for the first three months of the present year, the corresponding figures are, for the single custom-house of Buenos Ayres \$23,875,447, gold, of exports, against \$15,751,995, gold, of imports, which shows that the ratio continues to favor the country, as the custom-house of Buenos Ayres represents 80 per cent of the total importations into the country, while it represents only 73 per cent of the total exportations. This satisfactory result has been reached in spite of the fact that the wheat crop was greatly damaged by the locusts and the excessive rains.

The reduction of imports, at the same time that the production of the country increases, is of great moment at the present time, as it shows that the people have entered with resolution upon the road of economy, reducing their expenses so far as is compatible with their comfort, and showing, also, the development of home industries, which, such as those engaged in the production of sugar, alcohol, beer, tanned leather and shoes, woods, paper, and some others, control the

market by the good quality and cheapness of their products, which suffice, in most cases, to satisfy the demand for home consumption.

The \$36,000,000 gold, more or less, which the commercial exchanges leave in favor of the country for the fifteen months commencing January 1, 1891, and ending March 30 of the present year, represent so much new capital introduced into the country and destined to advance the general welfare.

It is a notable fact that can not escape the attention of anyone versed in economic questions, that, in the midst of such an acute economic crisis as the one through which we have passed, the living forces represented by the production, have not only escaped unhurt, but have received a new impetus, and have shown themselves stronger than ever. Trade also, which has always been the first victim of such crises has not suffered, and to-day, is generally on a better footing than in previous years when prosperity seemed to be greater.

The import trade was especially liable to be disturbed by the crisis, but it has passed through almost untouched and to-day is reaping the benefit of last year's lucrative transactions and entering with renewed vigor upon the more active operations of the present year. This result must be attributed to the increase in the country's real wealth, the national production.

The following statement shows the yearly increase in the domestic river traffic of the country from 1881 to 1890:

	Dollars.		Dollars.
1881.....	27, 502, 468	1886.....	50, 899, 930
1882.....	29, 961, 149	1887.....	73, 821, 583
1883... ..	36, 650, 347	1888.....	94, 968, 486
1884.....	44, 304, 876	1889.....	89, 978, 537
1885.....	48, 938, 876	1890.....	99, 520, 743

As can be seen by the above figures, this river traffic has doubled since 1886.

In 1891, the freight traffic of the railroads amounted to 6,000,000 tons. In the year 1890, 13,080 steamers entered and left the ports of the Republic, bringing and taking a total cargo of 9,580,361 tons, while the corresponding figures for the sailing vessels were 10,502 ships and 2,267,063 tons of cargo.

Of the 13,080 steamers, 7,047 entered the ports of the Republic, while only 6,033 left them.

Of the 13,080 steamers, the number of those carrying the Argentine flag were 6,749; 4,423 carried the English flag, 317 carried

the German, 23 carried the Belgian, 235 carried the Brazilian, 40 carried the Spanish, 380 carried the French, 186 carried the Italian, 31 carried the Paraguayan, 28 carried the Swedish, 1,622 carried the Uruguayan, and 47 carried other flags, but none of them carried the United States colors.

Of the 6,826 sailing vessels, which entered the ports of the Republic only 57 carried the United States flag, while 1,060 carried the English flag.

Of the 44 steamers that left the ports of the United States for the ports of the Argentine Republic, only 17 got return cargoes; the remaining 27 took cargoes to European ports, whence they came to America, making the customary triangular voyage of ships leaving the United States for the Argentine Republic.

Yet from 1852 to 1867, the number of ships flying the United States flag that entered the Argentine ports was greatly in excess of that of those carrying other flags; and between the years 1860 and 1867, the commercial exchanges between the two countries amounted to 50 per cent of those with England and France, and to 80 per cent of those with Belgium, and were five times greater than the commercial exchanges between the Argentine Republic and Germany.

Germany has since so much surpassed the United States, that, in 1890, its exports to the Argentine Republic amounted to \$12,301,472 while the exports of the United States to the same country were only \$9,000,000. No discrimination whatever is shown by the Argentine Republic against United States commerce. Twenty per cent of the American importations enter free of duty, while Germany only introduces 6 per cent of its importations free. In 1890, the Argentine Republic (which exports only \$6,000,000 to the United States, while the United States exported \$9,000,000 to the Argentine Republic) paid to the United States \$1,677,009 for the importations of its articles, while the United States paid to Argentina only \$1,389,261.

The cause of the decline in the commercial exchanges between

the two countries, must be attributed, in a great measure, to the adoption of the system of protection by the United States when a prohibitory duty was imposed upon the wool and hides of the Argentine Republic, which, up to that time, had found a ready market in the United States. This step produced a veritable crisis in the Argentine Republic, from the effects of which it did not recover until it had established sounder commercial relations with Europe, by sending to the markets of the old world, the products not admitted into United States ports.

In this way, the current of trade has deviated, as Argentine importers found it much easier and cheaper to buy, henceforth, the articles they had before imported from the United States, in Europe, where Argentine products were sold and converted into money. So long, then, as this condition remains unchanged, it seems impossible for the United States to regain the advantageous position they previously held in the commerce of the Argentine Republic. The government of that country has always favored an extension of trade, but the inhabitants will no doubt continue to buy what they need in the markets where their products are sold.*

These unfavorable conditions are made even worse by the refusal of the majority of American merchants to follow the example set by their European rivals, who not only study the taste of their clients, but also the peculiar conditions under which a new country, in its first period of material development, finds itself. European merchants understand the necessity of selling their goods on the

* A dispatch from Washington to the N. Y. Herald, under date of January 30, 1894, says: "On account of suggestions made by the Argentina minister, Señor Zeballos, in regard to the removal of the duties from wools imported from his country to the United States, the Argentina Government has cabled that the Congress of that nation had taken off the duty on importation of crude American petroleum. This law was approved upon its being known in Argentina that the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives had placed wool on the free list. The Argentina minister believes his Government will also take off the present duty on lubricating oils and refined petroleum imported from the United States, of which great quantities are consumed in that country. Crude petroleum is used in immense quantities in Argentina, where it is employed as a fuel in competition with English coal. This indicates the opening of a new era, of mutual benefit and prosperity, for commerce between the United States and Argentina."

Inquiry at the Argentine legation in Washington confirmed these statements.

credit system, because they know that the farmer—and every Argentine is something of a farmer—is accustomed to buy on credit, paying punctually at the end of every year. Thus it is, that not one Argentine importing house, that buys and sells on credit, has failed during the late intense crisis that visited the country. Crops did not fail, cattle and sheep did not fail, and these are the true savings banks of the Republic. From them it is that the people draw the money to pay their honest debts. Extravagance and wild speculation may cause a decline in the value of bonds and make the premium on gold reach the hundreds, producing a financial crisis for the time being; the country is none the poorer for it, but on the contrary, it learns a good lesson and applies itself to produce the capital which it has tried to create by speculation. This the Argentine Republic has done, being now able to export products amounting to as many millions of gold dollars as the paper money exports of former years.

The imports of 1889 and 1890, were divided as follows:

Imports.	1889.	1890.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Live animals.....	153, 933	400, 506
Food substances.....	18, 350, 904	16, 411, 458
Wines and liquors.....	15, 301, 607	12, 790, 340
Tobacco.....	1, 895, 788	2, 554, 017
Cloth.....	24, 149, 242	23, 491, 363
Ready-made garments.....	8, 080, 180	6, 533, 603
Chemical products.....	4, 756, 797	3, 875, 542
Wood and its products.....	12, 106, 858	7, 399, 412
Paper and its products.....	3, 940, 824	3, 628, 598
Skins and their products.....	2, 502, 796	1, 704, 709
Construction materials.....	24, 173, 749	36, 273, 504
Glassware, earthenware and products of wax.....	6, 658, 646	4, 135, 523
Iron and its products.....	24, 727, 113	9, 566, 752
Metals and their products.....	3, 871, 811	2, 269, 662
Fuel and light apparatus.....	7, 593, 810	6, 250, 011
Miscellaneous.....	6, 305, 826	4, 955, 803
Total.....	164, 569, 884	142, 240, 812

While the total reduction of imports, from one year to the other, amounted to \$22,329,072, there was an increase of over \$12,000,000 in the importation of construction materials for building railroads, etc. In food substances, wines, and liquors, there was a decrease of \$5,000,000, owing, presumably, to a considerable increase in the home production of these articles. In cloth and ready-made garments, the decrease amounted to about \$3,000,000, which would seem to indicate an increase in their home production. The same can be said of the importation of wood and its products (reduction, \$4,707,446), skins and their products (reduction, \$798,087), metals and their products (reduction, \$1,602,149), glassware, earthenware, etc. (reduction, \$2,523,123), and other articles under the miscellaneous items, the reduction of which amounted to \$1,350,023. The increase of \$250,000 in the importation of live animals, all of which are of pure blood, is also worthy of note.

The following statement gives the countries from which the imports of 1890 and 1891 came and the amount corresponding to each country:

Country.	1890.	1891.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Germany	12, 301, 472	6, 200, 000
Belgium.....	10, 986, 710	6, 500, 000
Bolivia	85, 509	.....
Brazil	3, 354, 566	1, 500, 000
Chile.....	51, 114	.....
Spain.....	4, 302, 284	1, 600, 000
United States	9, 301, 541	3, 400, 000
France	19, 875, 877	7, 900, 000
Italy	8, 663, 027	4, 200, 000
Netherlands	850, 121	.....
Paraguay	1, 724, 050	.....
Portugal.....	110, 182	.....
Great Britain.....	57, 816, 510	28, 300, 000
Sweden and Norway.....	174, 360	.....
Uruguay	5, 885, 758	.....
Other countries	6, 638, 172	7, 600, 000
Total.....	142, 240, 812	67, 200, 000

As can be seen, nearly half of the total imports came from Great Britain.

United States Consul Baker, of Buenos Aires, furnishes the following tables of imports and exports for 1891 :

IMPORTS.

Class of imports.	1891.	Decrease from 1891.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Live animals.....	150, 594	249, 922
Alimentary substances.....	8, 223, 256	8, 188, 202
Liquors.....	3, 687, 198	9, 103, 142
Tobacco.....	457, 462	2, 096, 555
Woven goods.....	14, 856, 376	8, 634, 987
Ready-made clothing and confections.....	2, 333, 421	4, 200, 182
Drugs and medicines.....	2, 405, 485	1, 470, 057
Lumber, furniture, etc.....	2, 360, 447	5, 038, 665
Paper, etc.....	1, 574, 956	2, 053, 642
Leather, boots, and shoes.....	426, 293	1, 278, 416
Hardware, etc.....	4, 517, 420	5, 049, 332
Materials for railways, etc.....	17, 881, 096	18, 392, 407
Tin, brass, and other metallic wares.....	844, 551	1, 425, 111
Earthen, glass, and stone wares.....	1, 202, 952	2, 932, 571
Combustibles, etc.....	4, 143, 808	2, 106, 203
Various manufactured articles.....	2, 127, 503	2, 708, 741
Ship's stores, etc.....	14, 962	104, 597
Total.....	67, 207, 780	75, 033, 032

EXPORTS.

Class of exports.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Products of the cattle and sheep industry.....	69, 162, 739	61, 306, 597	64, 102, 909
Products of agriculture.....	10, 107, 173	25, 591, 401	26, 542, 926
Products of industrial establishments..	6, 305, 422	8, 999, 236	4, 229, 661
Products of the forest.....	793, 297	1, 413, 324	2, 145, 510
Products of the mines.....	1, 629, 160	673, 690	1, 355, 313
Products of the chase.....	122, 731	346, 073	858, 156
Various.....	2, 074, 833	2, 488, 672	3, 984, 525
Total.....	90, 195, 355	100, 818, 993	103, 219, 000

While there is not much difference [says Consul Baker] between the values of the exports of 1890 and 1891, in the matter of quantity the returns show that there was a decided increase. Thus the exports of wool in 1891 were 20,000 tons more than in 1890, and of wheat 68,000 tons more in 1891 than in 1890, and so with other items. The shipments of agricultural products are especially

worthy of note, on account of the rapidity with which during the last few years they have come to the front. A good wool season now and a large wheat crop in the coming harvest will do wonders in pulling the country through its troubles.

As to trade with the United States, Consul Baker says:

The movement of trade for the last year [1891] between the United States and the Argentine Republic exhibits a very remarkable collapse. Compared with 1889, there is a decrease of \$16,868,035, and with 1890, a decrease of \$7,708,093. Indeed, our commerce with this country has gone back to the figures of twenty years ago. As a matter of some interest at this time, I give a table of trade with the Argentine Republic from 1872 to 1891, inclusive:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total trade.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1872	3, 505, 994	4, 312, 305	7, 818, 299
1873	5, 167, 616	3, 032, 945	8, 200, 561
1874	3, 949, 580	3, 747, 300	7, 696, 884
1875	3, 069, 354	3, 055, 205	6, 124, 599
1876	1, 180, 770	2, 393, 236	4, 274, 006
1877	2, 249, 320	2, 415, 486	4, 664, 806
1878	2, 773, 589	2, 547, 187	5, 320, 776
1879	3, 921, 379	3, 917, 676	7, 839, 055
1880	3, 224, 743	5, 126, 440	8, 351, 183
1881	4, 268, 110	4, 035, 714	8, 323, 824
1882	5, 054, 764	2, 956, 582	8, 051, 346
1883	4, 933, 054	3, 510, 574	8, 443, 628
1884	7, 454, 832	4, 064, 848	11, 519, 680
1885	7, 006, 719	5, 563, 841	12, 570, 560
1886	7, 673, 284	3, 580, 406	11, 253, 690
1887	11, 004, 553	5, 938, 808	16, 943, 361
1888	9, 909, 895	6, 665, 520	16, 575, 415
1889	16, 801, 750	7, 726, 691	24, 528, 441
1890	9, 301, 541	6, 066, 958	15, 368, 499
1891	3, 445, 904	4, 214, 502	7, 660, 406

Of the prospect for developing United States trade, Consul Baker says:

From present appearances, I think for 1892 exports to the United States will quite reach the figures of 1890. The Argentine Republic, however, is a country which, for the most part, produces only raw materials—the bulk of its exports, as we have seen, consisting of wool, hides, skins, etc. If the United States have no market or an uncertain market for such articles or its fiscal laws are such that it

will not pay to ship them to our ports, it is out of the question that our country can have a very large or a very reliable trade with the River Plate. During all the twenty years that I have been at this port, I have persistently sought to impress upon our Government the importance of this fact, and have in my reports time and again suggested that modifications of such restrictions, thus stimulating a freer exchange of products, was "the key which would open a large reciprocal trade between the United States and the Argentine Republic." I can only reiterate what I have heretofore so often said, and I do so at the request of American merchants dealing with the River Plate, in the hope—which they express—that something may be done to ease up the situation and give them the chance of a market for Argentine wools in the United States. There is no doubt that it would have a marked effect upon our commerce with this country—not merely in respect to the amount of shipments from here, but, what is more important to us, in the increase of the imports hither of our manufactured goods. It is well said that "business begets business," and the opening of our markets to the wools of this country would have a direct effect, not only in strengthening our commercial relations with the people of the Argentine Republic, but—what is always desirable—in promoting their good will and bringing them, socially and politically, nearer to us.

Upon the general subject of Argentine trade, Consul Baker makes the following statement:

So far as the present prospects of the Argentine trade are concerned, it is the general impression among business men that the situation will continue to improve. From the depths of the depression which for the last two years has quite overwhelmed the external as well as internal commerce of the country, those engaged in mercantile pursuits are beginning very perceptibly to emerge. Though trade continues, and may still longer continue, restricted, at least it is moving on better and safer lines than it was before the crisis. If commercial confidence has not yet been fully returned, at least it some time since passed its aphelion, and Argentine credit is already once more freely discussed and canvassed in business circles. The tables of imports show that the reckless overtrading of late years has given place to much greater conservatism. A year ago, it was difficult for importers and merchants to know whom to trust, and all business was implicitly done on a cash basis; the banks restricted their discounts to the minimum, and even "gilt-edged" paper was neglected in the market. Now, once more, there is a very unmistakable movement for the better in commercial circles, and the exchange is again the crowded resort of those who buy and sell. Everybody seems impressed with the idea that the worst is over, and

whatever may be the fate of the Government, will in due time be all right again in the markets of the world. I think that the outlook is more encouraging than it has been since the great collapse.

* * * * *

The liquidation which has been in progress here during the last year is one of the best signs that business is gradually assuming a better tone. Not only have all schemes of wild speculation lost their hold upon the people, but the thousand and one joint-stock companies for a thousand and one different "short-cuts" to get rich are in process of being wound up; and, though the process has involved and is involving the ruin of many who invested their money in good faith, yet there is a genuine feeling of relief that these bubbles and financial swindles are being wiped out of existence.

TRADE RETURNS FOR NINE MONTHS OF 1892.

The commercial returns of the country for the nine months ended on the 30th of September, 1892, which have just been published by the Argentine statistical office [continues Mr. Baker], very clearly indicate this feeling of returning confidence in the increased figures of both imports and exports. The first three quarters of this year, compared with those of 1891, give the following figures:

Description.	1891.	1892.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Imports.....	56, 519, 196	68, 710, 051
Exports....	79, 555, 376	89, 086, 982
Total	136, 074, 572	157, 797, 033

While these figures show an increase of \$12,190,855 in imports over those for the corresponding time in 1891, they also exhibit an increase of \$9,531,606 in the exports, while there is likewise a trade balance of \$20,376,931 in favor of the exports of the country.

The following table gives the imports from and the exports to each country for the first three quarters of 1892:

Country.	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Germany.....	7, 158, 152	12, 710, 178
West Indies.....		893, 448
Belgium	4, 473, 270	11, 512, 669
Bolivia	38, 021	487, 648
Brazil	1, 568, 111	8, 735, 282

Country.	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Chile	65, 862	1, 155, 418
Spain	1, 602, 890	1, 784, 664
United States.....	3, 734, 710	3, 418, 190
France.....	7, 381, 039	19, 234, 557
Italy.....	5, 650, 221	3, 332, 384
Holland	120, 689	2, 700
Paraguay	1, 262, 175	244, 519
Portugal.....	19, 472	114, 311
Great Britain.....	25, 406, 145	17, 246, 353
Norway and Sweden.....	14, 694	64, 797
Uruguay	2, 823, 912	2, 329, 717
Countries not designated.....	1, 052, 709	3, 908, 542
Total	62, 372, 072	87, 165, 377

These returns can not be regarded otherwise than as very satisfactory, and, if the imports continue to be kept down and the exports to increase with an annual balance on the Argentine side of the ledger, there can not fail to be a very marked easing up of the exchange market; and the country will be the better off by the difference.

The following table shows the amount of imports in each branch of trade for the first nine months of 1892, not including gold importations, compared with the same for the corresponding period in 1891 :

Articles.	1891.	1892.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Live stock.....	122, 274	360, 790
Alimentary substances.....	5, 775, 349	9, 608, 067
Liquors.....	2, 779, 353	4, 369, 891
Tobaccos	321, 776	264, 294
Spun and woven goods.....	11, 081, 742	20, 148, 138
Ready-made clothing and confections.....	1, 904, 192	2, 812, 141
Drugs and chemicals.....	1, 749, 912	2, 537, 733
Lumber and its applications.....	2, 092, 349	2, 518, 521
Paper and its applications.	1, 208, 946	1, 807, 490
Leather and its applications.....	330, 238	447, 038
Iron and its applications.....	3, 122, 694	5, 866, 119
Railway and other materials.	13, 279, 545	2, 904, 649
Various metals and their applications...	646, 109	684, 585
Glass and stoneware.....	1, 006, 580	1, 131, 796
Combustibles, kerosene, etc.....	3, 107, 212	4, 737, 112
Various manufactured articles.....	1, 595, 496	2, 173, 708
Total	50, 118, 767	62, 372, 072
Imports of gold.....	6, 400, 429	6, 337, 979
Grand total.....	56, 519, 196	68, 710, 051

The following table shows the figures representing the values of the principal articles of importation in which there has been a marked increase or decrease:

IMPORTS, 1891 and 1892.

Articles.	Value in gold.	
	1891.	1892.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Olive oil	905, 088	1, 969, 293
Refined sugar	2, 127, 785	3, 481, 572
Common wine in casks	2, 311, 649	3, 650, 579
Woven and spun goods, including sackcloth	14, 856, 376	30, 617, 216
Wood, chiefly pine	2, 360, 447	3, 712, 206
Iron and machinery	4, 517, 420	10, 339, 250
Railway materials	16, 047, 485	2, 953, 152
Coal and fuel	4, 143, 808	6, 095, 642

The importation of iron goods and machinery has more than doubled, and there has been a similar increase in the importation of textiles.

The quantities of the principal articles exported compare with the returns of 1891 as follows:

EXPORTS, 1891 and 1892.

Articles.	Quantity.	
	1891.	1892.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Wool	138, 100	154, 600
Sheepskins	24, 200	32, 100
Meat	66, 400	77, 700
Wheat	405, 000	495, 000
Maize	66, 000	446, 000
Linseed	12, 000	43, 000
Hay	30, 000	39, 200

There has been great increase in the exportation of meat and also of wheat, and the quantity of maize exported in 1892 is more than six times that exported in the previous year. The preceding table shows at a glance the enormous strides made by agriculture in the Argentine Republic during the last year.

As has already been pointed out in previous reports, the customs valuation of many articles of trade is much too high, especially as regards the imports, so that the figures representing the total volume of trade can not be regarded as accurate; it is, however, extremely difficult to ascertain to what extent they are exaggerated.

Returns for the first six months of 1893 have been published. According to these, the total imports for that period were

\$47,600,000, gold, and the exports, \$70,200,000, gold. This shows an increase, as compared with 1892, of 25 per cent in imports and 6 per cent in exports. The Buenos Aires Standard, however, asserts that the official valuations are too high and that the real figures would be, imports, \$39,600,000, and exports, \$46,800,000. The import trade shows an increase in every item except sugars. As regards exports there is a great fall in wool and an equally remarkable increase in grain.

The decrease in wool exports is \$9,000,000, and the increase in grain \$10,600,000.

According to the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, U. S. Treasury Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, the imports of merchandise by the United States from the Argentine Republic and the exports from the United States to that country, during the fiscal years 1892 and 1893, were:

Imports.

Year.	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1892	3,921,623	1,422,175	5,343,798
1893	3,843,843	1,395,252	5,239,095

Exports.

Year.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1892	2,643,325	284,163	2,927,488
1893	4,786,567	193,129	4,979,696

Total trade in 1893, \$10,218,791.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH FRANCE.

The official text of the treaties of commerce entered into, respectively, on the 4th of July and the 19th of August, 1892, between the Republic of Uruguay and the Argentine Republic with the French Republic was proclaimed at Paris on the 10th of June, 1893.

France and Uruguay reciprocally guarantee to each other treatment upon the footing of the most favored nation in everything relating to the "domiciliation and settlement of their respective citizens in their respective territories, and in all matters connected with commerce, navigation, the importation, exportation, and transit of merchandise, the assessment and payment of customs duties, and all acts and operations required for the carrying out of commerce or of any industry, and the payment of taxes or charges."

But the Republic of Uruguay reserves the right to grant for her own benefit, and whenever deemed by her to be advisable, to either of her neighbors, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, or Paraguay, special commercial favors and advantages without thereby entitling France to claim the same privilege. This exception does not apply, however, to a certain number of articles, such as wines, manufactures of silk, wool, or cotton, passementerie articles, refined sugar, prepared skins and furs, leather or skin articles, house furniture, implements, machinery, and in general, all articles of merchandise similar to the French, which shall always fall under the general provision.

The coastwise trade in each country is also exempted from the operation of the treaty and left subject exclusively to the respective municipal legislation.

The Franco-Argentine treaty, which substantially contains no more than one provision, stipulates expressly that no favor or immunity of any kind shall ever be granted by either nation to the flag or the commerce of another nation without the same favor or immunity being *per se* and *ipso facto* granted to the flag or the commerce of the Argentine Republic or of France, and that in consequence thereof, citizens as well as vessels and merchandise of either country in the territory or within the jurisdiction of the other will ever be treated, especially in so far as customs duties are concerned, upon the same footing as the citizens, vessels, and merchandise most favored either by law or treaty.

Both treaties shall remain in force until the expiration of one year subsequent to the date in which either contracting party gives notice to the other of its desire to terminate the agreement.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Of the national finances of the Republic, Consul Baker says:

The financial condition of the Government of the Argentine Republic is the great stumbling block in the way of the recovery of the country from the effects of the crisis, as, indeed, it was the prime cause of the crisis itself. It is difficult to know the true figures of the nation's liabilities, for the reason that there is a wide discrepancy in the statements made by different officials. Whatever may be the exact figures, however, the outstanding obligations of the Government are sufficiently large to have placed at fault the financial ability of all the ministers of the treasury since ex-President Roca to provide the ways and means to protect them.

After an elaborate review of the subject Mr. Baker sums up the situation at the close of the year 1892 as follows:

We have—

(1) An outstanding issue of cédulas, national and provincial, amounting to \$362,680,000, on which the interest has not been paid for two years, and for which the banks have a *moratorium* [deferred claim] for four years.

(2) An outstanding issue of national bank notes amounting to \$283,764,862, for the redemption of which, after the default of the banks, the Government assumed the liability of the banks by a law making them legal tender (*curso legal*) in the payment of debts, said notes now being worth about 30 cents on the dollar and the bonds by which they are secured being worth about 50 cents on the dollar.

(3) A bonded national indebtedness amounting to over \$400,000,000, the interest on the greater portion of which had been arranged to be paid for three years by the issue of other bonds.

A special report made to the British Foreign Office in November, 1892, gives the following table, showing national debt and revenue compared according to Argentine statistics for the years 1870-'91:

Year.	National debt.	Revenue.
	£	£
1870	£9,425,000	£3,041,000
1875	16,443,000	3,527,000
1880	17,125,000	4,017,000
1885	23,488,000	5,674,000
1889	58,563,000	7,054,000
1890	70,587,000	5,805,000
1891*	73,865,000	4,107,000

* This includes internal debt in paper, £2,405,000.

Since 1889, the revenue has declined while the national debt has increased. It was mentioned before that the service on the whole debt (including "cédulas" and municipal loans) was £7,767,000, or nearly double the revenue of the Republic in 1891. Comparing the years 1870 and 1891, we find the revenue has only increased 35 per cent while the population has probably increased 110 per cent in that period. The revenue per inhabitant to-day is about £1, whereas in 1870 it was about £1.125.

The Review of the River Plate for August 5, 1893, states that the ad referendum agreement between Señor Dominguez, the Argentine envoy, and Lord Rothschild, relating to the Argentine debt agreement, was signed on July 3. The total debt provided for under this agreement is £44,152,975. The total interest to be paid from July 12, 1893, to July 12, 1898, is £1,565,000 per annum. In subsequent years, gradual approximation to the payment of full interest on all the loans is to be made, and after January, 12, 1901, the full sum for interest and sinking funds is to be provided.

From the budget submitted to the Argentine Congress in August, 1893, it appears that the actual service of the public debt in 1894 will require:

	Gold.	
	Dollars.	£
Foreign	7,890,000	1,565,000
Internal	3,100,000	615,000
Bank bond	1,810,000	360,000
Total	12,800,000	2,540,000

“The National Government,” says the Finance Minister, “feel justified in congratulating the Argentine people on the resumed service of the foreign debt in hard coin, on a reduced scale of interest, as conceded by the London bondholders, which is, moreover, of great benefit to the treasury. The fatal effects of the ill-omened moratorium of 1891 are in this manner remedied.”

According to information from Buenos Aires, dated October 12, 1893, the National Finance Minister, Dr. Terry, in a statement to Congress, referred at length to the financial situation, and pointed out improvements in the resources of the country. The production is increasing, and the State, he declared, will be able to fulfill its engagements. He subsequently laid upon the table the bills announced by Government dealing with the finances. These measures favor the adoption of the Romero agreement with the Rothschild Committee, and propose the destruction by fire of \$130,000,000 of free bank bonds, besides paper currency. By means of economies in the estimates, the minister calculates that the budget for 1894 will show a surplus of \$4,000,000 in paper. He also promises to settle the railway guaranties. No further debt will be contracted, and no further stocks of any kind will be issued. Further issues of currency will be prohibited, and provision will be made in the budget of ordinary expenditure for burning annually currency to the amount of not less than six millions, which may be increased to twelve millions.

Chapter XII.

LEGAL AND SOCIAL STATUS OF FOREIGNERS—IMMIGRATION.

The legal status of foreigners has been so well defined by Monsieur Daireaux, who resided ten years in the Argentine Republic, that it will be again of interest to quote from his book, "Life and Customs of the River Plate:"

At the close of the year 1880, Chile was at war with Peru, and nearly the whole territory of the latter country was under the dominion of the first. There had been battles fought in Charrillos and Mirrafleres, near the city of Lima, the Chilean army coming out again victorious. They found that among the prisoners of war taken were some Frenchmen and Italians, and without pity, they were put to the sword by the Chinese who accompanied the Chilean army. The news of this slaughter caused a profound sensation throughout the American continent. Nowhere else was the indignation greater than in the city of Buenos Aires. A committee of the press was formed to protest against this violation of American law. This committee instructed me to write the protest, which was read at a public meeting and transmitted afterwards to the French and Italian representatives in Lima and Santiago.

The spirit which animated me as a foreigner, who had resided on American soil, enjoying all the rights and privileges to which any native could pretend, inspired me with the idea of summing up the principles of American public law in this axiom, the truth of which no one can doubt: "In America, there are no foreigners."

In the Argentine Republic, more than in any other country of America, this principle has a broader application, dominating the public and the civil laws.

In the Argentine Republic, no law obliges the foreigner, who intends residing within its territory, to disown his own flag and become a naturalized citizen. He can, without losing his national identity, acquire property and transmit it to his heirs, without having to pay in any form whatever any special tax on

account of being a foreigner. He can be elected to municipal offices and become a member of the board of directors of State banks. He can exercise all the liberal professions, and act as tutor, administrator, and trustee. He can teach and express his opinions freely in the press. He can join the army or navy, and, in a word, he enjoys all the rights of a free man, except that of being an elector.

Ships of all flags and from all countries can enter and navigate the Argentine rivers, and no restriction is imposed upon foreigners in the management of railroads.

According to the twenty-sixth article of the Constitution, foreigners enjoy all the civil rights of citizens. They can practice their professions, follow every channel of business, acquire and dispose of property, navigate the interior rivers, practice their religion, make wills, and marry in conformity with the law. In no case, are they compelled to become naturalized, and no extraordinary contribution can be exacted from them.

But this is not the only article which guarantees the rights of foreigners. Everywhere, the Constitution employs the term "inhabitants of the nation." It is to the inhabitants of the nation, and not exclusively to its citizens, that the Constitution guarantees all the rights that constitute individual liberty, liberty of conscience, freedom of speech, freedom of meeting, inviolability of property, of the person, and of the domicile.

Those wishing to enjoy political rights can easily do so. To become a naturalized citizen it is enough to have taken part in an action of war, to have held a public office, built a railroad, been a member of an agricultural colony, or to have married an Argentine woman. Any of these conditions will shorten the two years of residence in the country, which also suffices to acquire naturalization papers.

Naturalized citizens are exempted by the Constitution from all military service for ten years after naturalization, being thus placed in a better position than the natives themselves, who, the Constitution declares, "are under the obligation of arming themselves in defense of the country and of the Constitution," and it adds, "naturalized citizens are free to render this service or not for ten years after receiving their naturalization papers."

The twenty-fifth article of the Constitution declares: "The Federal Government will encourage European immigration and can not restrict, limit, or tax in any manner whatever the entrance

into Argentine territory of foreigners coming with the object of cultivating the land, of bettering the industries, and of introducing and teaching science and the arts."

The wisdom of the liberality with which foreigners are treated is freely attested by the number of immigrants who have made their homes in the Argentine Republic.

The following statement shows the number of immigrants who arrived from 1861 to 1891:

Year.	Number.	Per year.
1861-'70	184,500	18,450
1871-'80	432,100	43,210
1881-'90	1,089,600	108,960
1891	75,400	75,400
Total 31 years	1,781,600	.....

The total number of immigrants then, up to the year 1892, is 1,781,600, which is a very high figure if the total population of the country is taken into consideration. Adding to this number the foreigners arriving as passengers, and the immigrants not recorded (those coming via Montevideo during the years 1857-'66 are not counted in the above statement), a round number of 2,000,000 is reached.

The following statement shows the nationalities of the immigrants who came direct from Europe, up to the year 1889:

Nationality.	Number of immigrants.	Nationality.	Number of immigrants.
Italians	734,733	Germans	17,870
Spaniards	215,805	Belgians	16,311
French	118,934	Miscellaneous	35,730
English	28,919		
Austrians	20,993	Total	1,208,938
Swedes	19,643		

Since 1888, Italian immigration has begun to decline, owing to the fact that the Government took measures to encourage

immigration from Northern Europe, so as to equalize as much as possible the number of immigrants of each nationality. Thus, in 1889, Italian immigration represented 40 per cent of the total arrivals, while in 1888, it represented 58 per cent.

The immigration law, which fixes the number of immigrants that can be carried in a steamer, protects the immigrant from the time he embarks until he reaches the place in the Argentine Republic where he wishes to reside.

The department of immigration lands him without cost, shelters him for five days in Buenos Aires, and pays his railroad or steamer expenses to the place where he wishes to settle.

The labor bureau finds employment for those immigrants who desire to be employed, and has a greater demand for immigrants than the number of those who seek employment through its office. Thus, in 1889, there was a demand for 80,821 immigrants, while the bureau only gave employment to 48,668. The remaining 212,241 immigrants who arrived that year found employment without resorting to the labor bureau; which only shows how easily employment can be found in any occupation.

This explains also the high wages that are paid, as these vary according to the supply; the demand for laboring men being always greater than the supply, even in those years when the number of new arrivals has been greatest.

This condition of affairs explains the assertion of Monsieur Daireaux, that "everything is cheap except labor." Labor, in fact, is as dear, or dearer, than in the United States, although the cost of living is much cheaper.

Regarding the conditions of life of foreigners, Monsieur Daireaux has made the following truthful observations:

One of the things that every foreigner must expect is to become imbued with the spirit of the democratic medium in which he finds himself. It is impossible to escape the transformation. Every foreigner coming from a monarchical or oligarchic country loses, little by little, his traditional ideas, and enters into the life of the country. This transformation is called being "Americanized."

The "American" manner of working is to simplify work and equalize results without seeking perfection, limiting things to what is useful. The "American" way of thinking is to free the imagination from the influence of old legends, to have faith in one's efforts, and not recognize in others more than a relative superiority.

An American (he is speaking of Argentines) will consult the opinion of a lawyer, a doctor, an engineer, or any other professional man; but he does not consider himself inferior to any of the above; he simply declares that his occupation does not allow him to gather the knowledge that professional men have, and he buys their advice, as he would buy wheat for his mill or a plow for his land.

Those ideas, which are attributed exclusively to North Americans of English origin, prevail also among Spanish Americans. The latter, as well as the former, recognize no social superiors, and have the same disdain for decorations and titles of nobility.

Many titled families established themselves in the Spanish colonies, and these, as well as the officials of these colonies, never renounced the privilege of carrying a sword and cap, and of engraving their coat of arms on the front of their houses. Very different have been the proceedings of their descendants. They have never given the least importance to these signs of European vanity; and they not only have resigned carrying a sword, but have also taken down their coat of arms and left off using the family titles which made their fathers so proud. They are satisfied to belong to a family founded by some one who acquired distinction during the war of Independence, or by some one who has rendered other important services to the state.

Regarding the officials of the Governments, they never pretend to be especially honored by their office. Their merits and defects are well known, and public opinion places them where their personal qualities place them, notwithstanding the office they hold.

Very soon, the assimilation of the different nationalities takes place, the foreigners adopting the customs of the natives, and these adopting from the former whatever may be of value. This assimilation does not prevent the formation by the different colonies of societies and clubs and the establishment of special schools, hospitals, churches, etc. Some groups have a liking for certain sorts of occupation, not interesting themselves in anything else. Certain agricultural colonies are established exclusively by Swiss, others by Italians, and one is composed exclusively of Welshmen, while, although Frenchmen have not established exclusively any agricultural colony, they predominate in several colonies by their number and influence.

The foreign periodicals, which are published in all languages, in Buenos Aires,

deserve special study; by their number and importance, they constitute one of the greatest elements in the social life of that great city. Some of the earlier foreign newspapers published were French; the first of these being founded in 1818. Since then, there have always been French newspapers in Buenos Aires, some having a long existence, others a shorter one, there being sometimes two newspapers published at the same time in that language. For twenty years, one among them has outlived all the others, having acquired just as good a standing as the *Courier des Etats-Unis* in the United States; it is the *Courier de la Plata*, a daily paper, of the size of *Le Temps*, and which was founded in 1865 by Monsieur Bernheim, and, in 1882, was turned into a corporation; it has a special correspondent in Paris.

From 1880 to 1883, another equally important paper, *L'Union Française*, was published, the proprietorship and editorship of which I abandoned when I left Buenos Aires. It has been replaced by *L'Indépendant*.

The Italian colony has several papers, the *Opera Italiana*, founded in 1872; the *Patria Italiana*, founded in 1876, and many weekly papers. The German colony has the *Deutsche Plata Zeitung*, founded in 1877, and others. The English colony has, among others, the *Standard*, which is very much read, very well informed, and has been edited since 1860 by its proprietor, Mr. Mulhall, of Irish origin. The North American colony has the *Buenos Aires Herald*, founded in 1874. The Spanish colony, although the local papers are published in Spanish, has also several special papers, the most important of which are *El Correo Español*, founded in 1872, and *La Nacion Española*, founded in 1880.

I do not mention a great number of weekly publications, issued in all languages, which, although they have not the importance of those already mentioned, still show in each colony an activity worthy of note. One of the best satirical illustrated papers, *El Mosquito*, founded in 1863, belongs to a Frenchman, Monsieur Henri Stein.

Each colony has numerous mutual benefit associations and societies for the aid of new arrivals, without mentioning all the associations for musical and general enjoyment. There are twenty French societies, whose different presidents sometimes assemble and discuss matters relating to the colony.

Every year, the council of presidents assembles to organize the *fêtes* which the colony celebrates every 14th of July. This *fête* is one of the most noted events in the life of foreigners in the Argentine Republic.

This is not the only *fête* which the 40,000 Frenchmen of Buenos Aires celebrate. Without mentioning the concerts and balls which each society gives, the colony has a fair-bazaar every year, for the benefit of the French hospital. It is held in the spring, lasting a whole month, and is called the fair of St. Cloud,

in imitation of the *fêtes* of the same name, which are held in that beautiful suburb of Paris; the organizers of these *fêtes* have reunited the same elements of amusement with the difference that in Buenos Aires everything is sold and taken charge of by the young ladies and young men of the colony. The net results, amounting to \$6,000 or \$8,000, after paying all expenses, are employed in the maintenance of the French hospital.

The hospital was established in 1832. It belongs to ~~the~~ **French Philanthropic Society of the River Plate**, of which every Frenchman can be a member by paying 2 francs a month, and its membership now is over 3,000. Each member has the privilege, without further expense, of being taken care of in the hospital, whatever his disease may be. The old building proved to be too small, and was therefore replaced by a new one occupying 2 hectares of ground in the suburbs of the city; it comprises separate departments for the men, women, and children, and a fourth for cases of emergency that happen at night. It has also a large hall in which members of the Philanthropic Society hold their meetings.

The Spanish, Italian, English, and German hospitals are in no way inferior to the French hospital; they all show the spirit of union and solidarity which characterizes the members of each colony.

It is impossible to enumerate the number of societies which each colony has founded. The most numerous are the Italian societies, that reach the number of 200 throughout the Republic. Nowhere, do the foreign societies find any trouble in their sphere of action in this country, where the liberty of meeting and association is guaranteed by the constitution.

Although the sons of foreigners born in the Argentine Republic are Argentine citizens, the tendency of each group to perpetuate differences of race is looked upon by some as dangerous to the future stability of the national institutions.

The state, however, has not taken any measures to overcome such visionary dangers, and tries only to centralize education; foreigners having also a tendency to give their sons a special educational training in their own language. There are many English, Italian, French, and some German schools. In the first, which are quite aristocratic, only a business education is given. The French schools prepare their pupils to enter the national universities. The Italian schools give only primary education in Italian to the sons of laboring men. Sons of Italians wishing to acquire the necessary knowledge to exercise the liberal professions must pursue the course of studies of the national college, which opens to them the doors of the university.

Foreigners, without having studied in the local schools, can exercise the

ITALIAN HOSPITAL BUENOS AIRES.



liberal professions. It suffices for them to exhibit their diplomas and to pass the general examination which the law prescribes.

In Buenos Aires, there are eight French doctors, and several more in the other cities. At present, there is not one French lawyer exercising his profession, although the laws do not impose any obstacles to the practice of this profession before the courts. It is only necessary to pass a general examination on matters taught in the faculty of law, which are civil, penal, commercial, international, constitutional, Roman, and canonical law, civil and criminal proceedings, and political economy. Of course, to pass the examination, which is a long one, it is necessary to know the Spanish language well and to have made a previous study of the laws of the country.

To exercise the profession with success, it is also necessary to have made a study of the manners and customs of the people and to be acquainted with men and the customs of the bar. All this is not accomplished in one day or in one year, and doubtless these obstacles have a great deal to do in withholding from the exercise of this lucrative profession many foreigners who would otherwise be able to render in its practice many good services to their countrymen. For Spaniards, the difficulties are less. They have the advantage of their language and the similarity of legislation. Some Italians also figure at the bar, but no Englishmen, Belgians, or Germans have entered it. The field is open, then, to the sons of foreigners born in the Argentine Republic, who, having the knowledge of the language of their fathers and of that of the country, can be of special service to foreigners.

There is a vast field for the operations of the engineer, and foreign engineers figure in the first rank. They are generally employed in great public works, the construction of harbors, and the building of railroads. French engineers are scarce, as French capital is less employed than English.

The foreigner who, from any part of the world, disembarks in Buenos Aires, need not fear having to remain isolated or being unable to find people from his own country. He will soon enter into the social life of the natives, where his merits and his efforts will give him a proper place.

As to the more recent phases of immigration, United States Consul Baker, of Buenos Aires, says:

The general depression in all departments of industry consequent upon the crisis has had a marked effect upon immigration to the Argentine Republic during the last year. The departures have very considerably exceeded the arrivals. The figures for 1891, compared with 1890, are as follows:

Movement.	1890.	1891.
Arrivals	138,407	73,597
Departures	82,981	90,936

Thus, while in 1890 there was a net gain of 55,426 immigrants, there was in 1891 an actual loss of 17,339. It must be said, however, that the greater number of departures were of persons who were unwilling to try their chances in the interior, but lingered here in Buenos Aires in a state of impecuniosity, without work and with no desire to work; and their loss has been well made up by the new arrivals, who were mostly agricultural families, and who have found profitable employment in the agricultural colonies.

It may be well to state that the Argentine Government has entirely abolished the system of paying immigrant passages to this country, thus saving to the treasury millions of dollars and from the River Plate the refuse of European paupers. The minister of the interior reports that the sum paid by the Government to bring out immigrants from Europe on their guaranties amounts to \$5,315,000, of which only \$54,000 have been refunded—that is to say, 99 per cent of the money is lost.

Under date of June 20, 1893, Acting Consul Gastrell makes a report to the British Foreign Office, in which he states that in 1892 immigration exceeded emigration by some 29,000 persons, whereas in 1891 emigration exceeded immigration by nearly 30,000 people. "The Argentine Government," he adds, "is now desirous of paying more attention to the necessities of immigrants, especially in the direction of enabling them to purchase small lots of land. It is proposed to considerably revise land legislation by a bill shortly to be laid before the National Congress."

Continuing, Mr. Gastrell says:

Immigration has in the last five years been most erratic, largely due to the extensive subsidies to immigrants, granted in the years 1888 to 1890 (see Report No. 216, Miscellaneous Series), at a cost of £800,000 to the Argentine Government, whereby a forced immigration of 134,081 persons was obtained. In 1886, immigration numbered 93,116 persons; in 1889, it had soared to 260,909. But in the following year, 1890, it fell to 110,494 only, in spite of 20,121 persons obtained by subsidized passages. In 1891, immigrants were reduced to

52,097, or less than the number of emigrants by 29,835 persons. The year 1892 shows a slight upward movement in the line of immigration * * * after its headlong fall since 1889. In 1892, immigrants numbered 73,294 and emigrants 43,853.

The excess of immigration or emigration for the last five years is given in the following table:

Table comparing immigration and emigration during the years 1888-'93.

Years.	Immigration.	Emigration.	Gain or loss to Argentine Republic.
1888*	155,632	16,842	+ 138,790
1889	260,909	40,649	+ 220,260
1890	110,594	82,981	+ 27,517
1891	52,097	81,932	- 29,835
1892	73,294	43,853	+ 29,441
Total	652,526	266,257	+ 386,269
Up to Apr. 1, 1893.....	21,876	15,500	+ 6,376

* The years 1888 to August, 1891, were those of subsidized immigration and include 134,081 persons so subsidized.

This return shows the Argentine Republic gained 652,526 persons by immigration in the past five years, of whom 246,159 were Italians; that 266,257 left the country, leaving, however, a net gain of 386,269 immigrants.

The year 1891 shows a net loss to the country of 29,835 persons, largely former immigrants, a result of the economic and financial crisis of 1890, and from which the country has now partially recovered.

The excess of immigration over emigration in 1892 was slightly over that in 1890, and it really represents more, as 20,121 immigrants in 1890 were subsidized by the State.

Appendix A.

CONSTITUTION OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

[*Translated for the Bureau of the American Republics, December, 1893.*]

We, the representatives of the people of the Argentine Nation, elected, as previously agreed upon, by the Provinces which form said Nation, and assembled by their will in a general constituent congress for the purpose of framing a Constitution for the National Union, fixing their relations upon substantial foundations of justice, securing domestic peace, providing for the common defense, promoting the general welfare, and securing the benefits of liberty for ourselves, our descendants, and for all men of whatever country who may desire to live upon the Argentine soil—after having invoked the protection of God, source and origin of all reason and justice—do hereby make, order, and decree the following Constitution of the Argentine Nation.

CHAPTER I.—*Declarations, Rights, and Guaranties.*

ARTICLE I.

The Argentine Nation adopts for its Government the federal republican representative form, as established by this Constitution.

ARTICLE II.

The Federal Government contributes to the support of the Apostolic Roman Catholic church.

ARTICLE III.

The authorities of the Federal Government shall reside in such city as may be declared, by special act of Congress, to be the capital of the Republic. But a proper cession of the locality which through this action shall become federal, must have been made previously by one or more of the provincial legislatures.*

* A law passed in 1880 established the national capital in the city of Buenos Aires, ceded by the Legislature of the State of the same name.

ARTICLE IV.

The Federal Government shall provide for the expenses of the Nation out of the funds of the National Treasury, to be formed as follows, namely: By the import duties levied on foreign merchandise, *and by those to be levied until 1866 on the export of the domestic products, all as established and regulated in paragraph No. 1 of Article LXVII;** by the proceeds of the sale or lease of national lands; by the revenues of the postal service; by such taxes as the National Congress may levy, equitable and in proportion to the population; and by such loans and operations of credit which the same Congress may decree to be made in cases of urgent national necessities, or for works or undertakings of national utility.

ARTICLE V.

Every Province shall have its own constitution, framed upon the basis of a republican representative system of government, and in harmony with the principles, declarations, and guaranties of the National Constitution, which shall provide for the administration of justice, the administration of the local government, and the imparting of primary instruction. Upon these conditions, the Federal Government guarantees to each Province the practice and enjoyment of its own institutions.

ARTICLE VI.

The Federal Government shall intervene in the territory of the Provinces to guarantee the republican form of government or to repel foreign invasion, and, at the request of their constituted authorities, to sustain them in power, or to reestablish them if deposed by sedition or by invasion from another Province.

ARTICLE VII.

Full credit shall be given in each Province to the public acts and judicial proceedings of all the others; and Congress shall have the power to provide by general laws the manner in which such acts and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect they shall have in law.

ARTICLE VIII.

The citizens of each Province shall enjoy in all the others all the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizenship. The extradition of criminals from one province to another is reciprocally obligatory.

*The words printed in italics were ordered to be stricken out by the National Convention of Santa Fé, September 12, 1866.

ARTICLE IX.

In all the national territory there shall not be any custom-houses except those of the nation, which shall be governed by the tariff laws enacted by the Congress.

ARTICLE X.

The circulation in the interior of the Republic of all articles, the product or manufacture of the Nation, and of all other goods and merchandise of all classes, introduced into the country through the national custom-houses, shall be free from duties.

ARTICLE XI.

Articles of national or foreign production or manufacture, and cattle of all kinds, when passing from the territory of one Province into the territory of another, shall be exempted from the duties called "of transit." The same freedom shall be enjoyed by the vehicles, whether carriages, vessels, or animals, on which they are transported. No other duty, whatever its name may be, shall be levied upon said articles and vehicles, for passing through the territory of one or more Provinces.

ARTICLE XII.

Vessels cleared from one Province to another shall not be bound to enter any port to be found in their way, or cast anchor in them, or pay duties on account of transit; and in no case shall any preference be given by law or commercial regulations to one port over another.

ARTICLE XIII.

New Provinces may be admitted into the Nation, but no new Province shall be erected within the territory of another, nor shall two or more Provinces be consolidated into one, without the consent of the respective legislatures of the interested Provinces and of the National Congress.

ARTICLE XIV.

All the inhabitants of the Republic shall enjoy, subject to the laws regulating their exercise, the following rights, namely: the right to work and exercise any lawful industry; the right to navigate and to trade; the right of petitioning the authorities; the right to enter the Argentine territory, remain in it, travel through it, or leave it; the right to publish their own ideas through the press without previous censorship; the right to use and dispose of their own property; the right to associate themselves for useful purposes; the right to freely profess their own religion; and the right to teach and to learn.

ARTICLE XV.

There shall be no slaves in the Argentine Nation. Those few who now exist in it shall become free at the very moment in which this Constitution goes into effect. The indemnifications which this declaration may involve shall be provided for by special law. Any contracts involving the purchase or sale of a person shall be held to be a criminal offense, for which the contracting parties, as well as the notary or official before whom the agreement was executed, shall be made responsible. Slaves introduced in any way whatever into the country shall become free upon the mere fact that they have trodden the territory of the Republic.

ARTICLE XVI.

The Argentine Nation does not recognize privileges of blood or birth. No personal privileges, nor titles of nobility, exist for her. All her inhabitants are equal before the law, and their eligibility to office shall depend only upon their fitness. Equality is the basis of taxation and all public burdens.

ARTICLE XVII.

Private property is inviolable, and no inhabitant of the Nation shall be deprived of what belongs to him, unless by judicial decision founded on law. Condemnation for public use shall be regulated by law, and the payment of the indemnification shall be made previously. Congress alone shall have the power to impose the taxes referred to in Article IV. No personal service shall be required of any one, except when provided by law or by judicial sentence, founded on law.

Authors, or inventors, are the exclusive owners of their works, inventions, or discoveries, for the length of time established by law.

The penalty of confiscation of property shall be forever forbidden in the Argentine criminal code. No armed body can make requisitions or demand assistance of any kind.

ARTICLE XVIII.

No inhabitant of the Nation can be punished except upon proper trial and conviction, and for charges based on laws preexisting the offense; neither shall he be tried by special commissions, nor removed from the jurisdiction of the courts which, under the laws in force at the time in which the offense was committed, had cognizance of the case. No one shall be compelled to testify against himself; neither can any one be arrested, unless upon an order in writing, issued by the proper authority. The domicile is inviolable, as are also private letters

and papers; and only in such cases as may be set forth by an act of Congress for that purpose made and enacted, and as the same may require, search proceedings shall be allowed to be taken. The penalty of death for political offenses, torture of all kinds, and the whipping-post are abolished. The national jails shall be healthy and clean; they shall be intended for the safe-keeping and not for the punishment of the prisoners, and any measure which, under color of precaution, may tend to subject the prisoners to more hardships than are required for their security shall render the court authorizing it liable to answer for it.

ARTICLE XIX.

All inquiry into private actions which in no way offend public order or morals, or are not injurious to a third party, is reserved to God, and declared to be beyond the jurisdiction of the constituted authority. No inhabitant of the Nation shall be bound to do what is not ordered by law, nor shall he be forbidden to do that which it does not prohibit.

ARTICLE XX.

Aliens shall enjoy in the territory of the Nation the same civil rights as the citizens: they shall be allowed to engage in industrial, commercial, and professional occupations; to own, hold and sell real estate; to navigate the rivers and travel along the coasts; to practice freely their religion; to dispose by will of their property, and to contract marriage according to the laws. They are not bound to become citizens, nor to pay forced extraordinary taxes. They can obtain naturalization by residing two consecutive years in the Republic; but this period of time can be shortened upon application and sufficient proof that the applicant has rendered services to the Republic.

ARTICLE XXI.

Every Argentine citizen is bound to do military service in defense of his country and of the present Constitution in the manner and way which may be provided by the laws of Congress and the decrees of the National Executive enacted to that effect. Citizens, by naturalization, are free to render or refuse military service during the ten years following the day of their naturalization.

ARTICLE XXII.

The people shall not legislate or govern except by means of their representatives and authorities created by this Constitution. Any armed force or gath-

ering of persons assuming to represent the rights of the people and petitioning in their behalf commit the crime of sedition.

ARTICLE XXIII.

In case of domestic disturbance or foreign attack which places in danger the execution of this Constitution, and the authorities created by it, a state of siege will be declared in the Province or territory wherein the peace is disturbed, and the constitutional guaranties shall be suspended there. But during this suspension, the President of the Republic shall have no power by himself to condemn, or to inflict punishments. His power shall be limited, in such cases, so far as the persons engaged in the affair are concerned, to cause them to be arrested, or removed to some other section of the country, should they not prefer to leave the Argentine territory.

ARTICLE XXIV.

Congress shall promote the reform of the present legislation in all its branches, and the establishment of trials by juries.

ARTICLE XXV.

The Federal Government shall encourage European immigration, and shall not restrict, limit, or encumber, by taxation of any kind, the entry into the Argentine territory of foreigners who come for the purpose of engaging in the cultivation of the soil, the improvement of industrial business, or the introduction and teaching of arts and sciences.

ARTICLE XXVI.

Navigation on the rivers in the interior of the Republic is free to all nations, and subject only to such rules as may be enacted by the national authority.

ARTICLE XXVII.

The Federal Government shall be bound to strengthen, by means of treaties, consistent with the principles of public law established by this Constitution, the commercial and peaceful relations of the Argentine Nation with foreign countries.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

No principle, guaranty, or right recognized in the preceding articles can be altered by the laws which may be enacted to carry it into practice.

ARTICLE XXIX.

The Congress can not grant the National Executive, or the provincial legislatures, or the governors of Provinces, extraordinary faculties, or the whole of the public powers, or give them powers or authority by which the lives, the honor, or the property of Argentines may be placed at the mercy of any government or person. Acts of this character shall be utterly void, and shall render its authors, or those who consent to it, or authorize it with their signatures, liable to be adjudged and punished as infamous traitors to their country.

ARTICLE XXX.

The Constitution can be amended either wholly or in part. The necessity for such amendment shall be declared by Congress, with the concurrence of at least two-thirds of the members; but the amendment itself shall not be made except by a convention called for that purpose.

ARTICLE XXXI.

The present Constitution, the national laws which in pursuance thereof may be enacted by Congress, and the treaties with foreign nations are the supreme law of the Nation; and the provincial authorities shall be bound to abide by them, any provision in their own provincial constitution or laws to the contrary notwithstanding. This rule is not applicable to the Province of Buenos Aires so far as the treaties ratified after the compact of the 11th of November, 1859, are concerned.

ARTICLE XXXII.

The Federal Congress shall not pass any law restrictive of the liberty of the press or placing it under Federal jurisdiction.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

The declarations and statements of rights and guaranties made by the present Constitution shall not be construed as involving the denial of any other rights and guaranties not enumerated, but naturally derived from the principle of the sovereignty of the people and of the republican form of government.

ARTICLE XXXIV.

The justices and judges of the Federal courts shall not be allowed to serve at the same time in any judicial capacity in the provincial courts. The exercise

of Federal authority in any branch of the service, whether civil or military, in a Province which is not the regular and habitual domicile of the official, does not constitute residence. This rule will be followed in case said official should be a candidate for provincial positions.

ARTICLE XXXV.

The names of "The United Provinces of the River Plate," "The Argentine Republic," "The Argentine Confederation," adopted in succession ever since 1810, shall be allowed in the future to be used indistinctively for the official designation of the government and the territory of the Provinces; but the name of "The Argentine Nation" shall be used in the formation and sanction of the laws.

PART SECOND.—AUTHORITIES OF THE NATION.

TITLE I.—THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

SECTION I.—THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

ARTICLE XXXVI.

The legislative power of the Nation is vested in a Congress, consisting of two chambers: one called the Chamber of Deputies and the other the Chamber of Senators, whether from the Provinces or from the capital.

CHAPTER I.—*The Chamber of Deputies.*

ARTICLE XXXVII.

The Chamber of Deputies shall be composed of representatives elected directly by the people of the Provinces and of the capital, which for this purpose shall be considered as electoral districts of one and the same State. The election shall be by plurality of votes in the proportion of 1 deputy for each 20,000 inhabitants, or fraction of this number not less than 10,000.

ARTICLE XXXVIII.

The Deputies for the first Congress shall be selected in the following proportion: For the Province of Buenos Aires, 12; for the Province of Cordova, 6; for the Province of Catamarca, 3; for the Province of Corrientes, 4; for the

Province of Entre-Rios 2; for the Province of Jujui, 2; for the Province of Mendoza, 3; for the Province of Rioja, 2; for the Province of Salta, 3; for the Province of Santiago, 4; for the Province of San Juan, 2; for the Province of Santa Fé, 2; for the Province of San Luis, 2; for the Province of Tucumán, 3.

ARTICLE XXXIX.

A general census shall be taken before the Second Congress, and the election of Deputies shall then be made according to its return. The census shall be taken every ten years, and no oftener.

ARTICLE XL.

No person can be elected a Deputy who is not over 25 years of age and a citizen for four years, and either a native or a resident for the two preceding years of the Province electing him.

ARTICLE XLI.

The measures to secure the election of Deputies by direct vote of the people of the Province shall be taken this time by the provincial legislatures. In the future, the whole matter shall be regulated by Federal law, enacted by Congress.

ARTICLE XLII.

The Deputies shall be elected to serve for four years, and are reëligible. The Chamber, however, shall be renewed by halves every two years, and for this purpose, the Deputies elected to the First Congress shall draw lots as soon as they meet, and determine in this way those who shall leave at the end of the first period.

ARTICLE XLIII.

In case of vacancy, the governor of the Province, or of the Capital, shall order a new election.

ARTICLE XLIV.

The initiative of all laws touching the levying of taxes and the recruiting of troops belongs exclusively to the Chamber of Deputies.

ARTICLE XLV.

The Chamber of Deputies alone has the right to present before the Senate articles of impeachment against the President, the Vice-President, the members

of the Cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court and the judges of other national tribunals for malfeasance in the exercise of their functions, or for crimes and misdemeanors of any kind; said presentation to be made upon resolutions passed by two-thirds of the Deputies present, after full discussion of the subject.

CHAPTER II.—*The Senate.*

ARTICLE XLVI.

The Senate shall consist of two Senators for each Province, elected by a plurality of votes by the respective legislatures. There shall be also two Senators for the Capital or Federal district who shall be elected in the same way as the President of the Nation. Each Senator shall have one vote.

ARTICLE XLVII.

No person shall be elected Senator who does not fulfill the following requisites: Shall be 30 years old; shall have been a citizen of the Nation for six years; shall have an annual income of \$2,000, and shall be either a native of the Province which elects him, or have resided in it the two next preceding years.

ARTICLE XLVIII.

Senators shall serve for nine years, and are reëligible indefinitely. But the Senate shall be renewed by thirds every three years. To this effect, the Senators themselves shall decide by lot those who shall leave at the expiration of the first and second period of three years.

ARTICLE XLIX.

The Vice-President of the Nation shall be President of the Senate; but shall have no vote unless the Chamber be equally divided.

ARTICLE L.

The Senate shall elect a President *pro tempore* to replace the Vice-President in case of absence, or when the latter is called to act as President of the Republic.

ARTICLE LI.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try in public the officials impeached by the Chamber of Deputies, and Senators, when sitting for that purpose, shall be sworn. When the impeached official is President of the Nation, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside in the Senate. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

ARTICLE LII.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the Nation; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, and punishment according to law, in and by the ordinary courts.

ARTICLE LIII.

It is also incumbent upon the Senate to authorize the President of the Nation to declare a state of siege at one or more points in the national territory, in case of foreign aggression.

ARTICLE LIV.

When a vacancy happens, on account of the death or resignation of a Senator, or for any other reason, the Executive authority shall order immediately the election of a new member.

CHAPTER III.—*Provisions Governing Both Chambers.*

ARTICLE LV.

Both Chambers of Congress shall meet in ordinary session, on the 1st day of May of each year, and shall continue their sessions until the 30th of September. They may also be convened in extraordinary session, or adjourned, by the President of the Nation.

ARTICLE LVI.

Each House shall be the judge of the elections, rights, and titles, of its own members, in so far as the question of their validity is concerned. Neither House shall meet to do business without a quorum consisting of the absolute majority of its members; but a smaller number shall have the power to compel the attendance of absent members, by such means and under such penalties as each House may provide.

ARTICLE LVII.

Both Chambers shall sit simultaneously. Neither shall have the power, during the session of Congress, to adjourn, without the consent of the other, for more than three days.

ARTICLE LVIII.

A Chamber may determine the rules of its proceedings, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of its members, punish any one of the same for disorderly behavior in the discharge of his functions, remove him for physical or moral inability subsequent to his admission, or expel him from the body. An absolute majority shall be sufficient to act upon the resignation of a member voluntarily made.

ARTICLE LIX.

Senators and Deputies, on taking their seats, shall be sworn to perform their duties in the proper way and to act in all things in accordance with the present Constitution.

ARTICLE LX.

No member of Congress shall be indicted, judicially questioned, or molested for opinions or speeches delivered by him while fulfilling his duty as a legislator.

ARTICLE LXI.

No Senator or Deputy, from the day of his election to the day on which he ceases to be such, can be arrested for crimes or offenses, unless when caught in the act, and the crime or offense is of the kind punished by death, or any other penalty entailing bodily suffering or disgrace, in which case the proper report shall be made to the Chamber to which the member belongs, accompanied by a summary statement of all the facts.

ARTICLE LXII.

Should any charge be made in writing, before the ordinary tribunals, against a Senator or Deputy, the Chamber to which he belongs may, by a two-thirds vote, and upon examination in public of the merits of the case, suspend him from his legislative functions and surrender him for trial to the proper court.

ARTICLE LXIII.

Each Chamber may summon to its presence the members of the Cabinet, in order to hear from them such explanation or reports as it may be deemed advisable to ask from them.

ARTICLE LXIV.

No members of Congress shall receive from the Executive any appointment for any office of honor, trust, or profit without first obtaining the consent of the Chamber to which he belongs. This article is not applicable to cases in which the appointment is merely a promotion.

ARTICLE LXV.

Ecclesiastics of the regular orders can not be elected members of any chamber. Provincial governors are also disqualified to serve in representation of the Province where they exercise their functions.

ARTICLE LXVI.

The remuneration of the services of both Senators and Deputies shall be fixed by law and paid out of the funds of the National Treasury.

CHAPTER IV.—*Powers of Congress.*

ARTICLE LXVII.

The National Congress shall have power:

(1) To legislate in regard to custom-houses for foreign commerce and establish import duties, which, as well as the appraisements on which they must be based, shall be uniform in the whole Nation, it being understood, however, that both these duties and all other taxes of national character may be paid in the currency of the respective Provinces in their just equivalent value. The power to establish export duties also belongs to Congress; *but these duties shall cease to be levied as a national tax on and after 1866. They shall not be levied either as a provincial tax.**

(2) To raise funds, through direct taxation, for a fixed period of time and in a manner proportionately equal in all the territory of the Nation, whenever the defense of the country, the common safety, or the public good may require it.

(3) To contract loans, pledging to their payment the Nation's credit.

(4) To provide for the use, sale, and disposition of the national lands.

(5) To establish at the capital a national bank, with the power to establish branch offices in the Provinces, to issue paper currency, and make rules for the transaction of its business.

(6) To make arrangements for the payment of the national debt, both foreign and domestic.

(7) To make annually the necessary appropriations to meet the expenses of the National Government, and to approve or disapprove the accounts of their disbursement.

(8) To grant subsidies, to be paid out of the National Treasury to those Provinces whose revenues, according to their own estimates, prove to be insufficient to meet their ordinary expenses.

*The words printed in italics were ordered to be stricken out by the National Convention of Santa Fé, September 12, 1866.

(9) To make rules for the free navigation of the rivers in the interior of the country, to declare ports of entry those which may be deemed to deserve it, and to establish and abolish custom-houses; but the custom-houses for forcing commerce, existing in each Province at the time of its coming into the National Union, shall not be abolished.

(10) To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and adopt a uniform system of weights and measures for the whole Nation.

(11) To make the civil, commercial, penal, and mineral codes of the Nation, provided that such codes do not alter the local jurisdictions, and their provisions shall be enforced either by Federal or provincial courts, as the case may be, according to the nature and condition of the things or persons affected by them; and especially to pass and enact laws on naturalization and citizenship, general for the whole Nation, and based upon the principle of citizenship by nativity, laws on the subject of bankruptcy, forgery, and counterfeiting of current money and public documents belonging to the Nation, and the establishment of trial by jury.

(12) To regulate the commerce by land and sea with foreign countries, and with the Provinces among themselves.

(13) To establish post-offices and regulate the national postal service.

(14) To settle finally the limits of the Republic, to fix those of the Provinces, to create new provinces, and to provide by special laws for the organization and the administration of the government of the national territories, which may be left outside the limits of the Provinces.

(15) To provide for the security of the frontiers, and the preservation of peaceful intercourse with the Indians, and to promote their conversion to the Catholic religion.

(16) To provide for everything conducive to increasing the prosperity of the country, the progress and welfare of all the Provinces, and the enlightenment of the people, by enacting proper laws both for the common schools and the university, and by promoting industrial enterprise, foreign immigration, the construction of railroads and navigable canals, the colonization of the national lands, the introduction and establishment of new industries, the importation of foreign capital, and the exportation of the interior rivers; all of it by means of protective laws conducive to those ends, and of temporary concessions of privileges and rewards offered as inducements.

(17) To establish tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court of Justice, to create and abolish offices, to fix the duties of the same, to grant pensions, to decree honors, and to promulgate general amnesties.

(18) To accept, or refuse to accept, the resignation of the President or Vice-

President of the Nation, and declare that the time has arrived to proceed to a new election, to count the returns thereof, and to ascertain the result.

(19) To approve or reject the treaties concluded with any foreign nations, and the concordats entered into with the Holy See, and to make rules for the exercise of patronage in church matters in the whole Nation.

(20) To admit into the Republic new religious orders additional to those now existing.

(21) To authorize the executive power to declare war or make peace.

(22) To grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning prizes.

(23) To fix the strength of the land and naval forces of the Nation, both in time of peace and of war, and to make rules and ordinances for the government of the Army and Navy.

(24) To authorize the calling out of the militia of any or all of the Provinces, whenever necessary for the execution of the laws of the Nation, or for repressing insurrections, or repelling invasions; and to provide for the organization, equipment, and discipline of said militia, and the command and government of the part thereof which may be employed in the service of the Nation, leaving to the Provinces themselves the power to appoint the chiefs and officers of their respective militias, and to enforce in them the discipline established by Congress.

(25) To permit the introduction of foreign troops into the territory of the Republic, and the departure from it of the national ones.

(26) To proclaim a state of siege in one or more places in the Nation, in case of internal disturbances, and to approve or suspend the state of siege declared during the recess of Congress by the Executive Power.

(27) To exercise exclusive legislation in all the territory of the national capital and in all other places acquired by purchase or cession in any Province for the establishment of forts, arsenals, magazines, or other useful national establishments.

(28) To enact all the laws and regulations which may be deemed necessary to carry into effect the powers and faculties hereinbefore enumerated, and all others granted by the present Constitution to the Government of the Argentine Nation.

CHAPTER V.—*The Framing and Approval of the Laws.*

ARTICLE LXVIII.

Save the exceptions named in Article 44, all bills may originate in either Chamber, and may be introduced by any of their members, or be proposed in a message of the Executive power.

ARTICLE LXIX.

When a bill has been passed in the Chamber where it originated, it shall be sent to the other Chamber for discussion. Having been passed by both, it shall be sent to the Executive of the Nation for consideration and approval. If approved, the Executive shall promulgate it as a law.

ARTICLE LXX.

All bills not returned by the Executive within ten working days shall be considered approved.

ARTICLE LXXI.

No bill totally rejected in one Chamber, where it originated, shall be introduced again during the same year. But if the bill was not totally rejected, but merely amended, or modified, by the other Chamber, it shall then be returned to the one where it originated; and if the amendments or modifications are adopted there by absolute majority, then it shall be sent for approval to the Executive power of the nation. If the additions or amendments are rejected, the bill shall be sent back a second time to the Chamber where they were made, and if insisted upon by a majority of two-thirds of the members, the bill shall come again to the other Chamber. There it will not be deemed to be rejected unless the rejection is made by a majority of two-thirds of the members present.

ARTICLE LXXII.

A bill not approved, whether wholly or in part, by the Executive, shall be returned with the objections made to it by the latter, to the Chamber where it originated. Said Chamber shall discuss it again, and if it passes it by a two-thirds majority, shall send it for the second time to the other Chamber. If the bill passes both Chambers, by the said majority, it becomes a law, and passes to the Executive only for its promulgation. The vote in this case shall be by yeas and nays; and the names of the members who took part in the vote, as well as the grounds upon which they founded their votes, and the objections of the Executive, shall be immediately published by the press. If the Chambers disagree in regard to the objections, the bill shall fail, and shall not be allowed to be presented again during that year.

ARTICLE LXXIII.

The form of the enacting clause of the laws passed by Congress shall be as follows: "The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies of the Argentine Nation, in Congress assembled, decree and enact:"

SECTION II.—THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

CHAPTER I.—*Its Nature and Duration.*

ARTICLE LXXIV.

The Executive power of the Nation shall be exercised by a citizen with the title of "President of the Argentine Nation."

ARTICLE LXXV.

In case of illness, absence from the capital, death, resignation, or removal of the President, the Executive power shall be exercised by the Vice-President of the Nation. In case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President of the Nation, Congress shall determine what officer shall then act as President until the disability is removed or a new President is elected.

ARTICLE LXXVI.

To be elected President or Vice-President of the Nation, it is necessary to have been born in the Argentine territory, or if born in a foreign country to be the son of a native citizen; to belong to the Apostolic Roman Catholic religion, and to have all the other qualifications required to be a Senator.

ARTICLE LXXVII.

The President and the Vice-President shall hold their offices for a term of six years, but neither can be reelected until after the interval of a full term has been passed.

ARTICLE LXXVIII.

The President shall cease to exercise his powers on the same day on which his term of six years expires; and no interruption of this time, for whatever cause, shall ever be a reason for extending it.

ARTICLE LXXIX.

The President and Vice-President shall receive salaries to be paid by the National Treasury, which can not be changed during their term of office. During the same period, they shall not be qualified to fill any other office or receive any other emolument, either national or provincial.

ARTICLE LXXX.

On taking possession of their offices, the President and the Vice-President shall take an oath, which shall be administered to them the first time by the president of the Constituent Congress, and subsequently by the president of the Senate,

Congress being in session, in the following terms: "I, _____, do swear before God, our Lord and these Holy Gospels to fill loyally and patriotically the office of President (or Vice-President) of the Nation, and observe, and cause to be observed, faithfully, the Constitution of the Argentine Nation. Should I fail to do so, may God and the Nation demand it from me."

CHAPTER II.—*Form and Time of the Election of the President and Vice-President of the Nation.*

ARTICLE LXXXI.

The election of the President and the Vice-President of the Nation shall be made in the following manner: The Capital and each one of the Provinces shall choose, by direct suffrage, a number of electors, twice as large as the number of Senators and Deputies constituting their respective representation in the Congress, who shall have the same qualifications, and shall be elected in the same manner, as provided in the present Constitution for the election of Deputies.

Deputies, Senators, or officials receiving pay from the Federal Government shall be disqualified to be electors.

The electors shall meet as follows: Those chosen by the Capital in the Capital, and those chosen by the Provinces in their respective capitals, four months before the expiration of the Presidential term, and then they shall proceed to elect by ballot the President and Vice-President of the Nation. Each elector shall give his vote by means of two tickets signed by him, one expressing his choice for President and the other for Vice-President.

Two lists shall be made of all the persons named for President and two others of those named for Vice-President, with the expression in each case of the number of votes cast in favor of the respective candidates. These lists shall be signed by the electors, and sent by them under sealed envelope, two (one of each class) to the president of the provincial legislature, and in the case of the Capital to the president of the municipal council—to be filed and kept, with their seals unbroken, in their respective archives—and the other two to the President of the Senate (the first time to the president of the Constituent Congress).

ARTICLE LXXXII.

The president of the Senate (the first time the president of the Constitutional Convention), having all the lists in his possession, shall open them in the presence of the two Chambers. Four members of Congress, selected by lot, shall

assist the secretaries in counting and announcing the votes cast for each candidate, either for President or for Vice-President of the Nation. Those receiving in each case the absolute majority of all the votes shall be immediately proclaimed President or Vice-President.

ARTICLE LXXXIII.

In case the vote is divided, and no absolute majority can thus be obtained, Congress shall make the election by choosing one out of the two persons who obtained the largest number of votes. If the largest majority appear in favor of more than two persons, Congress shall make its choice out of all of them.

If the largest majority appears in favor of only one person, and two or more persons are favored with the next largest majority, the choice of Congress shall be made out of all those who obtained such majorities.

ARTICLE LXXXIV.

This choice shall be made by an absolute majority of votes, the names of each voting to be entered on the record. If the absolute majority is not secured on the first ballot, a second vote shall be taken, but only to select one out of the two persons in whose favor the greatest number of votes was cast. If the vote is equally divided, the balloting shall be repeated, but if it again results in an equal division, the President of the Senate (the first time the President of the Constitutional Convention) shall decide by his vote. The counting of the votes, in these elections, shall not be made without three-fourths of all the members of Congress being present.

ARTICLE LXXXV.

The election of the President and the Vice-President of the Nation shall be made only in one sitting of Congress, and the result thereof, as well as the journal of the electoral proceedings, shall be published immediately through the newspapers.

CHAPTER III.—*Powers of the Executive.*

ARTICLE LXXXVI.

The President of the Nation shall have the following powers:

1. As the Chief Magistrate of the Nation he has in his charge the general administration of all the executive business of the country.
2. He can issue such instructions and make such rules as may be necessary for the execution of the laws of the Nation, taking care, however, not to change, by any provision in the former, the spirit of the latter.

3. He is the immediate and local Chief Magistrate of the Capital of the Nation.

4. He assists, in the manner provided for by the Constitution, in the making of the laws, gives them his approval, and causes them to be promulgated.

5. He appoints, with the advice and consent of the Senate, the Justices of the Supreme Court and of all the other Federal tribunals.

6. He can grant pardons and commute sentences, in cases of offenses subject to the Federal jurisdiction, except, however, in cases of impeachment by the Chamber of Deputies. Before granting such pardons and commutations, the report of the court which passed the sentence shall be heard and considered.

7. He can place on the retired list, with pay or pension, when permitted by the laws of the Nation, all kind of national officials, and grant pensions and leaves of absence, in accordance with the same laws.

8. He exercises the right of ecclesiastical patronage in the nomination of bishops for the cathedral churches of the Nation, by selecting one name out of three suggested to him for this purpose by the Senate.

9. He can, with the advice and consent of the Supreme Court, grant or refuse assent to the decrees of the councils, the bulls, briefs, and rescripts of the Supreme Pontiff of Rome; but said granting or refusal shall have to be made by law whenever the ecclesiastical enactments affected by either action contain provisions of general or permanent character.

10. He appoints or removes, with the advice and consent of the Senate, the ministers plenipotentiary and the *chargés d'affaires*; and by himself alone, without Senatorial action, the Cabinet Ministers, the officials of the Departments, the consular agents, and all the Government employés, when appointment is not otherwise provided for by the present Constitution.

11. He opens every year, in the presence of the two Chambers assembled for this purpose in the hall of the Senate, the sessions of Congress, and gives on this occasion information to them of the state of the Nation, and of the stage which has been reached in the work of reform promised by the Constitution, and makes such recommendations as he may deem to be proper and advisable.

12. He can prorogue Congress when sitting in ordinary session, or convene it in extraordinary session, whenever a grave interest of order or progress may require it.

13. He causes the revenues of the Nation to be collected, and decrees the disbursement of the national moneys, in conformity with the provisions of the appropriation laws.

14. He concludes and signs the treaties of peace, commerce, navigation, alliance, limits, and neutrality, as well as the concordats, and all other arrangements or agreements required for the maintenance of friendly relations with the

foreign powers. He also receives the ministers accredited by the latter and admits their consuls.

15. He is the commander in chief of all the land and naval forces of the Nation.

16. He makes the appointments for all the military offices in the Nation; but the advice and consent of the Senate shall be required when the position to be filled, or the rank to be given, is that of a superior officer in either the Army or the Navy. He does not need, however, Senatorial approval for any appointment or concession of rank he may make on the battle field.

17. He manages the land and naval forces of the Nation and attends to their organization and distribution, according to the necessities of the case.

18. He can, with the authority and approval of Congress, declare war and grant letters of marque and reprisal.

19. He can, in case of foreign attack, for a limited time and with the consent of the Senate, declare some place, or places, of the Nation to be in a state of siege. Should the trouble be merely domestic, the power to make the declaration shall be exercised only during the recess of Congress; otherwise, it belongs to the latter. The President shall exercise this power with the limitations provided for in Article 23.

20. He can ask of the heads of all the bureaux and departments of the Government, and through them of all other employés, whatever information he may desire, and said officials are bound to give it.

21. The President shall not leave the national Capital without the permission of Congress. During the recess of the latter, he may, however, absent himself from the Capital without such permission if some grave necessity of the public service demands it.

22. He shall have power to fill all vacancies which may happen during the recess of Congress and which need the approval of the Senate. In this case, the appointment shall expire at the closing of the next session.

CHAPTER IV.—*The Members of the Cabinet.*

ARTICLE LXXXVII.

Five Ministers, Secretaries of State, respectively named of the Interior, of Foreign Affairs, of the Treasury, of Justice, Worship and Public Instruction, and of War and the Navy, shall have charge of the Nation's business, and shall countersign and attest all the acts of the President; and none of these acts shall have validity when lacking the signature of the respective Ministers. The scope of the business of each Department shall be determined by law.

ARTICLE LXXXVIII.

Each Minister is individually responsible for the acts signed by him, and jointly with his colleagues for all others agreed upon between him and the other Ministers.

ARTICLE LXXXIX.

The Ministers can not, in any case, take individual action on any subject, unless it is concerning the internal government of their own respective Departments.

ARTICLE XC.

As soon as Congress meets, each Minister shall submit to it a report on the state of the Nation, as far as represented by the business of his own Department.

ARTICLE XCI.

No Minister can be either Senator or Deputy without first resigning his position in the Cabinet.

ARTICLE XCII.

The Ministers may attend the sessions of Congress and take part in the debates; but they can not vote.

ARTICLE XCIII.

The Ministers shall receive for their services such salary as may be established by law; but this salary can not be increased or decreased, in favor or against the incumbent of the position.

SECTION III.—THE JUDICIAL POWER.

CHAPTER I.—*Its Nature and Duration.*

ARTICLE XCIV.

The judicial power of the Nation shall be exercised by a Supreme Court of Justice and by such inferior tribunals as the Congress may establish in the national territory.

ARTICLE XCV.

The President of the Republic shall have no power, in any case whatever, to exercise judicial functions, or take cognizance of any pending case, or reopen or revive cases already decided.

ARTICLE XCVI.

Both the Justices of the Supreme Court and the judges of the inferior tribunals shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall receive for their services such compensation as may be fixed by law, which shall never be diminished in any way or manner, during their holding the office.

ARTICLE XCVII.

No person can be made a Justice of the Supreme Court of the Nation who is not a lawyer admitted to practice in the Nation, and in actual practice for eight years, and who has not the qualifications necessary to be a Senator.

ARTICLE XCVIII.

On the first assembling of the Supreme Court under the present Constitution, the Justices thereof shall take an oath, which shall be administered to them by the President of the Nation, to fulfill their duties, and administer justice well and legally and in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. On all other occasions, the oath shall be administered by the Chief Justice.

ARTICLE XCIX.

The Supreme Court shall make its own rules and regulations for the proper conduct of its business, and shall appoint all its subordinate employes.

CHAPTER II.—*Functions of the Judiciary.*

ARTICLE C.

The Supreme Court, as well as the Federal inferior tribunals, shall have jurisdiction in all cases and causes, not mentioned in Number II of Article 67 of the present Constitution, involving points to be decided either by the same Constitution, the Federal laws, or foreign treaties, and also in all cases and causes concerning ambassadors, public ministers, and foreign consuls, admiralty cases, or cases falling under maritime jurisdiction, or cases and causes in which the Nation has an interest as a party thereto, or cases between the Provinces with each other, or between a Province and the citizens of another, or between a Province or its citizens against a foreign citizen or State.

ARTICLE CI.

In all the cases and causes above named, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, under such rules and exceptions thereto as Congress may prescribe. But in the cases concerning foreign ambassadors, ministers, and consuls,

and in those in which a Province shall be a party, the jurisdiction of the court shall be original and exclusive.

ARTICLE CII.

The trial of all ordinary crimes, except in cases of impeachments, shall be by jury, as soon as this institution is established in the Nation. Such trial shall be held in the Province where the offense was committed; but when the wrong was done outside the limits of the Nation, and in violation of international law, Congress shall decide, by a special law for that purpose made and enacted, what will be the place in which the trial shall be held.

ARTICLE CIII.

Treason against the Nation shall consist in taking up arms against it, or in joining its enemies and lending them aid and comfort. Congress shall, by a special law, fix the penalty for this crime; but the punishment shall not go beyond the person of the offender, nor shall any infamy resulting from the conviction and punishment of the latter attain his relatives in whatever degree.

TITLE II.—PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

ARTICLE CIV.

The Provinces retain all the powers not delegated by the present Constitution to the Federal Government, as well as all the powers expressly reserved by them, through special agreements, at the time of their admission into the Union.

ARTICLE CV.

Each Province shall have its own local institutions and laws, and shall be governed by them. They elect their governors, legislators, and provincial functionaries of all classes, without intervention of the Federal Government.

ARTICLE CVI.

Each Province shall enact its own constitution, subject to the provisions of Article V.

ARTICLE CVII.

The Provinces shall have the power to conclude, with the knowledge of the Federal Congress, such partial treaties as may be necessary for the purposes of administration of justice, or for regulating financial interests, or undertaking

public works; and to promote, by means of protective laws and at their own expense, their own industries, immigration into their territories, the building of railroads and navigable canals, the settlement and colonization of the provincial lands, the introduction and establishment of new industries, the importation of foreign capital, and the exploration of their rivers.

ARTICLE CVIII.

The Provinces can not exercise any power delegated to the Nation. They can not, without authority from the Federal Congress, enter into any partial treaties of a political character, or pass laws relating to the domestic or foreign commerce or navigation, or establish provincial custom-houses, coin money, or create banks of emission. Neither can they enact any civil, commercial, criminal or mineral codes, subsequent to the promulgation of the national ones enacted by Congress, or pass laws especially applicable to themselves on the subjects of citizenship, naturalization, bankruptcies and counterfeiting of money or State bonds, or establish tonnage duties, arm war vessels, or raise armies, except in case of foreign invasion or of such imminent danger as to admit of no delay, and on condition that they give full and prompt account of it to the Federal Government, or appoint or receive foreign agents, or permit new religious orders to be admitted.

ARTICLE CIX.

No Province can declare or wage war against another. Their complaints against each other must be submitted for decision to the Supreme Court of Justice. Actual hostilities on the part of one Province against another shall be deemed to be acts of civil war, seditious and riotous, which the Federal Government has the duty to put down and repress under the laws.

ARTICLE CX.

The governors of the Provinces shall be the natural agents of the Federal Government for the enforcement of the Constitution and the laws of the Nation.

Hall of Sessions of the National Convention at the City of Santa Fé, on the 25th day of September, 1860.

LUCIO V. MANSILLA,
Secretary.

MARIANO FRAGUEIRO,
Chairman.
CARLOS M. SARAVIA,
Secretary.

Appendix B.

TARIFF OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, 1893.

The collection of duties in the Argentine Republic is based upon the official valuation of the various articles of merchandise fixed by the Executive and expressed in national gold currency or its equivalent in foreign current specie, although the duties may be paid in paper currency equivalent according to the rate established by the Treasury Department. The general rate of duty imposed is 25 per cent on the official valuation, but certain articles are taxed at the rates of 5, 40, 50, and 60 per cent on the same valuation. Articles not included in the tariff will pay duty according to the value declared in the invoice.

Following are the principal equivalents appearing in the tariff:

1 kilogram	=	2.2	pounds.
1 square meter	=	10.7642	square feet.
1 liter	=	.9081	quart.
1 hectoliter	=	2.8577	bushels.
1 gram	=	15.4324	grains.

The present tariff, which went into effect January 1, 1893, was sanctioned by an act of the Argentine Congress December 30, 1892.* Its chief provisions are the following:

IMPORT TARIFF.

ART. I. All goods imported from abroad for local consumption shall pay a duty of 25 per cent on the value in deposit,† with the exception of the following articles, which shall pay as hereunder stated :

* This tariff has been modified by the removal of the duty on crude petroleum from the United States. See p. 132.

† This value is established by the administration according to a valuation table (*de avaluos*), which is published annually.

I. *A duty of 60 per cent.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Harness. 2. Fittings for saddles, and metal articles for harness. 3. Tissues of wool, silk, linen, cotton, or any mixture of these materials, in made-up articles, finished or not. 4. Boots and shoes, finished or in cut-out pieces. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Carriages, finished or not. 6. Furniture, finished or in pieces. 7. Perfumery of all kinds, including toilet soap. 8. Ready made clothing. 9. Hats, other than those subject to a specific duty. 10. Art and fancy articles. |
|--|--|

II. *A duty of 50 per cent.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Arms, and articles pertaining to same. 12. Cartridges, unloaded. 13. Rockets (fireworks). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14. Mosaics. 15. Bullets and shot. 16. Gunpowder. |
|---|---|

III. *A duty of 40 per cent.*

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17. Wire, bronzed. 18. Leather, tanned, of all kinds, 19. Lace, fine. 20. Hosiery of all kinds. 21. Trimmings and tapes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 22. Tissues of silk, and tissues mixed with silk, of all kinds. 23. Straw hats. 24. Knitted tissues for jerseys, petticoats, children's suits, etc. |
|--|---|

IV. *A duty of 5 per cent.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25. Iron or steel wire from Nos. 1 to 13, in rolls or on bobbins. 26. Cotton, raw. 27. Jewelry. 28. Ploughs. 29. Sulphur, raw, for industrial purposes. 30. Wire and metallic cord on bobbins, for binding purposes. 31. Fireproof bricks. 32. Machinery and material for public illumination by electricity or gas. 33. Machinery for the preservation of meat, by a frigorific or any other new method. 34. Machinery and apparatus for industrial purposes. 35. Raw materials for industrial machinery and apparatus and which can not be employed for any other purpose. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 36. Machines of all kinds, with steam, gas, compressed air, or electric motors. 37. Sewing machines, and needles for same. 38. Motors, imported separately. 39. Nitrate of soda, exclusively intended for home industries. 40. Precious stones, not set. 41. Extra or exchange parts for the machines above enumerated. 42. White pine and spruce, unwrought. 43. Printing and lithographic presses. 44. Silk, yarn, and raw silk ("<i>estambres</i>"), for embroidering. 45. Seeds for agriculture. 46. Sulphate of lime. 47. Virgin soil (heather mold). 48. Fireproof clay. |
|--|--|

V. *Specific duties.*

	Pes. cent.
49. Steel ingots.....kilo..	0. 02½
50. Iron wire, galvanized, from Nos. 1 to 13.....10 kilos..	. 05
51. Starch.....kilo..	. 09
52. Hessian (packing cloth).....do..	. 01
53. Rice.....do..	. 01½
54. Rice in the husk.....do..	. 00½
55. Sugar, unrefined.....do..	. 07
56. Same, refined.....do..	. 09
57. Oils, vegetable, of all kinds.....do..	. 12
Beverages:	
58. Alcohol, in casks, not exceeding 79° centigrade.....liter..	. 15
59. Same in bottles, not exceeding 68° centigrade, per bottle of from 0.501 liter to 1 liter.....	. 30
60. Absinth, anise brandy, cognac, gin, kirsch, and other similar liquors not exceeding 68° centigrade, in casks.....liter..	. 25
61. Absinth, anise brandy, cognac, gin, kirsch, and other similar liquors not exceeding 68° centigrade, per bottle of from 0.501 liter to 1 liter..	. 30
62. Beer or cider, in casks.....liter..	. 10
63. Beer or cider, in bottles....per bottle of from 0.501 liter to 1 liter..	. 15
64. Liqueurs, sweet or bitter, not exceeding 68° centigrade, in casks or demijohns.....liter..	. 25
65. Liqueurs, sweet or bitter, not exceeding 68° centigrade, in bottle, per bottle of from 0.501 liter to 1 liter.....	. 30
66. Wine, common, in casks.....do..	. 08
67. Wine, common, exceeding 18°, in casks.....do..	. 09
68. Wine, fine of whatever origin.....do..	. 25
69. Wine of all kinds, in bottles, per bottle of a capacity not exceeding 1 liter..... liter..	. 25
<p>The alcohol, alcoholic beverages, or liqueurs enumerated in Nos. 58 to 61, 64, and 65, exceeding the alcoholic strength, respectively, designated as the maximum, shall pay a surtax of 0.00½ peso for every degree or fraction of a degree in excess. Common wine, in casks, the alcoholic strength of which exceeds 46° centigrade, shall pay a surtax of .00½ peso* per liter for every degree or fraction of a degree in excess.</p>	
70. Coffee.....kilo..	. 08
71. Piping, of iron, neither tinned ("sin-baño") nor galvanized, more than 75 millimeters in diameter.....kilo..	. 00½
72. Piping, of iron, galvanized.....do..	. 03½
73. Chocolate.....do..	. 60
74. Copper, in bars, ingots, or sheets.....do..	. 10
75. Preserves, of all kinds.....do..	. 30

* In rule 2, for the application of the ad valorem tariff, this surtax is inscribed as of 1 centavo per liter for every degree or fraction of a degree in excess.

	Pes. cent.
76. Specific remedies for sheep, including tobacco which is unfit for consumption.....kilo..	.01½
77. Tin.....do...	.02
78. Stearine.....do...	.14
79. Flour.....do...	.00½
80. Vermicelli and macaroni.....do...	.09
81. Matches, wax.....do...	.80
82. Same, wood.....do...	.40
83. Biscuits, fine, and other dry cakes.....do...	.15
84. Glycerine, of less than 30°, exclusively intended for home industries,.....kilo..	.02
85. Iron or steel, not galvanized, in sheets, bars, and hoop iron...10 kilos..	.02
86. Same, galvanized, in sheets..... kilo..	.02
87. Tin-plate, unwrought, or cut out, for recipients.....do...	.00½
88. Kerosene.....liter..	.03
89. Books, simply stitched.....kilo..	.10
90. Tissues of pita.....do...	.02
91. Butter.....do..	.30
92. Lard.....do...	.18
93. Playing cards.....gross..	60.00
94. Cloth, prepared for hats, not shaped.....each..	.40
95. Felt cloth, gummed and thick, in hat shapes.....do...	.80
96. Paper, for writing and printing.....kilo..	.03
97. Straw paper, blotting paper, gray paper for bags, packing, etc., wall paper, and colored paper.....kilo..	.15
98. Lead.....do...	.00½
99. Paris tacks.....do...	.03½
100. Cheese.....do...	.30
101. Hats, silk, or tall.....cach..	2.50
102. Same, felt, finished or not.....do...	1.50
103. Same, woolen, finished or not.....do...	.50
Tobacco :	
104. Cigars, Havana.....kilo..	4.00
105. Same, other, of all kinds.....do...	2.00
106. Havana tobacco, in the leaf or cut.....do...	2.00
107. Tobacco, other, in the leaf or cut.....do...	1.00
108. Paraguayan tobacco, in the leaf or cut.....do...	.50
108bis. Cigars, of all kinds.....do...	2.00
109. Snuff.....do...	2.00
110. Tobacco ribs ("palo de tabaco").....do...	.50
111. Tea, of all kinds.....do...	.25
112. Candles of stearine or paraffin.....do...	.15
113. Paraguayan yerba maté, in tercios or cases.....do...	.06
114. Same, in sacks.....do...	.05
115. Yerba maté of Brazil.....do...	.05
116. Yerba maté, unprepared, or in its natural state, of whatever origin..kilo..	.02

	Pes. cent.
117. Zinc, in ingots or bars	10 kilos.. .03

Goods dutiable according to weight and packed in two or more recipients shall pay the specific duty on the immediate recipient only, with the exception of tea and articles packed in wooden barrels which shall be dutiable on net weight.

EXPORT TARIFF.

ART. 2. The following products and goods shall pay an export duty of 4 per cent ad valorem :

118. Animal oil.	124. Waste and parings of skins.
119. Horns and horn plates (" <i>Aspas y chapas de aspa</i> ").	125. Bones.
120. Jerked beef.	126. Wool, washed or not.
121. Bone ash.	127. Ostrich feathers.
122. Horsehair.	128. Tallow.
123. Hides and skins of all kinds.	129. Old iron shall pay a duty of 25 pesos per 1,000 kilos.

FREE LIST.

ART. 3. Articles admitted free of duty.

130. Animals for breeding purposes, excepting race horses.	151. Hops.
131. Fontainebleau sand.	152. Agricultural machinery.
132. Mercury.	153. Engines, for vessels and spinning-mills.
133. Boring bars for mines, 75 centimeters and less in length.	154. Maize, in cobs or in the grain.
134. Ships of all kinds, with or without rigging.	155. Furniture and implements of immigrants, included in their baggage.
135. Guayaquil kernels, for the manufacture of buttons.	156. Coin (specie).
136. Coal, mineral, and vegetable.	157. Materials of iron or steel for railways and tramways.
137. Naphtha, impure, exclusively employed as fuel.	158. Objects intended for the Catholic church, on request of the priests.
138. Recipients of wood or iron.	159. Gold, in lumps, ingots, or powder.
139. Cork, raw.	160. Vegetable pulp for the manufacture of paper.
140. Staves for casks.	161. Fish, fresh.
141. Recipients and material specially imported for tinning meat for export.	162. Silver, in bars or ingots.
142. Fruits, fresh, excepting grapes.	163. Plants imported conformably to the law No. 2384 of October 26, 1888.
143. Caps for dynamite.	164. Rabbit fur.
144. Miners' fuses.	165. Blasting powder.
145. Old iron.	166. Wheels, with or without axles, for railways and tramways.
146. Wheat or maize flour.	167. Seed intended for agriculture.
147. Firewood of all kinds.	168. Wheat.
148. Wool, cotton, and worsted, exclusively spun for weaving.	169. Articles for schools, imported at the requests of the provincial governments or the University boards.
149. Books of all kinds, stitched, and copy-books with models, for writing.	170. "Pasteur" and similar filters.
150. Locomotives.	

ART. 4. The import duties shall be liquidated according to a valuation table, based on the value of goods in deposit, and the export duties according to the value of goods on board of vessels. The duties on articles not enumerated in the valuation table shall be liquidated (conformably to the conditions prescribed in the preceding articles), according to the declared value justified by the original invoice.

ART. 5. The customs may retain, during 48 hours from the moment of inspection, for account of the public treasury, all goods the declared value of which may be considered too low, by paying immediately to the interested party the declared value plus 10 per cent. This payment shall be made in notes, signed by the Administration of Finance, payable at 90 days without interest.

The exemption accorded in virtue of Art. 209 of the customs ordinances for parcels or commissions valued under 16 pesos is hereby suppressed. In future such parcels shall pay the duties leviable thereon, whatever may be their value.

ART. 6. The Executive shall fix in specie the valuation of goods and products to be included in the table alluded to in Art. 4. In the case of goods not included in the tariff, the declared value will always be understood as being in specie.

ART. 7. A reduction of 5 per cent shall be granted on wines, oils, alcohol, beer and liquors, proceeding from ports on the other side of the equator; this reduction shall be of 2 per cent on similar articles from ports on this side of the equator.

An additional allowance of 2 per cent shall be made for breakage when the above liquids are imported in bottles, whatever be their origin.

ART. 8. The duties on imports must be paid in cash before the goods can be delivered, and on exports before the same can be shipped.

ART. 9. All duties (both import and export) may be paid in the paper equivalent according to the rate fixed by the Ministry of Finance.

ART. 10. The transit by land of goods that have not paid import duty is prohibited. The following are excepted :

1. Goods in transit for ports in Brazil or Paraguay through the ports of Concordia and Monte Caseros.

2. Goods in transit from the custom-houses of Buenos Ayres and Rosario to the custom-houses of Mendoza, San Juan, Salta, and Jujuy, and from there to Bolivia and Chile.

3. Goods in transit from La Plata to Buenos Ayres and vice versa.

ART. 11. The Executive is authorized to establish the use of *torna-guias* (debenture or export certificates) provided customs conventions can be made with neighboring countries.

In the meantime goods proceeding from ports of these countries shall be subject to the prescriptions of Articles 727, 730, and 1017 of the customs ordinances in force.

All vessels proceeding from ports of the neighboring countries, and entering a port of the Argentine Republic with goods in transit, must furnish a manifest of the cargo in transit in the form prescribed by articles 727, 730, and 1017 of the customs ordinances.

ART. 12. Importing merchants who have no commercial house in the country and shipping agents must, at the moment of their registration and to facilitate their transactions with the customs, furnish a bond in cash or guaranteed by a person approved by the administrator.

ART. 13. The import duties established by the present law shall be considered as the

minimum tariff, and shall be applicable to products and goods of all countries which apply their minimum tariff to exports from the Argentine Republic.

Should any country levy a higher tax on products of the Argentine Republic than that levied on similar articles proceeding from any country, the Executive is authorized to levy on goods and products proceeding from such country a maximum tariff equivalent to a surtax of 50 per cent on the minimum tariff.

On goods which in virtue of this law are admitted free of duty, and on which a duty can be levied, the surtax shall be 15 per cent ad valorem.

Should it become necessary to apply the maximum tariff the Executive may stipulate that the countries of origin of the goods be entered in the manifests, justified by original invoices, bills of lading, and it may prescribe all other measures it deems proper, and any attempt to conceal or erroneously enter goods shall be tried and punished conformably to the prescriptions of the customs ordinances relating to fraudulent declarations.

ART. 14. Paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of Art. 11 of the customs ordinances have been repealed; these paragraphs shall in future only be applicable in the customs offices at Formosa, Posadas, Chubut, and other offices designated by the Executive.

ART. 15. The Executive shall regulate and execute this law, which shall come into force on and from January 1, 1893.

DECREE OF JANUARY 2, 1893, RELATIVE TO THE EXECUTION OF THE CUSTOMS LAW.

ART. 1. On and after January 1, 1893, the import and export duties shall be collected by the customs of the Republic in national gold currency, or its equivalent in foreign current specie, or in notes, in relation to the value of specie established periodically by the Minister of Finance, according to the gold peso, and conformably to the prescriptions of Art. 9 of the law.

ART. 2. On the same date the customs may authorize the importation, free of duty, of the goods mentioned in Art. 3 of the law, with the exception of the following articles, which require a special permit from the Minister of Finance, and provided the prescriptions and formalities in force are previously complied with:

§ 1. Agricultural machines.

§ 2. Wool, cotton, and worsted, exclusively spun for weaving.

§ 3. Plants imported conformably to the law of October 26, 1888.

§ 4. Seed intended for agriculture.

§ 5. Articles for schools, imported at the request of the provincial governments or the university boards.

§ 6. Objects intended for the Catholic church, on request of the priests.

§ 7. Articles and goods imported into the country for the National Government, for the administrative departments, and those belonging to diplomatic agents and consuls-general.

All the foregoing articles may, however, be cleared from the custom-house, provided a bond be deposited, in the nature of a draft, payable in gold, sixty days from the date of clearance, with interest.

This draft shall be restituted when the Government grants the free entry, and shall be collected in contrary cases.

In order that the clearance free of duty may be effected directly by the customs, it is necessary that previous permission be given by the administrators on the clearance certificates, after due examination and before these documents pass into the hands of the examiners. In such case a special request for free entry shall not be required.

ART. 3. All industrial enterprises already established, or being established, in the country, in virtue of laws granting them the free importation of their building material, must, in order to enjoy this exemption, present to the Minister of Finance, before beginning their works, a request for free entry accompanied by the plans of, and a report on, the works projected; they must likewise furnish an estimate of the quantity of material of all kinds they will require, and indicate the custom-house through which they desire to import the same. After having received the advice of the department of engineers, the Minister of Finance shall issue his decision. The documents granting the free entry shall be transmitted to the direction-general of revenues to be communicated to the competent customs. These shall, on receipt of a request written on stamped paper for every case, authorize the free entry of the allowed quantity, but they must keep an account-current for each enterprise of the materials so imported, according to the quantity mentioned in the decree granting the free entry.

An excess of materials imported shall be subject to duty, unless, conformably to Art. 3 of the law, the importation thereof is illimited.

Art. 4. The customs shall authorize directly the free importation of recipients and materials for recipients, destined for packing preserved meat, including sheepskin sacks and sheepskins for making sacks, by complying with the following prescriptions :

1. The establishments must indicate on the manifests, for every importation, the quantity of finished recipients or the number of recipients the materials they propose to import will furnish. This indication shall be subject to the customs ordinances relating to false declarations, and the customs shall accept no manifest in which this formality shall not have been complied with.

2. The customs shall keep an account-current for every establishment, in which shall be entered the recipients and materials imported. These are debited to the establishment, under sufficient bond to guarantee the payment of the duties and fines, as the case may be.

As soon as the recipients filled with the products of the establishment are exported, they are credited to this account. Should, at the end of the year, there be a difference between the quantity of materials imported and that of the articles exported together with the stock remaining in the warehouse, the duties shall be levied, and, as the case may be, a fine equal to the duties imposed.

ARTS. 5 and 6. (Prescriptions relative to the customs service.)

ART. 7. On and after January 1, 1893, the captain, broker, or master of any sail or steam vessel, of whatever nationality or tonnage, leaving with a cargo shipped in ports of the neighboring States in destination of those of the Republic or in transit for foreign ports, must present at the first Argentine port of call, a general manifest of the entire cargo in duplicate copy. One copy of the manifest must be viséed by the Argentine consul. They must give the following particulars: (1) The name of the owner of the cargo; (2) Place of destination of the goods; (3) The name of the consignee of the goods when not shipped to order and when destined to Argentine ports; (4) The marks, numbers, and kinds of packages, indicating exactly their nature; (5) The contents of

each package, indicating the kind and quality of each article ; and (6) the date and signature of the owner of the cargo, or of his agent. If the vessel calls at other ports of the Republic, it is only necessary to present a detailed manifest of the goods destined for such ports.

ART. 8. The general manifest of sail or steam vessels, not in the mail service, must be issued by the customs of the port of departure in the form above mentioned and kept on board the vessel.

Mail boats which can not obtain the consular legalization to their manifests before their departure may present the same on the arrival of the next steamer of the same line. On entry of the vessel in the port of destination the general manifest, signed by the captain of the vessel, and his agent in the port, must, however, be presented in duplicate with all the details prescribed in Art. 7.

ART. 9. The fines incurred by captains, brokers, or masters of vessels, for neglecting to present their manifests duly legalized by the Argentine consuls shall be payable in gold and according to the manner prescribed by the customs ordinances in force.

ART. 10. Captains, brokers, or masters of vessels and their agents, who do not present their consular manifests on the arrival of the following steamer of the same line, or who present them not in compliance with the details given in Art. 7, shall incur the fines stipulated in the customs ordinances. Legalized manifests arriving with the following steamer must, in every detail, be identical to the one presented to the customs on the arrival of the vessel.

The fines mentioned in the present and in the preceding article shall be imposed by the respective customs, and appeal can only be made to the Minister of Finance after payment of the amount of the fine.

ART. 11. Conformably to the prescriptions of Art. 5, Sec. 2 of the law, the customs of the Republic shall, on and after January 1, 1893, levy import duty on all parcels, or commissions, whatever be their dutiable or declared value.

ART. 12. The following formalities must be complied with for the payment, in advance, of the export duties stipulated in Art. 8 of the law :

(1) Before beginning to ship, the exporter must deposit the total amount of duties leviable on the goods enumerated in the export certificate.

(2) This amount shall be retained by the customs as a deposit until the cargo of the vessel is complete, or until all the goods enumerated in the certificate have been shipped.

The customs shall then liquidate the duties to be collected, and shall immediately enter the amount due in the receipts. The balance of the amount will immediately be returned to the interested party, against receipt, and the export certificate shall be annulled for those goods not exported.

ART. 13. (Relative to the competency of customs-houses.)

ART. 14. All Executive or Ministerial decrees in force in opposition to the prescriptions of the present decree are hereby repealed.

GENERAL RULES TO BE OBSERVED FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE AD VALOREM TARIFF.

1. The duty is established for liquids in bottles by taking as a unit the ordinary bottle of a capacity of from 51 centiliters up to 1 liter. Bottles containing from 26 to

50 centiliters are considered as half-bottles, and those containing 25 centiliters and less shall be dutiable as quarter-bottles.

2. Alcohol, and alcoholic beverages or liquors, enumerated in the present tariff, exceeding the alcoholic strength which is respectively designated as the maximum, shall pay a surtax of one-half centavo per liter for every degree "Cartier" or fraction of a degree in excess. Common wine exceeding 18° Cartier or 46° Centigrade, shall pay 1 centavo ⁽¹⁾ per liter for every degree Cartier or fraction of a degree in excess.

Casks and demijohns shall be dutiable according to their capacity; and demijohns and bottles shall, in addition, be taxed according to the following rules:

3. Fancy recipients and, in general, all recipients which are not usually employed for packing imported goods, shall be dutiable separately.

4. Tea and coffee cups with their saucers shall, for levying the duty, be considered as one sole piece.

5. Sevres and Japanese porcelain shall be dutiable ad valorem. White porcelain with a simple initial or monogram, not otherwise ornamented, shall be dutiable with a surtax of 10 per cent.

6. By accessories for saddles are meant girths, stirrup straps, and stirrups.

7. The numbering adopted in the tariff for wire is according to the English gauge.

8. For wood, the measure of which is established per square surface, the thickness is understood to be, when unwrought, 25 millimeters, and when wrought, 22 millimeters. The surface of veneers is measured irrespective of thickness.

9. Accessories for sash fasteners, as well as bolts for same, are dutiable as complete fasteners, even when imported separately.

10. Wood imported on decks of vessels which has become wet during the trip shall not be considered averaged.

11. Hosiery, machine-made, and prepared for making chemisettes, clothing, infants' clothing, etc., shall, conformably to Art. 1, Sec. 1, of the customs law in force, pay 60 per cent.

12. Goods paying on net weight, or on the weight after deducting certain interior packages, shall be dutiable on the weight declared in the manifest, even when this weight is not entered in the declaration.

13. Only goods paying on gross weight may be imported in bales. Goods imported in cases with their interior packages of paper, boxes, or wrappers, must, unless otherwise stipulated in the tariff, be weighed.

The preceding rule 12 shall only be applicable to goods for which the mode of weighing has not been stipulated in the tariff.

14. As a general rule all goods dutiable on weight shall, unless otherwise provided for in the tariff, be weighed together with the bales, cases, boards, cartons, packing paper, straw, etc.

15. For extra fine articles the value must be declared when in the tariff only fine qualities are mentioned.

16. When yerba maté is imported in leather bags this package is included in the weight. For this article no average shall be allowed except that caused by water.

17. Drugs and pharmaceutical specialties not enumerated in the tariff shall be treated by analogy as allopathic, homeopathic, or other similar products.

(1) In the tariff this surtax is inscribed as of one-half centavo per liter and per degree or fraction of a degree in excess.

18. The capacity of demijohns shall be established as follows:

Those of from 9 to 11 liters shall be reputed as of a capacity of 10 liters; those of from 11 to 15 liters, as 13 liters; those of from 15 to 19 liters, as 17 liters.

19. The capacity of cases containing two recipients of kerosene oil (petroleum) shall be considered as 38 liters per case containing up to 10 American gallons.

20. Cases containing spirit of turpentine shall be considered as of a capacity of 34 liters per recipient containing up to 10 American gallons.

21. Musical instruments imported incomplete, and those which lack but one, two or three parts shall be dutiable as if complete, and when imported in detached parts, every part shall be dutiable as a complete instrument.

Tares, leakage, and breakage.

	Percentage.
Spirit of turpentine in tin recipients.....leakage..	5
Tar or pitch .....do...	5
Cruet stands, wooden mountings.....breakage..	3
Paving stones and bricks, in bulk.....do...	10
Same and bricks, colored (<i>azulejos</i>), in cases.....do...	5
Same or mosaics, in barrels or cases.....do...	2
Sugar, salt, and similar products, in hogsheads.....tare.	10
Yerba maté, vermicelli, pimento (<i>aji</i>), in hogsheads.....do...	15
Sacks containing hair, wool, and other products.....do...	2
Double sacks containing coffee, rice, and other colonial products.....do...	2
Bottles of glass or earthenware .....breakage..	7
Bottles filled with liquids other than those enumerated in the corresponding article of the law; or dry materials in common recipients, not covered with osiers, and of a capacity of more than 200 grammes or milliliters.....breakage..	2
Hogsheads of tobacco in the leaf.....tare..	10
Boilers or kettles of iron breakage..	7
Cord or rope, in covered bales.....waste and tare..	4
Cases with refined sugar or sugar called <i>Habana</i>.....tare..	14
Cases, not lined with zinc, with grease or tallow.....do...	16
Same, with Swiss cheese (Gruyère), single package .....do...	10
Same, with cinnamon (<i>canelón</i>).....do...	25
Same, with yerba maté.....do...	15
Piping of earthenware.....breakage..	8
Barrels, with fruits preserved in brandy.....leakage..	5
Same, with honey .....tare and leakage..	20
Same, with salted meat .....tare..	16
Baskets, with cinnamon.....do...	10
Same, with potatoes .....do...	15
Same, with yerba-maté.....do...	15
Preserves in tins .....average..	2
Glass and glassware.....breakage..	5
Demijohns, filled.....do...	4
Tar oil .....leakage..	5
Bales of twine .....tare..	4

	Percentage.
Bales of wool, hair, and similar products.....tare..	2
Galvanized iron, for roofing, not finished.....do...	8
Rope yarn, in bales.....do...	4
Tin plate.....do...	7
Kitchen stoves, iron.....breakage..	5
Honey, in tins.....waste..	2
Oil, in tins.....do...	2
Kerosene, in tins.....do...	2
Yerba maté, in tins.....tare..	10
Tobacco, black, in tins.....do...	6
Cheese, in tins.....do...	8
Fruits preserved in brandy, in tins or metal recipients.....waste..	3
Faience.....breakage..	7
Marble in plates, slabs, door steps, or squares.....do...	5
Pine wood.....breakage and flaws..	6
Wood, other, in planks and beams.....do...	3
Same, in veneers.....do...	5
Stones, curb and paving.....breakage..	5
Victuallers (<i>porta-viandas</i>), with baskets and brazier.....do...	3
Roofing slates.....breakage..	15
Slates for billiard tables or pavements.....do...	5
Casks and half-casks, etc., with tallow, grease, or caballine oil.....tare..	16
Porcelain.....breakage..	5
Cheese.....average..	2
Tobacco, black, in rolls.....tare..	10
Leeches.....waste..	25
Tiles.....breakage..	12
Pottery, common.....do...	15
Earthenware jars.....do...	8
Glass, in smooth plates.....do...	5
Zinc, in hogsheads.....tare..	6

Tariff of warehouse rent and charges for manual labor ("eslingaje").

Goods.	Warehouse rent, per month.	Charges for manual labor.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Value:		
Per 100 pesos value.....	.25	.50
Volume:		
Per 100 cubic decimeters.....	.03	.06
Weight:		
Per 100 kilograms.....	.05	.10
Capacity:		
Per 100 liters.....	.03	.06
Powder and explosives:		
Per 100 kilograms, gross weight.....	.15	.30

Charges for manual labor for direct shipments.

	Pesos.
Value:	
Per 100 pesos value . . . . .	.25
Volume:	
Per 100 cubic decimeters.....	.03
Weight:	
Per 100 kilograms.....	.05
Capacity:	
Per 100 liters.....	.03
Powder and explosives:	
Per 100 kilograms, gross weight.....	.15

Fractions of 100 in weight, volume, capacity, or value shall be considered as 100.



Schedule of the Tariff of 1892.

Following is the schedule of import duties of the Argentine Republic for 1892 in Spanish and English, the equivalents of the Argentine weights and measures and of Argentine currency being given in the standards in use in the United States. The Argentine peso is valued at \$0.965 in United States currency, but this estimate will, of course, vary according to the rate of exchange. The changes made by the new tariff law which went into effect January 1, 1893, have been given in the preceding pages.

Derechos de Importación de la República Argentina.

FRUTOS Y PRODUCTOS DEL PAÍS.

Artículos.	Afores.	Derecho.
Aceite—	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
de lobo, pescado y oveja.....100 kilos..	8.00	.32
de patas.....100 kilos..	12.00	.48
Astas—		
de vacuno ó chapas y puntas de astas.....1,000 kilos..	60.00	2.40
de carnero.....1,000 kilos..	10.00	.40
Carne salada ó tasajo.....100 kilos..	9.00	.36
Ceniza de saladero ó huesos.....1,000 kilós..	16.00	.64
Cerda.....100 kilos..	40.00	1.60
Charqui dulce.....100 kilos..	15.00	Libre.
Cueros—		
vacunos secos.....uno..	2.00	.08
vacunos salados.....uno..	3.00	.12
de becerros secos de hasta 7 kilos, inclusive.....uno..	.80	.032
de becerros salados de 5 hasta 15 kilos, inclusive.....uno..	1.20	.048
de nonatos vacunos, salados.....10 kilos..	.80	.032
de nonatos vacunos, secos.....10 kilos..	1.60	.064
de burro, secos.....uno..	1.00	.04
de burro, salados.....uno..	3.00	.12
de potro, salados.....uno..	3.50	.14
de potro, secos.....uno..	1.50	.06
de potranca, secos.....uno..	.75	.03
de potrillo ó nonato, salados.....uno..	.25	.01
de carnero, corderones ó corderos, sucios ó lavados de cualquier condición, calidad ó tamaño.....kilo..	.20	.008
de carnero, salados.....kilo..	.25	.01
de venado, gamo ó ciervo.....kilo..	.35	.014
de cabra ó cabrillonas.....kilo..	.70	.028
de cabritos.....kilo..	1.80	.072
de carpincho.....uno..	1.00	.04
de nutria ó liebre.....kilo..	.80	.032
de vicuña.....kilo..	2.00	.08
de avestruz.....kilo..	.80	.032
de chinchilla.....kilo..	5.00	.20
de cerdo, secos ó salados.....uno..	1.20	.048
de león.....uno..	2.50	.10
de tigre.....uno..	10.50	2.4

Import Duties of the Argentine Republic.

DOMESTIC PRODUCTS.

Articles.	Duty.
<i>Dollars.</i>	
Oils—	
Seal, fish, and sheep.....100 pounds..	0. 1402
Neats' foot.....do....	. 2098
Horns—	
Cattle or horn shavings and points thereof.....1,000 pounds..	1. 05
Sheep.....do....	. 1758
Meat, salted or jerked.....100 pounds..	. 1577
Ashes, packing house, or bone.....1,000 pounds..	. 28
Hair.....100 pounds..	. 7008
Jerked beef.....do....	Free.
Hides—	
Ox and cow, dried.....each..	. 0772
Same, salted.....do....	. 1159
Calf skins, dried, weighing 7 kilograms or less.....do....	. 0309
Same, salted, weighing from 5 to 15 kilograms.....do....	. 0463
Skins of unborn cattle, salted.....10 pounds..	. 0141
Same, dried.....do....	. 028
Donkey skins, salted.....each..	. 0386
Same, dried.....do....	. 1159
Colt skins, salted.....do....	. 1351
Same, dried.....do....	. 0579
Same, female, dried.....do....	. 029
Skins of unborn colts, dried.....do....	. 0097
Sheep or lamb skins, washed or unwashed, of whatever size or quality, or in whatever condition.....pound..	. 0035
Sheep skins, salted.....do....	. 0044
Deer skins.....do....	. 0059
Goat skins.....do....	. 0122
Kid skins.....do....	. 0313
Carpincho skins.....each..	. 0386
Nutria or hare skins.....pound..	. 0137
Vicuña skins.....do....	. 035
Ostrich skins.....do....	. 0137
Chinchilla skins.....do....	. 0875
Hog skins, salted or dried.....each..	. 0463
Lion skins.....do....	. 0965
Tiger skins.....do....	. 4053

FRUTOS Y PRODUCTOS DEL PAÍS—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Cueros—Continúa:	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
de cisne.....docena..	1. 50	.06
de vizcacha.....docena..	.50	.02
de zorro.....docena..	2. 50	.10
Garras de vicuña y lanares.....100 kilos..	2. 50	.10
Grasa ó aceite de potro.....100 kilos..	12. 00	.48
Hueros en general.....1,000 kilos..	15. 00	.60
Lana de oveja, sucia ó lavada.....100 kilos..	26. 00	1. 04
Lenguas saladas ó conservadas.....kilo..	.20	Libre.
Pluma de avestruz.....kilo..	1. 00	.04
Peptona.....kilo..	.80	Libre.
Sebo—		
ó grasa derretida.....100 kilos..	11. 50	.46
pisado.....100 kilos..	6. 50	.26
ANIMALES EN PIÉ.		
Burros.....uno..	4. 00	Libre.
Caballos y yeguas.....uno..	12. 00	Libre.
Lanares.....uno..	2. 20	Libre.
Cerdos.....uno..	4. 00	Libre.
Mulas.....uno..	18. 00	Libre.
Vacunos.....uno..	5. 00	Libre.
engordados en prados artificiales.. uno..	20. 00	Libre.
OTROS PRODUCTOS.		
Aguardiente.....litro..	.15	Libre.
Azúcar.....kilo..	.16	Libre.
Afrecho.....kilo..	.03	Libre.
Arbejas.....kilo..	.05	Libre.
Alpiste.....kilo..	.07	Libre.
Albúmina.....kilo..	.05	Libre.
Cáscaras para curtir.....100 kilos..	2. 00	Libre.
Cera—		
virgen.....kilo..	.40	Libre.
derretida.....kilo..	.45	Libre.
Cebada.....100 kilos..	2. 50	Libre.
Cola.....kilo..	.30	Libre.
Fideos.....kilo..	.20	Libre.
Fruta fresca.....100 kilos..	4. 00	Libre.
Guano—		
natural.....1,000 kilos..	32. 00	Libre.
artificial.....1,000 kilos..	25. 00	Libre.
Habas.....kilo..	.04	Libre.
Hierro viejo.....1,000 kilos..	50. 00	* 25. 00
Harina.....100 kilos..	5. 00	Libre.
Jamón común.....kilo..	.15	Libre.
Legumbres no expresadas.....100 kilos..	5. 00	Libre.
Maderas—		
de quebracho.....metro cuadrado..	.50	Libre.
de cedro.....metro cuadrado..	.80	Libre.

* Derecho específico.

DOMESTIC PRODUCTS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Hides—Continued.	
Swan skins .....dozen..	<i>Dollars.</i> .0579
Vizcacha skins .....do....	.0193
Fox skins.....do....	0965
Leather waste .....100 pounds..	.0436
Animal fat .....do....	.21
Bones, in general.....1,000 pounds..	.2618
Sheep wool, washed or unwashed.....100 pounds..	.4672
Tongues, salted or smoked .....pound..	Free.
Ostrich feathers.....do....	.0179
Peptone.....do....	Free.
Tallow—	
Melted .....100 pounds..	.2014
In cake .....do....	.1134
LIVE STOCK.	
Asses .....each..	Free.
Horses and mares .....do....	Free.
Sheep.....do ..	Free.
Hogs .....do....	Free.
Mules .....do....	Free.
Oxen and cows .....do....	Free.
Same, fattened in artificial meadows.....do....	Free.
OTHER PRODUCTIONS.	
Brandy .....liter..	Free.
Sugar .....pound..	Free.
Bran.....do....	Free.
Pease.....do....	Free.
Birdseed .....do....	Free.
Albumen.....do....	Free.
Bark, for tanning purposes.....100 pounds..	Free.
Beeswax—	
Crude.....pound..	Free.
Melted.....do....	Free.
Barley .....100 pounds..	Free.
Glue .....pound..	Free.
Vermicelli .....do....	Free.
Fruits, fresh .....100 pounds..	Free.
Guano—	
Natural .....1,000 pounds..	Free.
Artificial.....do....	Free.
Beans .....pound..	Free.
Old iron .....1,000 pounds..	10.9427
Flour.....100 pounds..	Free.
Hams, ordinary .....pound..	Free.
Vegetables, not specified.....100 pounds..	Free.
Timber—	
Quebracho .....square foot..	Free.
Cedar.....do....	Free.

FRUTOS Y PRODUCTOS DEL PAÍS—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
OTROS PRODUCTOS—Continúa.		
Maderas—Continúa	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
de pino.....metro cuadrado..	.45	Libre.
de otras clases.....metro cuadrado..	.45	Libre.
Maní.....kilo..	.05	Libre.
Manteca.....kilo..	30	Libre.
Maíz—		
en espiga.....100 kilos..	1.50	Libre.
desgranado.....100 kilos..	2.00	Libre.
Miel.....kilo..	18	Libre.
Negro animal.....kilo..	.10	Libre.
Postes de fiandubay.....cada uno..	.50	Libre.
Papas.....kilo..	.05	Libre.
Porotos.....kilo..	.06	Libre.
Pelo de vaca, cabra ó caballo.....100 kilos..	4.00	Libre.
Pezuñas.....1,000 kilos..	15.00	Libre.
Pasto seco.....1,000 kilos..	10.00	Libre.
Pipas vacías.....cada una..	1.00	Libre.
Paja en mazos.....mazo..	.20	Libre.
Quesos.....kilo..	.30	Libre.
Semilla de lino.....kilo..	.06	Libre.
Semillas diversas.....kilo..	.05	Libre.
Sangre seca.....1,000 kilos..	50.00	Libre.
Tropos viejos.....1,000 kilos..	10.00	Libre.
Tripas—		
secas.....1,000 kilos..	40.00	Libre.
saladas.....1,000 kilos..	50.00	Libre.
Tabaco en hoja.....kilo..	.15	Libre.
Trigo.....100 kilos..	4.00	Libre.
Vinos.....litro..	.15	Libre.
Velas de sebo.....kilo..	.13	Libre.
Yerba.....kilo..	.14	Libre.
Zinc viejo.....100 kilos..	10.00	Libre.
CUEROS CURTIDOS.		
Suelas.....cada una..	6.00	Libre.
Becerros.....cada uno..	3.00	Libre.
Potro.....cada uno..	4.00	Libre.
Carneros.....docena..	6.00	Libre.
Cabras.....docena..	12.00	Libre.
METALES.		
Oro en pasta.....kilo..	620.00	Libre.
Plata.....kilo..	40.00	Libre.
Cobre.....100 kilos..	40.00	Libre.
Plomo.....100 kilos..	10.00	Libre.

DOMESTIC PRODUCTS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
OTHER PRODUCTIONS—Continued.	
Timber—Continued.	
Pine.....square foot..	Free.
All others.....do....	Free.
Peanuts.....pound..	Free.
Lard.....do....	Free.
Indian corn—	
Unshelled.....100 pounds..	Free.
Shelled.....do....	Free.
Molasses.....pound..	Free.
Animal carbon.....do....	Free.
Nandubay posts.....each..	Free.
Potatoes.....pound..	Free.
Kidney beans.....do....	Free.
Cow, goat, or horse hair.....100 pounds..	Free.
Hoofs.....1,000 pounds..	Free.
Hay.....do....	Free.
Empty pipes.....each..	Free.
Straw, in bundles.....each bundle..	Free.
Cheese.....pound..	Free.
Flax seed.....do....	Free.
All other seeds.....do....	Free.
Dry blood.....1,000 pounds..	Free.
Old rags.....do....	Free.
Tripe—	
Dry.....do....	Free.
Salted.....do....	Free.
Tobacco, leaf.....pound..	Free.
Wheat.....100 pounds..	Free.
Wines.....liter..	Free.
Tallow candles.....pound..	Free.
Yerba maté.....do....	Free.
Old zinc.....100 pounds..	Free.
TANNED SKINS.	
Sole leathers.....each..	Free.
Calf.....do....	Free.
Colt.....do....	Free.
Sheep.....dozen..	Free.
Goat.....do....	Free.
METALS.	
Gold, in bullion.....pound..	Free.
Silver.....do....	Free.
Copper.....100 pounds..	Free.
Lead.....do....	Free.

COMESTIBLES Y OTROS ARTÍCULOS.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Aceite—		
vegetal para las industrias y uso de las familias (con excepción de los medicinales y perfumados) en cascós ó latas, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.35	.0875
embotellado, inclusive la botella.....kilo..	.25	.0625
de kerosene ó napta de petróleo.....litro..	.05	.03
Aceitunas—		
en aceite, rellenas ó nó, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.38	.228
en salmuera, en envases de vidrio, inclusive éstos.....kilo..	.22	.132
aprensadas ó nó, en todo otro envase, inclusive éste.....kilo..	.15	.09
Ají en rama, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.18	.045
Ajos.....kilo..	.06	.036
Alcaparras—		
en envase de vidrio, inclusive éstos.....kilo..	.33	.198
en barriles de madera, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.21	.126
Almendras—		
sin cáscara, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.38	.095
con cáscara, inclusive la bolsa.....kilo..	.20	.05
Almidón—		
de arroz, inclusive el envoltorio ó cajita de cartón.....kilo..	.20	.09
de toda otra materia, inclusive el envoltorio ó cajita de cartón,.....kilo..	.12	.09
Alpiste, inclusive la bolsa.....kilo..	.08	.02
Anís en grano, inclusive la bolsa.....kilo..	.27	.0675
Arbejas en grano, inclusive la bolsa.....kilo..	.05	.0125
Arenques—		
ahumados en cuñetes, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.24	.1440
en cajas, inclusive éstas.....kilo..	.40	.24
Arroz—		
de toda procedencia, inclusive la bolsa.....kilo..	.08	.012
en bruto ó con cáscara, inclusive la bolsa.....kilo..	.015	.0023
Avellanas en bruto ó con cáscara, inclusive la bolsa.....kilo..	.13	.0325
Avena en grano, inclusive la bolsa.....kilo..	.06	.0130
Azúcar—		
refinado.....kilo..	.19	.09
no refinado, inclusive la bolsa.....kilo..	.13	.07
Bacalao—		
y otros análogos.....kilo..	.15	.09
cortado, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.25	.15
Baldes de madera.....docena..	2.60	.65
Bizcochos ó galletitas, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.30	.15
Caviar (huevo de pescado), inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.80	.20
Cacao en grano, inclusive la bolsa.....kilo..	.20	.05
Café—		
en grano, inclusive la bolsa.....kilo..	.31	.08
molido, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.44	.08
de achicoria, en paquetes, inclusive el envoltorio.....kilo..	.25	.0625
de achicoria, suelto.....kilo..	.12	.03
Camarones secos.....kilo..	.52	.312
Canelón en rama.....kilo..	.25	.0625
Caña de azúcar.....100 kilos..	.40	.10
Carne de vaca ó puerco, en salmuera, inclusive ésta.....kilo..	.30	.18
Castañas—		
peladas, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.12	.072
con cáscara.....kilo..	.03	.018

ALIMENTARY AND OTHER SUBSTANCES.

Articles.	Duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Oil—	
Vegetable, for industrial and domestic use (except medicinal and per- fumed oils), in casks or tins, including container .....pound..	.0384
Bottled, the bottle included.....do....	.272
Kerosene, naphtha, or petroleum liter..	.0289
Olives—	
In oil, whether stuffed or not, including container .....pound..	.0997
In brine, in glass container, including same.....do....	.0576
Pressed or not, in all other containers, including same.....do....	.0393
Red peppers, in bulk, including wrapper.....do....	.020
Garlic .....do....	.0157
Capers—	
In glass vessels, including same .....do....	.0866
In wooden barrels, including same.....do....	.0552
Almonds—	
Shelled, including container.....do....	.0415
Unshelled, including bag.....do....	.022
Starch—	
Rice, including wrapper or pasteboard box .....do....	.0386
All others, including container.....do....	.0386
Bird seed, wrapper included.....do....	.0862
Anise seed, wrapper included.....do....	.0295
Pease, in grain, wrapper included.....do....	.0544
Herring—	
Smoked, in firkins, including same.....do....	.0629
In boxes, including same.....do....	.1051
Rice—	
From any country, bag or wrapper included.....do....	.0053
Unhulled, including wrapper.....do....	.001
Filberts, unshelled, including wrapper.....do....	.0142
Oats, including wrapper .....do....	.0057
Sugar—	
Refined .....do....	.0392
Not refined, including container .....do....	.0306
Fish—	
Cod and other similar fish .....do....	.0392
Same, in pieces, including container.....do....	.0657
Buckets, wooden .....dozen..	.6273
Crackers, including container.....pound..	.0657
Caviar, including container.....do....	.0875
Cocoa beans, including bag.....do....	.0219
Coffee—	
In grain, including bag.....do....	.035
Ground, including wrapper.....do....	.035
Chickory, in packages, including wrapper .....do....	.0274
Same, loose .....do....	.0131
Shrimps, dry.....do....	.1365
Bastard cinnamon, in bulk .....do....	.0274
Sugar cane .....100 pounds..	.044
Beef or pork in brine, brine included .....pound..	.79
Chestnuts—	
Shelled, including wrapper.....do....	.0316
Unshelled.....do....	.0079

COMESTIBLES Y OTROS ARTÍCULOS—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Cebada—		
pelada, inclusive el envase .....kilo..	. 10	. 025
con cáscara, inclusive la bolsa.....kilo..	. 03	. 0075
Cebollas .....	. 06	. 015
Centeno en grano, inclusive la bolsa .....	. 06	. 015
Chocolate, inclusive sus envoltorios ó cajas.....	1. 00	. 60
Cigarros—		
de tabaco de la Habana, en cajitas, inclusive éstas	6. 00	7. 60
de tabaco de la Habana, sueltos ó envueltos, inclusive la envoltura.....	8. 00	8. 80
de tabaco común (no Habano) sueltos ó en cajitas, inclusive éstas.....	2. 50	3. 50
de tabaco común, sueltos y envueltos, hasta regulares... kilo..	1. 20	2. 72
paraguayos ó bolivianos en cajitas, inclusive éstas .....	. 50	2. 30
paraguayos ó bolivianos, sueltos ó envueltos, inclusive la envoltura.....	. 60	2. 36
Cigarillos—		
de tabaco colorado, de toda clase, inclusive la envoltura ó cajita,	2. 00	2. 12
de tabaco negro, inclusive el envoltorio ó cajitas .....	. 85	2. 51
Clavo de olor y flor de clavo, inclusive el envase.....	. 50	. 125
Ciruelas—		
de primera clase, inclusive el envase .....	. 30	. 18
de segunda clase, inclusive el envase.....	. 20	. 12
Coca, inclusive el envase.....	. 70	. 175
Cocos—		
del Brasil .....	. 04	. 024
de Chile, inclusive la bolsa.....	. 15	. 09
del Paraguay, con cáscara ó sin ella, inclusive la bolsa ..	. 04	. 024
Cohetes de la India, inclusive el envase .....	. 35	. 175
Cominos, inclusive la bolsa.....	. 25	. 0625
Confites, sueltos, envueltos ó en cajitas, inclusive éstas.....	1. 20	. 30
Conservas—		
de legumbres, en botellas ó latas, inclusive éstas.....	. 45	. 27
de pescados, mariscos y hongos en aceite ó al natural, inclusive el envase .....	. 50	. 30
de carnes, inclusive el envase.....	. 60	. 36
Corchos en general, inclusive la bolsa .....	. 30	Libre.
Dátiles—		
en envase hasta de dos kilos, inclusive el envase.....	. 40	. 24
en envases mayores, inclusive el envase .....	. 26	. 156
Descarozados de duraznos, inclusive el envase.....	. 20	. 12
Dulces—		
de Guayaba y de toda otra clase, secos ó en caldo, inclusive el envase .....	. 60	. 36
abrillantados y turrone, inclusive el envase	1. 00	. 60
Embutidos—		
de carne en grasa, inclusive el envase .....	. 70	. 42
sin grasa .....	. 90	. 54
Empleita ó esparto.....	. 10	. 025
Encurtidos—		
en frascos, inclusive éstos.....	. 20	. 12
de toda otra clase, en barriles ó latas, inclusive el envase..	. 15	. 09

ALIMENTARY AND OTHER SUBSTANCES—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Barley—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Hulled, including wrapper.....pound..	. 0109
Unhulled, including bag .....do....	. 0033
Onions.....do....	. 0065
Rye, in grain, including bag.....do....	. 0065
Chocolate, including wrappers or boxes .....do....	. 2626
Cigars—	
Havana, in boxes, including same .....do....	3. 3267
Same, loose or packed, including package.....do....	3. 852
Common tobacco, not Havana, loose or in boxes, including same ...do....	1. 5003
Same, loose or packed, up to medium quality.....do....	1. 1903
Paraguayan or Bolivian, in boxes, box included.....do....	1. 0066
Same, loose or packed, including package .....do....	1. 0328
Cigarettes—	
Of all classes of light tobacco, wrapper or box included .....do....	. 9277
Dark tobacco, wrapper or box included.....do....	1. 0986
Cloves and clove flowers, the vessel included .....do....	. 0547
Plums—	
First-class, including container.....do....	. 0788
Second-class, including container.....do....	. 0526
Coca, including container .....do....	. 0765
Cocoanuts—	
Brazilian.....do....	. 0105
Chilean, bag included.....do....	. 0392
Paraguayan, with or without outer shell, bag included.....do....	. 0105
Rockets, Chinese, including wrapper.....do....	. 0765
Cummin seed, including bag.....do....	. 0274
Bonbons, loose, wrapped, or in boxes, including same.....do....	. 1313
Preserves—	
Vegetables, in bottles or cans, including same.....do....	. 1182
Fish, shellfish, and mushrooms, in oil or natural, including container, pound..	. 1313
Meat, including container .....do....	. 1563
Cork, in general, including bag.....do....	Free.
Dates—	
In containers, up to 2 kilograms capacity, including same .....do....	. 105
In larger containers, including same .....do....	. 0684
Peaches, dried, including container .....do....	. 0526
Sweetmeats—	
Guava and other, dry or in sirups, including container.....do....	. 1563
Crystallized or nougat, including container.....do....	. 2634
Sausages—	
In lard, including container.....do....	. 1838
Without lard .....do....	. 2364
Broom grass .....do....	. 0109
Pickles—	
In bottles, including same .....do....	. 0526
Of all other classes, in barrels, or cans, including same .....do....	. 0394

COMESTIBLES Y OTROS ARTÍCULOS—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforo.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Escobas—		
de maíz de toda clase .....docena..	1. 50	. 375
de palma y brugo .....docena..	. 45	. 1125
Espicias molidas de toda clase, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	. 60	. 15
Esteras—		
españolas .....kilo..	. 90	225
de cordelillo .....kilo..	. 37	. 0925
de esparto en redondeles, de todo tamaño .....docena..	3. 30	. 825
Fariña, inclusive la bolsa .....kilo..	. 05	. 0075
Felpudos—		
de esparto, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	. 13	. 0325
de coco, con guardas ó sin ellas, inclusive el envase :...kilo..	. 30	. 075
Fideos de todas clases .....kilo..	. 20	. 09
Frutas—		
al jugo (compota), inclusive el envase .....kilo..	. 50	. 30
en almíbar, inclusive el envase .....kilo..	. 60	. 36
conservadas en agua ó al natural, en latas ó frascos de vidrio, inclusive éstos.....kilo..	. 30	. 18
en aguardiente hasta 18 grados en cualquier envase, inclusive éste.....kilo..	. 30	. 18
Galleta común, inclusive la bolsa .....kilo..	. 09	. 0225
Garbanzos.....kilo..	. 16	. 04
Habas secas, inclusive la bolsa .....kilo..	. 05	. 0125
Harinas—		
de trigo ó maíz, sueltas, en bolsas ó en barricas, inclusive el envase .....kilo..	. 08	. 05
de toda otra materia comestible, en paquetes ó en latas, inclusive el envase .....kilo..	. 24	. 06
de las mismas sueltas, en cajones ó bolsas, inclusive el envase, .....kilo..	. 18	. 045
Higos—		
secos, en envases hasta de 2 kilos, inclusive el envase...kilo..	. 25	. 15
en envases mayores, inclusive el envase .....kilo..	. 15	. 09
Huevos de ave doméstica .....kilo..	. 32	. 08
Jabón—		
blanco de España ó Francia y sus semejantes .....kilo..	. 28	. 07
blanco, del Estado Oriental ó Paraguay y amarillo, de cualquier procedencia .....kilo..	. 12	. 03
Jamón, inclusive el envoltorio ó lata .....kilo..	. 54	. 324
Leche condensada, inclusive el frasco ó lata .....kilo..	. 52	. 13
Lentejas, inclusive la bolsa.....kilo..	. 05	. 0125
Lenguas de bacalao, inclusive el envase .....kilo..	23	. 138
Maíz—		
en espiga.....kilo..	. 01	Libre.
desgranado.....kilo..	. 02	. 05
Maní, inclusive la bolsa.....kilo..	. 05	. 0125
Manzanas, peras ó guindas secas, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	. 20	. 12
Manteca—		
de vaca, inclusive la lata .....kilo..	. 52	. 312
de puerco, inclusive la lata .....kilo..	. 31	. 186
Masacote (azúcar pé).....kilo..	. 09	. 0225
Miel de caña, refinada ó nó.....kilo..	. 15	. 0375
Mijo, inclusive la bolsa.....kilo..	. 12	. 03

ALIMENTARY AND OTHER SUBSTANCES—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Brooms—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Maize, of all classes .....dozen..	.3618
Palm and brugo.....do....	.1086
Spices, of all classes (ground), including container.....pound..	.0657
Matting—	
Spanish.....do....	.0985
Lamb wool.....do....	.0405
Broom grass, round, all sizes.....dozen..	.7961
Farina, including container.....pound..	.0033
Door mats—	
Broom grass, including container.....do....	.0142
Cocoonut fiber, with or without bindings, including container.....do....	.0329
Vermicelli, of all classes .....do....	.0394
Fruits—	
Preserved in their own juice, including container.....do....	.1313
Preserved in sirup, including container.....do....	.1576
Preserved in water or in their own juice, in cans or in glass bottles, including container.....pound..	.0788
Preserved in brandy of 18° or less, in all kinds of vessels, including container pound..	.0788
Crackers, ordinary, including container.....do....	.0098
Chick pease.....do....	.0175
Pease, dried, the wrapping included.....do....	.0055
Meal—	
Flour or corn, in bags or barrels, including container.....do....	.0219
All other, in packages or cans, including container.....do....	.0263
In boxes or bags, including container.....do....	.0214
Figs—	
Dry, in covers, admitting 2 kilograms or less, wrapper included...do....	.0657
In larger bags, including wrapper.....do....	.0394
Eggs, of all domestic birds.....do....	035
Soap—	
White, from Spain or France, and similar quality.....do....	.0306
White, from Uruguay or Paraguay, and yellow soap from all countries, .....pound..	.0131
Hams, wrapping or can included.....do....	.1405
Milk, condensed, can or bottle included.....do....	.0569
Lentils, bag included.....do....	.0055
Codfish tongues, wrapping or vessel included.....do....	0604
Indian corn—	
Unshelled.....do....	Free.
Shelled.....do....	.0219
Peanuts, bag included.....do....	.0055
Apples, pears, or cherries, dry, including container.....do....	.0526
Butter, including tins.....do....	.1365
Lard, including tins.....do....	.0814
Massicot.....do....	.0098
Molasses, refined or not.....do....	.0164
Millet, including bag.....do....	.0131

COMESTIBLES Y OTROS ARTÍCULOS—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derechos.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Mostaza—		
inglesa, en tarros, paquetes ó frascos, inclusive el envase..kilo..	.40	.10
francesa, en tarros, paquetes ó frascos, inclusive el envase, .....kilo..	.30	.075
Mortadela, en general, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.80	.48
Nueces, inclusive la bolsa.....kilo..	.15	.09
Ostras, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.15	.09
Pabilo—		
é hilo para fósforos, inclusive el ardel.....kilo..	.50	.125
trensado, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.90	.225
Papas.....kilo..	.05	.0125
Pasas—		
de uva en envases hasta de 2 kilos, inclusive el envase...kilo..	.35	.21
en envases mayores, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.20	.12
Pasta—		
de maní para aceite; se declara valor.		
de anchoas, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.62	.372
de tomate, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.35	.0875
Pastillas y caramelos, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.60	.15
Peje-palo, en fardos, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.20	.12
Pescados en salmuera, ó aprensados, inclusive el envase...kilo..	.16	.096
Piaxaba para escobas.....kilo..	.13	.0325
Pichúa, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.70	.175
Pimentón, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.18	.045
Pimienta en grano, inclusive la bolsa.....kilo..	.30	.75
Piñones ó pistachos, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.40	.10
Porotos, inclusive la bolsa.....kilo..	.06	.015
Queso—		
del Estado Oriental.....kilo..	.20	.12
de toda otra procedencia.....kilo..	.50	.30
Sal—		
gruesa.....hectólitro..	.62	.155
fina, en barricas ó en bolsas, inclusive las bolsas.....kilo..	.03	.0075
en tarros de vidrio, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.06	.015
Salsa inglesa en frascos, inclusive éstos.....kilo..	.60	.15
Sardinas en aceite ó salsa, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.30	.18
Semilla de flores, legumbres y plantas.....kilo..	.30	.075
Sémola, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.12	.03
Sopa preparada, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.40	.10
Tabaco—		
de hoja Boliviano, Rio Grande y Paraguay, inclusive el envase, .....kilo..	.10	.21
Paraguayo, Boliviano y Rio Grandense, en picadura....kilo..	.25	.40
de hoja de la Habana, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.60	2.36
de hoja de otros países, cualquiera que sea su condición y clase, inclusive la arpillera.....kilo..	.30	1.18
negro.....kilo..	.40	1.24
negro picado.....kilo..	.64	1.384
para mascar.....kilo..	.50	1.30
picadura de la Habana, inclusive la envoltura.....kilo..	.80	3.48
para fumar en pipa, inclusive en envase.....kilo..	1.00	1.60
palos de.....kilo..	.10	1.06
Té, peso neto.....kilo..	1.00	.25

ALIMENTARY AND OTHER SUBSTANCES—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Mustard—	<i>Dollars.</i>
English, in jars, packages, or bottles, including container.....pound..	.0438
French, in jars, packages, or bottles, including container.....do....	.0328
Bologna sausage in general, including wrapper.....do....	.2104
Nuts, including container.....do....	.0394
Oysters, including container.....do....	.0394
Wick—	
Candle and matches, including wrapper.....do....	.055
Braided, including wrapper.....do....	.0984
Potatoes.....do....	.0055
Raisins—	
In receptacles, admitting 2 kilograms or less, including same.....do....	.0919
In larger receptacles, including same.....do....	.0526
Paste—	
Peanut, for oil; ad valorem.	
Anchovy, including container.....do....	.1628
Tomato, including container.....do....	.0383
Lozenges and caramels, including container.....do....	.0657
Stockfish, in blundles, including wrapper.....do....	.0526
Fishes in brine or pressed, vessel included.....do....	.042
Piaxabi, for brooms.....do....	.0142
Pichúa, including wrapper.....do....	.0766
Mango peppers, including wrapper.....do....	.0213
Pepper, in grain, including container.....do....	.3283
Pistache, including container.....do....	.0438
Kidney beans, including bag.....do....	.0066
Cheese—	
Uruguayan.....do....	.0526
From all other countries.....do....	.1314
Salt—	
Coarse.....100 pounds..	.0678
Fine, in barrels or bags, including same.....pound..	.0033
In glass vessels, including same.....do....	.0066
Sauce, English, in bottles, including same.....do....	.0657
Sardines in oil or sauce, including container.....do....	.0788
Seeds, flower, vegetable, and plants.....do....	.0328
Semola, including container.....do....	.0131
Soups, prepared, including container.....do....	.0438
Tobacco—	
Bolivian, Rio Grande, and Paraguayan leaf, including container..do...:	.092
Paraguayan, Bolivian, and Rio Grande, cut.....do....	.1751
Havana leaf, including container.....do....	I. 0336
Leaf of other countries, of whatever class and condition, including con- tainer.....pound..	.5168
Dark.....do....	.5431
Same, cut.....do....	.6061
Chewing.....do....	.5693
Havana, cut, including container.....do....	I. 5231
Smoking, for pipes, including container.....do....	.7006
Stems.....do....	.4643
Tea, net weight.....do....	.1094

COMESTIBLES Y OTROS ARTÍCULOS—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Tinas de madera en juegos de 5 y 8.....docena..	6.00	1.50
Tocino, inclusive el envoltorio.....kilo..	.50	.30
Trigo, inclusive la bolsa.....kilo..	.04	Libre.
Trufas al natural, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	3.00	.75
Velas—		
de cera.....kilo..	1.20	.30
de esperma en paquetas, inclusive el envoltorio.....kilo..	.90	.225
de estearina ó parafina, inclusive el envoltorio..kilo..	.30	.15
Yerba—		
elaborada del Paraguay en tercios ó cajones.....kilo..	.15	.06
elaborada del Paraguay en bolsas, inclusive éstas.....kilo..	.12	.48
elaborada del Brasil.....kilo..	.11	.044
no elaborada, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.09	.0225

BEBIDAS Y ARTÍCULOS VARIOS.

Aguardientes—		
en general, inclusive la grapa y caña, en cascós ó damajuanas que no excedan de 30° por litro.....litro..	.15	.20
embotellado que no exceda de 30° por litro.....docena..	4.14	.20
Ajenjo—		
en cascós ó damajuanas que no exceda de 25° por litro..litro..	.39	.30
embotellado, que no exceda de 25° por litro.....docena..	5.00	.30
Anís—		
en cascós ó damajuanas que no exceda de 25° por litro...litro..	.13	.30
embotellado que no exceda de 25° por litro.....docena..	4.14	.30
Arrac—		
en cascós ó damajuanas que no exceda de 25° por litro...litro..	.36	.30
embotellado que no exceda de 25° por litro.....docena..	4.14	.30
Bitter—		
en botellas, marca Angostura, hasta de 25° por litro...docena..	31.00	.35
en medias botellas, marca Angostura, hasta 25° por litro,.....docena..	15.50	.35
embotellado de otras marcas, hasta de 25° por litro...docena..	5.00	.35
en cascós ó damajuanas, hasta de 25° por litro.....litro..	.40	.35
Cerveza—		
en cascós.....litro..	.17	.15
embotellada.....docena..	2.33	.15
Cofiac—		
en cascós, que no exceda de 25° por litro.....litro..	.36	.30
embotellado, que no exceda de 25° por litro.....docena..	5.00	.30
Ginebra embotellada, que no exceda de 25° por litro.....litro..	.17	.30
Ginebra—		
embotellada aromática Old Tom ó Snapps, que no exceda de 25° por litro.....docena..	3.00	.30
en cascós ó damajuanas, que no exceda de 25° por litro..litro..	.13	.30
Kirsch—		
en cascós ó damajuanas, que no exceda de 25° por litro..litro..	.30	.30
embotellado, que no exceda de 25° por litro.....docena..	4.00	.30

ALIMENTARY AND OTHER SUBSTANCES—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Wooden tubs, in sets of 5 and 8.....dozen..	1. 4475
Bacon, including wrapper.....pound..	. 1313
Wheat, including bag.....do....	Free.
Truffles, natural, including container.....do....	. 3283
Candles—	
Wax.....do....	. 1313
Spermaceti, in packages, including wrapper.....do....	. 0985
Stearin or paraffin, including wrapper.....do....	. 0657
Yerba mate—	
Paraguay, elaborated, in bales or boxes.....do....	. 0263
Same, elaborated, in bags, including same....do....	. 2101
Brazilian, elaborated.....do....	. 0193
Not elaborated, including container.....do....	. 0098

BEVERAGES AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Brandies—	
In general, grape and sugar-cane, not exceeding 30° per liter, in barrels or demijohns.....liter..	. 193
In bottles, not exceeding 30° per liter.....dozen..	. 193
Absinthe—	
In barrels or demijohns, not exceeding 25° per liter.....liter..	. 2895
In bottles, not exceeding 25° per liter.....dozen..	. 2895
Anise-seed brandy—	
Not exceeding 25° per liter, in barrels or demijohns.....liter..	. 2895
In bottles, not exceeding 25° per liter.....dozen..	. 2895
Arrac—	
Not exceeding 25° per liter, in barrels or demijohns.....liter..	. 2895
In bottles, not exceeding 25° per liter.....dozen..	. 2895
Bitters—	
Angostura, of 25° and less per liter, in quart bottles.....do....	. 3378
Same, in pint bottles.....do....	. 3378
Other, 25° or less per liter, in bottles.....do....	. 3378
Same, in barrels or demijohns, 25° or less per liter.....liter..	. 3378
Ale—	
In barrels.....do....	. 1448
In bottles.....dozen..	. 1448
Cognac—	
Not exceeding 25° per liter, in barrels.....liter..	. 2895
Same, in bottles.....dozen..	. 2895
Gin—	
Not exceeding 25° per liter, in bottles.....liter..	. 2895
Aromatic, Old Tom or Schnapps, not exceeding 25° per liter....dozen..	. 2895
In barrels or demijohns, not exceeding 25° per liter.....liter..	. 2895
Kirsch—	
Not exceeding 25° per liter, in barrels or demijohns.....liter..	. 2895
Same, in bottles.....dozen..	. 2895

BEBIDAS Y ARTÍCULOS VARIOS—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Licor—		
embotellado de la Gran Chartreuse, hasta de 25° por litro, .....docena..	<i>Pesos.</i> 15. 00	<i>Pesos.</i> . 35
de otras marcas finos, hasta de 25° por litro .....docena..	6. 00	. 35
ordinario, hasta de 25° por litro .....docena..	3. 00	. 35
en cascós ó damajuanas, hasta de 25° por litro.....litro..	. 50	. 35
Rom—		
en cascós ó damajuanas, que no excedan de 25° por litro..litro..	. 40	. 30
embotellado, que no exceda de 25° por litro.....docena..	6. 00	. 30
Sidra—		
en cascós, por litros .....litro..	. 36	. 15
embotellada, por litros.....docena..	2. 10	. 15
Snapps en cascós ó damajuanas, que no exceda de 25° por litro, litro..	. 20	. 30
Vino*—		
Oporto, Jerez, Madera, Champagne y otros hasta finos en bo- tellas no mayor de un litro.....docena..	8. 00	. 25
en cascós ó damajuanas, clase fina.....litro..	. 52	. 25
tinto ó blanco, clase común, en cascós ó damajuanas...litro..	. 10	. 08
como los anteriores en botellas no mayores de un litro..docena..	4. 00	. 25
Vinagre—		
en cascós ó damajuanas.....litro..	. 07	. 0175
embotellado .....docena..	1. 50	. 375
Vermouth—		
en cascós ó damajuanas.....litro..	. 30	. 25
embotellado en botellas no mayores de un litro.....docena..	5. 00	. 25
Wiskey—		
en cascós ó damajuanas que no exceda de 25° por litro...litro..	. 40	. 30
embotellado, que no exceda de 25° por litro.....docena..	4. 20	. 30
OTROS ARTÍCULOS.		
Bolsas de papel.....kilo..	. 19	. 15
Botellas—		
de barro ó vidrio para envases (comunes).....docena..	. 30	. 075
de fantasía; se declara valor.		
lisas ó labradas, con plato para agua.....docena..	3. 00	. 75
Cápsulas.....kilo..	. 80	. 20
Corchos.....kilo..	. 30	Libre.
Damajuanas—		
vacías para envases, de 6 á 10 litros.....docena..	1. 50	. 375
de más de 10 litros .....docena..	2. 00	. 50
Etiquetas para botellas .....kilo..	1. 50	. 375
Figuras ú otros objetos de yeso; se declara valor.		
Naipes de toda procedencia, clases y formas.....gruesa..	15. 00	. 40
Objetos de barro cocido; se declara valor.		
Porrónes de vidrio ordinario .....docena..	2. 00	. 50
Terralla—		
fina surtida .....docena..	3. 00	. 75
ordinaria surtida .....docena..	1. 50	. 375
Tinajas de barro vidriadas .....una..	. 80	. 20

* El vino común en cascós cuya fuerza alcohólica exceda de 18° tendrá un recargo de un centavo por litro por cada grado de exceso. (Ley de aduana vijente.)

BEVERAGES AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Liquor—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Chartreuse, not exceeding 25° per liter, in bottles dozen..	. 3378
Other fine cordials, not exceeding 25° per liter..... do....	. 3378
Ordinary, not exceeding 25° per liter..... do....	. 3378
In barrels or demijohns, not exceeding 25° per liter .....liter..	. 3378
Rum—	
In barrels or demijohns, not exceeding 25° per liter .....do....	. 2895
In bottles, not exceeding 25° per liter .....dozen..	. 2895
Cider—	
In barrels .....liter..	. 1448
In bottles .....dozen..	. 1448
Schnapps, in barrels or demijohns, not exceeding 25° per liter.....liter..	. 2895
Wine—*	
Port, sherry, madeira, champagne, and other fine wines included, in bottles of 1 liter or less .....dozen..	. 2413
In barrels or demijohns, fine brand.....liter..	. 2413
Red or white, common, in barrels or demijohns.....do....	. 0772
Same, in bottles of 1 liter or less .....dozen..	. 2413
Vinegar—	
In barrels or demijohns .....liter..	. 0169
In bottles .....dozen..	. 3619
Vermouth—	
In barrels or demijohns .....liter..	. 2413
In bottles of 1 liter or less.....dozen..	. 2413
Whisky—	
In barrels or demijohns, not exceeding 25° per liter.....liter..	. 2895
In bottles, not exceeding 25° per liter .....dozen..	. 2895
OTHER ARTICLES.	
Paper bags.....pound..	. 0657
Bottles—	
Clay or glass, empty, common .....dozen..	. 0724
Fancy, empty; ad valorem.	
Plain or with ornaments, for water, with plate .....dozen..	. 7238
Caps .....pound..	. 0875
Corks .....do....	Free.
Demijohns—	
Empty, holding from 6 to 10 liters .....dozen..	. 3619
Same, holding more than 10 liters.....do....	. 4825
Labels for bottles .....pound..	. 1641
Plaster Paris figures, or other objects; ad valorem.	
Playing cards, of all classes and forms .....gross..	. 386
Articles of terra cotta; ad valorem.	
Carafes, ordinary glass.....dozen..	. 4825
Pottery—	
Fine, miscellaneous articles.....do....	. 7238
Ordinary, miscellaneous articles.....do....	. 3619
Jugs, glazed earthenware.....each..	. 193

* The common wine, exceeding 18° alcoholic strength, will be charged 1 cent extra, per liter, per degree.

PORCELANAS BLANCAS.*

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Azucareros	docena.. 3. 00	. 75
Bidés.....	docena.. 12. 00	3. 00
Candeleros ó palmatorias con ó sin figura.....	docena.. 3. 00	. 75
Cepilleras.....	docena.. 2. 50	. 625
Compoteras ó fruteras sin calar, de un plato.	docena.. 5. 00	1. 25
Conchitas para manteca ó helados.....	docena.. . 60	. 15
Cremeras.....	docena.. 1. 00	. 25
Cafeteras—		
para baño maria.....	docena.. 12. 00	3. 00
comunes.....	docena.. 3. 00	. 75
Dulceras	docena.. 5. 00	1. 25
Ensaladeras	docena.. 4. 00	1. 00
Escupideras (bacinillas), con ó sin tapa.....	docena.. 6. 00	1. 50
Esponjeras	docena.. 2. 50	. 625
Floreros; se declara valor.		
Fruteras—		
caladas	docena.. 8. 00	2. 00
sin calar, de 2 ó más platos.....	docena.. 6. 00	1. 50
Fuentes—		
planas.....	docena.. 4. 00	1. 00
con tapa.....	docena.. 8. 00	2. 00
Hueveras—		
con armazón.....	docena.. 8. 00	2. 00
sueltas	docena.. . 60	. 15
Jaboneras.....	docena.. 2. 50	. 625
Jarras.....	docena.. 6. 00	1. 50
Jarros.....	docena.. 1. 00	. 25
Juegos de lavatorio de 3 piezas (jarra, balde y baño).....	juego.. 6. 00	1. 50
Lecheras ó jarritas, hasta medio litro.....	docena.. 2. 00	. 50
Mantequeras.....	docena.. 2. 00	. 50
Mostaceros	docena.. 1. 50	. 375
Palilleros.....	docena.. . 60	. 15
Palanganas	docena.. 6. 00	1. 50
Platos.....	docena.. . 70	. 175
para postre	docena.. . 50	. 125
con pié.....	docena.. 4. 00	1. 00
Polveras	docena.. 2. 50	. 625
Porta-viandas, con ó sin canasto.....	docena.. 2. 50	. 625
Rabaneras	docena.. . 50	. 125
Salseras	docena.. 4. 00	1. 00
Soperas	docena.. 14. 00	3. 50
Salivaderas.....	docena de pares.. 12. 00	3. 00
con pié.....	docena de pares.. 16. 00	4. 00
Tazas—		
para té ó café, ó almuerzo (con plato).....	docena.. 1. 30	. 325
para caldo, con ó sin plato.....	docena.. . 70	. 175
Teteras.....	docena.. 3. 00	. 75
Veladores	docena.. 4. 00	1. 00

*A las porcelanas de Sevres y del Japón, se les declara valor.

WHITE PORCELAIN.*

Articles.	Duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Sugar bowls.....dozen..	. 7238
Bidets.....do....	2. 895
Hand candlesticks, with or without ornament.....do....	. 7238
Brush-holders.....do....	. 6031
Fruit stands, without open work, with single dish.....do....	1. 2063
Ice cream saucers and butter dishes, shell shaped . . .do.. .	. 1448
Cream pitchers.....do....	. 2413
Coffee pots—	
For bain-marie.....do....	2. 895
Ordinary.....do....	. 7238
Dessert dishes.....do....	1. 2063
Salad dishes.....do....	. 965
Spittoons, with or without cover.....do....	1. 4475
Sponge-holders.....do....	. 6031
Glass globes and flower stands; ad valorem.	
Fruit stands—	
Open work.....do....	1. 93
Without open work, 2 or more dishes.....do....	1. 4475
Dishes—	
Flat.....do....	. 965
With covers.....do....	1. 93
Egg cups—	
With appurtenances.....do....	1. 93
Single.....do....	. 1448
Soap dishes.....do....	. 6031
Vases.....do....	1. 4475
Pitchers.....do....	. 2413
Washstand sets, 3 pieces (pitcher, slop jar, and foot tub).....set..	1. 4475
Milk pitchers, holding half a liter or less.....dozen..	. 4825
Butter dishes.....do....	. 4825
Mustard dishes.....do....	. 3619
Toothpick-holders.....do....	. 1448
Basins.....do....	1. 4475
Plates.....do....	. 1689
For dessert.....do....	. 1206
Stands.....do....	. 965
Powder boxes.....do....	. 6031
Vegetable dishes, with or without open work.....do....	. 6031
Radish dishes.....do....	. 1206
Sauce dishes.....do....	. 965
Soup tureens.....do....	3. 3775
Cuspidors.....dozen pairs..	2. 895
With feet.....do....	3. 86
Cups—	
For tea or coffee, or breakfast, with saucer.....dozen..	. 3136
For broth, with or without plate or saucer.....do....	. 1689
Teapots.....do....	. 7238
Night lamps.....do....	. 965

* Sevres and Japan porcelain; ad valorem.

PORCELANA PINTADA, DECORADA Ó DORADA.*

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Azucareros	docena..	4. 50 L. 125
Bidés	docena..	12. 00 3. 00
Candeleros ó palmatorias.....	docena..	4. 50 1. 125
Cepilleras	docena..	4. 00 1. 00
Computeras ó fruteras, sin calar de un plato	docena..	7. 00 1. 75
Conchitas para manteca ó helados	docena..	1. 00 . 25
Cremeras.....	docena..	1. 50 . 375
Cafeteras—		
para baño maría	docena..	18. 00 4. 50
comunes	docena..	5. 00 1. 25
Dulceras	docena..	7. 00 1. 75
Ensaladeras	docena..	7. 00 1. 75
Escupideras (bacinillas) con ó sin tapa.....	docena..	9. 00 2. 25
Esponjeras	docena..	4. 00 1. 00
Floreros; se declara valor.		
Fruteras—		
caladas.....	docena..	12. 00 3. 00
sin calar de 2 ó más platos.....	docena..	10. 00 2. 50
Fuentes—		
planas.....	docena..	7. 00 1. 75
con tapa.....	docena..	12. 00 3. 00
Hueveras—		
con armazón.....	docena..	12. 00 3. 00
sueeltas	docena..	1. 00 . 25
Jaboneras	docena..	4. 00 1. 00
Jarras	docena..	10. 00 2. 50
Jarros.....	docena..	2. 00 . 50
Juego de lavatorio de 3 piezas, jarra, balde y baño.....	juego..	10. 00 2. 50
Lecheras ó jarritas hasta medio litro.....	docena..	3. 50 . 875
Mantequeras.....	docena..	3. 50 . 875
Mostaceros	docena..	2. 50 . 625
Palilleros	docena..	1. 00 . 25
Palaganas	docena..	10. 00 2. 50
Platos.....	docena..	1. 20 . 30
para postre	docena..	1. 00 . 25
con pié.....	docena..	7. 00 1. 75
Polveras	docena..	4. 00 1. 00
Porta-viandas, con ó sin canasto.....	una..	4. 00 1. 00
Rabaneros.....	docena..	1. 00 . 25
Salseras	docena..	7. 00 1. 75
Soperas	docena..	21. 00 5. 25
Salivaderas.....	docena de pares..	18. 00 4. 50
con pié	docena de pares..	24. 00 6. 00
Tazas—		
para té, café ó almuerzo (con plato).....	docena..	2. 00 . 50
para caldo, con ó sin plato.....	docena..	1. 50 . 375
Teteras	docena..	5. 00 1. 25
Veladores	docena..	6. 00 1. 50

* A las procedencias de Sevres y del Japón, se les declara valor.

PORCELAIN, PAINTED, DECORATED, OR GILDED.*

Articles.	Duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Sugar bowls.....dozen..	1. 0856
Bidets.....do....	2. 895
Hand candlesticks.....do....	1. 0856
Brush-holders.....do....	. 965
Fruit stands, without open work, with single dish.....do....	1. 6888
Ice-cream saucers and butter dishes, shell-shaped.....do....	. 2413
Cream pitchers.....do....	. 3619
Coffee pots—	
For bain-marie.....do....	4. 3425
Ordinary.....do....	1. 2063
Dessert dishes.....do....	1. 6888
Salad dishes.....do....	1. 6888
Spittons, with or without covers.....do....	2. 1713
Sponge-holders.....do....	. 965
Glass globes and flower stands; ad valorem.	
Fruit stands—	
Open work.....do....	2. 895
Without open work, 2 or more dishes.....do....	2. 4125
Dishes—	
Flat.....do....	1. 6888
With covers.....do....	2. 895
Egg cups—	
And appurtenances.....do....	2. 895
Single.....do....	. 2413
Soap dishes.....do....	. 965
Vases.....do....	2. 4125
Pitchers.....do....	. 4825
Washstand sets, 3 pieces (pitcher, slop jar, and foot tub).....set..	2. 4125
Milk pitchers, holding half a liter or less.....dozen..	. 8444
Butter dishes.....do....	. 8444
Mustard dishes.....do....	. 6031
Toothpick-holders.....do....	. 2413
Basins.....do....	2. 4125
Plates.....do....	. 2895
For dessert.....do....	. 2413
Stands.....do....	1. 6888
Powder boxes.....do....	. 965
Vegetable dishes, with or without open work.....each..	. 965
Radish dishes.....dozen..	. 2413
Sauce dishes.....do....	1. 6888
Soup tureens.....do....	5. 0663
Cuspidors.....dozen pairs..	4. 3425
With feet.....do....	5. 79
Cups—	
For tea or coffee, or breakfast, with saucer.....dozen..	. 4825
For broth, with or without plate or saucer.....do....	. 3619
Teapots.....do....	1. 2063
Night lamps.....do....	1. 4475

* Sevres and Japan porcelain ad valorem.

CRISTALES LISOS Ó FUNDIDOS.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Aceiteras ó alcuzas con armazón de madera una..	2. 00	. 50
Asientos para cubiertos..... docena..	2. 70	. 675
Azucareros docena..	10. 00	2. 50
Botellas—		
para agua, vino ó licores..... docena..	16. 00	4. 00
ó frascos, para aceiteras docena..	5. 80	1. 45
Candeleros ó palmatorias de una luz docena..	12. 00	3. 00
Computeras docena..	15. 00	3. 75
Copas, en general..... docena..	2. 00	. 50
Conchitas, para manteca ó helados docena..	2. 00	. 50
Cocktaileras docena..	10. 00	2. 50
Dulceras docena..	15. 00	3. 75
Enjuagaderas docena..	3. 50	. 875
Ensaladeras docena..	25. 00	6. 25
Fruteras..... docena..	15. 00	3. 75
Floreros; se declara valor.		
Fuentes docena..	14. 00	3. 50
Jarras docena..	20. 00	5. 00
Juegos de una botella y vaso, con ó sin plato juego..	1. 50	. 375
Licoreras; se declara valor.		
Lecheras ó jarritas hasta medio litro docena..	8. 00	2. 00
Mantequeras..... docena..	8. 00	2. 00
Mostaceros docena..	5. 00	1. 25
Palilleros..... docena..	2. 00	. 50
Polveras..... docena..	6. 00	1. 50
Platitos para dulce..... docena..	2. 50	. 625
Poncheras con plato hasta 30 copas..... una..	7. 00	1. 75
Queseras docena..	15. 00	3. 75
Rabaneras..... docena..	2. 00	. 50
Saleros..... docena..	2. 00	. 50
Vasos, cualquier tamaño..... docena..	2. 00	. 50

CRISTALES TALLADOS, DECORADOS Ó GRABADOS.

Aceiteras ó alcuzas con armazón una..	3. 00	. 75
Azucareros docena..	15. 00	3. 75
Botellas—		
para agua, vino ó licores..... docena..	25. 00	6. 25
ó frascos para aceiteros..... docena..	7. 00	1. 75
Candeleros ó palmatorias de una luz docena..	20. 00	5. 00
Computeras..... docena..	25. 00	6. 25
Copas en general docena..	3. 50	. 875
Conchitas para manteca ó helados..... docena..	3. 50	. 875
Cocktaileras docena..	15. 00	3. 75
Dulceras docena..	25. 00	6. 25
Enjuagaderas..... docena..	6. 00	1. 50
Ensaladeras docena..	30. 00	7. 50
Fruteras..... docena..	25. 00	6. 25
Floreros; se declara valor.		
Fuentes docena..	20. 00	5. 00

GLASSWARE, PLAIN OR MOLDED.

Articles.	Duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Casters, with wooden frame.....each..	.4825
Holdes, for knives and forks .....dozen..	.6514
Sugar bowls.....do....	2.4125
Bottles—	
For water, wine, or liquors .....do....	3.86
For casters .....do....	1.3993
Candlesticks, or hand candlesticks, for one candle.....do....	2.895
Dessert stands .....do....	3.6188
Goblets in general .....do....	.4825
Ice-cream saucers and butter dishes, shell-shaped .....do....	.4825
Cocktail glasses .....do....	2.4125
Sweetmeat dishes .....do....	3.6188
Finger bowls .....do....	.8444
Salad dishes.....do....	6.0312
Fruit stands.....do....	3.6188
Flower stands; ad valorem.	
Dishes .....do....	3.3775
Vases.....do....	4.825
Sets of 1 bottle and glass, with or without plate .....set..	3619
Liquor stands; ad valorem.	
Milk pitchers, holding half a liter or less .....dozen..	1.93
Butter dishes .....do....	1.93
Mustard dishes .....do....	1.2063
Toothpick holders.....do....	.4825
Powder boxes .....do....	1.4475
Dessert plates .....do....	.6031
Punch bowls holding 30 glasses or less, with plate.....each..	1.6888
Cheese stands .....dozen..	3.6188
Radish dishes .....do....	.4825
Salt cellars .....do....	.4825
Tumblers, all sizes .....do....	.4825

GLASSWARE, CUT, DECORATED, OR ENGRAVED.

Casters, with wooden frame .....each..	.7238
Sugar bowls.....dozen..	3.6188
Bottles—	
For water, wine, or liquors.....do....	6.0312
For castors.....do....	1.6888
Candlesticks, or hand candlesticks, for one candle.....do....	4.825
Dessert stands.....do....	6.0312
Goblets in general.....do....	.8444
Ice cream saucers and butter dishes, shell-shaped.....do....	.8444
Cocktail glasses.....do....	3.6188
Sweetmeat dishes.....do....	6.0312
Finger bowls.....do....	1.4475
Salad dishes.....do....	7.2375
Fruit stands.....do....	6.0312
Flower stands; ad valorem.	
Dishes.....do....	4.825

CRISTALES TALLADOS, DECORADOS Ó GRABADOS—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Jarras	30.00	7.50
Juegos de una botella y vaso con ó sin plato.....	2.50	.625
Licoreras; se declara valor.		
Lecheras ó jarritas hasta medio litro.....	12.00	3.00
Mantequeras.....	12.00	3.00
Mostaceros	8.00	2.00
Palilleros.....	3.00	.75
Polveras	9.00	2.25
Platitos para dulce.....	4.00	1.00
Poncheras con plato hasta 30 copas.....	10.00	2.50
Queseras	25.00	6.25
Rabaneras.....	3.00	.75
Saleros.....	3.00	.75
Vasos, cualquier tamaño.....	5.50	.875

VIDRIO CORTADO Ó ESTAMPADO.

Aceiteras ó alcuzas con armazón de madera.....	10.00	2.50
Azucareros	4.20	1.05
Asientos para cubiertos.....	1.50	.375
Botellas—		
cualquier tamaño	5.00	1.25
ó frascos para aceiteras	2.00	.50
Candeleros ó palmatorias	7.00	1.75
Conchitas para helados.....	1.50	.375
Copas, cualquier tamaño .....	.70	.175
Compoteras	8.00	2.00
Cocktaileras	6.00	1.50
Dulceras	8.00	2.00
Enjuagaderas.....	2.50	.625
Ensaladeras	6.00	1.50
Fruteras.....	8.00	2.00
Fuentes	6.00	1.50
Floreros; se declara valor.		
Hueveras.....	8.00	2.00
Jarras	5.00	1.25
Juegos—		
de una botella y vaso, con ó sin plato .....	.70	.175
para agua, imitación Bohemia, de 6 piezas	2.10	.525
Licoreras con caja; se declara valor.		
Licoreras con bandeja de vidrio, imitación Bohemia	8.00	2.00
Mantequeras	4.00	1.00
Mostaceros.....	2.00	.50
Platitos para dulce.....	1.50	.375
Poncheras con plato hasta 30 copas.....	2.00	.50
Queseras—		
hasta 35 centímetros.....	10.00	2.50
de más de 35 centímetros.....	20.00	5.00
Saleros .....	.60	.15
Salivaderas.....	4.00	1.00
Vasos, cualquier tamaño.....	.70	.175

GLASSWARE, CUT, DECORATED, OR ENGRAVED—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Vases.....dozen..	7. 2375
Sets of 1 bottle and glass, with or without plate.....set..	. 6031
Liquor stands; ad valorem.	
Milk pitchers holding half a liter or less.....dozen..	2. 895
Butter dishes.....do....	2. 895
Mustard dishes.....do....	1. 93
Toothpick holders.....do....	. 7238
Powder boxes.....do....	2. 1713
Dessert plates.....do....	. 965
Punch bowls, holding 30 glasses or less, with plate.....each..	2. 4125
Cheese stands.....dozen..	6. 0312
Radish dishes.....do....	. 7238
Salt cellars.....do....	. 7238
Tumblers, all sizes.....do....	. 8444

CUT OR PRESSED GLASSWARE.

Castors, with wooden frame.....dozen..	2. 4125
Sugar bowls.....do....	1. 0133
Holder for knives and forks.....do....	. 3619
Bottles—	
All sizes.....do....	1. 2063
Or cruets for castors.....do....	. 4825
Candlesticks, or hand candlesticks.....do....	1. 6888
Ice cream saucers, shell-shaped.....do....	. 3619
Goblets in general.....do....	. 1689
Preserve stands.....do....	1. 93
Cocktail glasses.....do....	1. 4475
Sweetmeat dishes.....do....	1. 93
Finger bowls.....do....	. 6031
Salad dishes.....do....	1. 4475
Fruit stands.....do....	1. 93
Dishes.....do....	1. 4475
Flower stands; ad valorem.	
Egg stands.....do....	1. 93
Vases.....do....	1. 2063
Sets—	
Of 1 bottle and glass, with or without plate.....each..	. 1689
Of 6 pieces, imitation of Bohemian ware.....do....	. 5066
Liquor stands, with box; ad valorem.	
Liquor stands, with glass tray, imitation of Bohemian ware.....dozen..	1. 93
Butter dishes.....do....	. 965
Mustard dishes.....do....	. 4825
Small dessert plates.....do....	. 3619
Punch bowls holding 30 glasses or less, with plate.....each..	. 4825
Cheese stands—	
Of 35 centimeters.....dozen..	2. 4125
Of more than 35 centimeters.....do....	4. 825
Salt cellars.....do....	. 1448
Spittoons.....do....	. 965
Tumblers, all sizes.....do....	. 1689

VIDRIO FUNDIDO.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	Pesos.	Pesos.
Aceiteras ó alcuzas con armazón de madera.....docena..	5. 00	1. 25
Asientos para cubiertos.....docena..	. 75	. 1875
Azucareros.....docena..	2. 00	. 50
Botellas.....docena..	2. 10	. 525
ó frascos para aceiteras.....docena..	1. 00	. 25
Candeleros ó palmatorias.....docena..	1. 50	. 375
Conchitas para helados.....docena..	. 70	. 175
Copas, cualquier tamaño.....docena..	. 40	. 10
Cocktaileras.....docena..	3. 00	. 75
Compoteras.....docena..	4. 00	1. 00
Dulceras.....docena..	4. 00	1. 00
Enjuagaderas.....docena..	1. 20	. 30
Ensaladeras.....docena..	3. 00	. 75
Fruteras.....docena..	4. 00	1. 00
Fuentes.....docena..	2. 50	. 625
Floreros; se declara valor.		
Jarras.....docena..	3. 50	. 875
Juegos—		
de lavatorio; se declara valor.		
de una botella y vaso, con ó sin plato.....uno..	. 35	. 0875
Licoreras—		
de 2 botellas y 12 copas con plato.....docena..	4. 00	1. 00
de 1 botella y 6 copas con plato.....docena..	2. 00	. 50
Lecheras ó jarritas hasta medio litro.....docena..	2. 00	. 50
Mantequeras.....docena..	2. 00	. 50
Mostaceros.....docena..	1. 00	. 25
Polveras.....docena..	2. 00	. 50
Platitos para dulce.....docena..	. 70	. 175
Queseras—		
hasta 25 centímetros.....docena..	5. 00	1. 25
de más de 25 centímetros.....docena..	10. 00	2. 50
Saleros.....docena..	. 30	. 075
Salivaderas.....docena..	2. 00	. 50
Salseras.....docena..	4. 00	1. 00
Vasos, cualquier tamaño.....docena..	. 40	. 10

LOZA.

Azucareros.....docena..	2. 00	. 50
Bidets.....docena..	3. 00	. 75
Cafeteras.....docena..	2. 50	. 625
para baño maría.....docena..	6. 00	1. 50
Candeleros ó palmatorias.....docena..	1. 80	. 45
Cepilleras.....docena..	. 50	. 125
Compoteras.....docena..	2. 50	. 625
Conchitas para helados.....docena..	. 35	. 0875
Ensaladeras.....docena..	2. 50	. 625
Escupideras (bacinillas), con ó sin tapa.....docena..	2. 50	. 625
Esponjeras.....docena..	. 50	. 125

MOLDED GLASSWARE.

Articles.	Duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Castors, with wooden frame.....dozen..	1. 2063
Holdes for knives and forks.....do....	. 1809
Sugar bowls.....do....	. 4825
Bottles.....do....	. 5066
Or cruets, for castors.....do....	. 2413
Candlesticks, or hand candlesticks.....do....	. 3619
Ice cream saucers, shell-shaped.....do....	. 1689
Goblets, all sizes.....do....	. 0965
Cocktail glasses.....do....	. 7238
Preserve stands.....do....	. 965
Sweetmeat dishes.....do....	. 965
Finger bowls.....do....	. 2895
Salad dishes.....do....	. 7238
Fruit stands.....do....	. 965
Dishes.....do....	. 6031
Flower stands; ad valorem.	
Vases.....do....	. 8444
Sets—	
For washstand; ad valorem.	
Of 1 bottle and glass, with or without plate.....each..	. 0844
Liquor sets—	
Of 2 bottles and 12 small glasses, with plate.....dozen..	. 965
Of 1 bottle and 6 glasses, with plate.....do....	. 4825
Milk pitchers, holding half a liter or less.....do....	. 4825
Butter dishes.....do....	. 4825
Mustard dishes.....do....	. 2413
Powder boxes.....do....	. 4825
Small dessert plates.....do....	. 1688
Cheese stands—	
25 centimeters or less.....do....	1. 2063
More than 25 centimeters.....do....	2. 4125
Salt cellars.....do....	. 0724
Spittoons.....do....	. 4825
Gravy bowls.....do....	. 965
Tumblers, all sizes.....do....	. 0965

CROCKERY.

Sugar bowls.....dozen..	. 4825
Bidets.....do....	. 7238
Coffeepots.....do....	. 6031
With bain-marie.....do....	1. 4475
Hand candlesticks.....do....	. 4343
Brush-holders.....do....	. 1206
Preserve dishes.....do....	. 6031
Ice-cream saucers.....do....	. 0844
Salad dishes.....do....	. 6031
Cuspidors, with or without cover.....do....	. 6031
Sponge-holders.....do....	. 1206

LOZA—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Fuentes—		
sin tapa	docena.. 2. 00	. 50
con tapa.....	docena.. 3. 00	. 75
Fruterías.....	docena.. 2. 50	. 625
Floreros; se declara valor.		
Hueveras—		
con armazón.....	docena.. 5. 00	1. 25
sueltas.....	docena.. . 50	. 125
Jaboneras	docena.. . 60	. 15
Jarras—		
para lavatorio.....	docena.. 2. 50	. 625
con tapa de metal.....	docena.. 4. 50	1. 125
Jarros.....	docena.. . 60	. 15
Jarra—		
balde y baño para lavatorio	juego.. 3. 00	. 75
con pico de 2 ó 4 menas.....	docena.. 1. 00	. 25
Mantequeras	docena.. 2. 00	. 50
Mostaceros.....	docena.. 1. 00	. 25
Palanganas.....	docena.. 2. 50	. 625
Platos—		
para mesa	docena.. . 40	. 10
para postre	docena.. . 25	. 0625
con pié.....	docena.. 2. 50	. 625
para porta-viandas.....	docena.. 3. 00	. 75
Porta-viandas, con ó sin canasto.....	una.. 2. 50	. 625
Polveras	docena.. 1. 00	. 25
Queseras	docena.. 2. 00	. 50
Rabaneras	docena.. . 35	. 0875
Salseras	docena.. 2. 00	. 50
Salivaderas.....	docena.. 3. 00	. 75
Soperas	docena.. 7. 50	1. 875
Tazas—		
con plato, para té ó café	docena.. . 50	. 125
para caldo.....	docena.. . 32	. 08
Teteras.....	docena.. 2. 00	. 50

MUEBLES.

Aparadores—		
de un cuerpo, de caoba, roble ó nogal, hasta regulares....	uno.. 40. 00	24. 00
de los mismos, finos	uno.. 55. 00	33. 00
de 2 cuerpos, de caoba, roble ó nogal, hasta regulares....	uno.. 70. 00	42. 00
de los mismos, finos.....	uno.. 100. 00	60. 00
de 3 cuerpos, de caoba, roble ó nogal, hasta regulares....	uno.. 200. 00	120. 00
de los mismos, finos	uno.. 300. 00	180. 00
Bancos—		
para pianos, de caoba, roble ó nogal, imitación á mimbre, con ó sin esterilla	uno.. 2. 80	1. 68
para pianos, de jacarandá, con ó sin esterilla.....	uno.. 3. 80	2. 28
para pianos, de madera pintada	uno.. 2. 20	1. 32

CROCKERY—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Dishes—	
Without cover.....dozen..	.4825
With cover.....do....	.7238
Fruit stands.....do....	.6031
Flower stands; ad valorem.	
Egg cups—	
With appurtenances.....do....	1.2063
Single.....do....	.1206
Soap dishes.....do....	.1448
Pitchers—	
For toilet sets.....do....	.6031
With metallic covers.....do....	1.0856
Pitchers.....do....	.1448
Pitcher—	
Slop jar and foot tub.....set..	.7238
With spout, of 2 or 4 menas.....dozen..	.2413
Butter dishes.....do....	.4825
Mustard pots.....do....	.2413
Basins.....do....	.6031
Plates—	
Dinner.....do....	.0965
Dessert.....do....	.0603
Stands.....do....	.6031
For vegetable dishes.....do....	.7238
Vegetable dishes, with or without open work.....each..	.6031
Powder boxes.....dozen..	.2413
Cheese dishes.....do....	.4825
Radish dishes.....do....	.0844
Gravy boats.....do....	.4825
Spittoons.....do....	.7238
Soup tureens.....do....	1.8094
Cups—	
With saucers, for tea or coffee.....do....	.1206
For soup.....do....	.0772
Teapots.....do....	.4825

FURNITURE.

Sideboards—	
Single, mahogany, oak, or walnut, fair quality and inferior.....each..	23.16
Same, fine.....do....	31.845
Double, mahogany, oak, or walnut, fair quality and inferior.....do...	40.53
Same, fine.....do....	57.90
Same, in 3 parts, mahogany, oak, or walnut, fair quality and inferior, .....each..	115.80
Same, fine.....do....	173.70
Stools—	
Piano, mahogany, oak, walnut, imitation of wicker, with or without cane seat.....each..	1.6212
Same, of jacaranda wood, with or without cane seat.....do....	2.2002
Same, of painted wood.....do....	1.2738

MUEBLES—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Banquitos—		
para piés, de madera pintada ó roble, caoba ó nogal ó imitación á mimbre, con esterilla, jergón ó tripe uno..	<i>Pesos.</i> 1. 30	<i>Pesos.</i> . 78
para piés, de jacarandá en esqueleto ó con esterilla uno..	2. 00	1. 20
de madera pintada, americanos, con asiento de esterilla, muy ordinarios docena..	6. 50	3. 90
de los mismos que los anteriores, regulares y finos. docena..	12. 00	7. 20
Bandas—		
metálicas para billar (juego de 4) juego..	8. 50	2. 125
de goma para billar kilo..	1. 20	. 30
Brazos—		
para cortinas docena..	4. 00	2. 40
dorados, para cortinas. docena..	6. 00	3. 60
Bidets—		
con armazón de madera pintada. uno..	3. 00	1. 80
con armazón de caoba, roble ó nogal uno..	4. 00	2. 40
Billares; se declara valor.		
Camas—		
de madera pintada, para una persona. una..	10. 00	6. 00
de madera pintada, cameras una..	15. 00	9. 00
de caoba, roble ó nogal, para una persona, hasta regulares. . una..	35. 00	21. 00
de las mismas, finas. una..	50. 00	30. 00
de jacarandá, para una persona, hasta regulares una..	40. 00	24. 00
de las mismas, finas una..	60. 00	36. 00
de roble ó nogal, para niños. una..	15. 00	9. 00
de caoba, roble ó nogal, cameras, hasta regulares. una..	50. 00	30. 00
de las mismas, finas una..	70. 00	42. 00
de jacarandá, cameras, hasta regulares una..	60. 00	36. 00
de las mismas, cameras, finas. una..	90. 00	54. 00
catres, cunas ó catres de fierro completas ó en parte, ordinarias, kilo..	. 11	. 066
de las mismas, regulares. kilo..	. 16	. 096
de las mismas, finas kilo..	. 22	. 192
catres, cunas ó cujas de bronce. kilo..	. 65	. 39
Camitas—		
de madera pintadas para niños, ordinarias. una..	6. 00	3. 60
de las mismas regulares y finas. una..	10. 00	6. 00
Cajones fúnebras; se declara valor.		
Catres—		
á la crimea, ordinarios. uno..	4. 00	2. 40
de los mismos, regulares y finos. uno..	6. 00	3. 60
Chifonieres—		
de madera pintada, roble ó nogal, hasta regulares. uno..	30. 00	18. 00
de los mismos, finos. uno..	45. 00	27. 00
jacarandá, hasta regulares. uno..	40. 00	24. 00
de los mismos, finos. uno..	50. 00	30. 00
de Boule, hasta regulares uno..	50. 00	30. 00
de los mismos, finos. uno..	70. 00	42. 00
Cinta para elásticos de muebles kilo..	. 25	. 0625
Cómodas—		
de caoba, roble ó nogal, de 3 á 5 cajones. una..	15. 00	9. 60
jacarandá, de 3 á 5 cajones, hasta regulares. una..	25. 00	15. 00
de las mismas, finas una..	35. 00	21. 00

FURNITURE—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Foot stools—	
Of painted wood, oak, mahogany, walnut, or imitation of wicker, with cane seat, canvas, or shag each..	<i>Dollars.</i> . 7527
Of jacaranda, in frame or with cane seat. do....	1. 159
Painted wood, American, with cane seat, very ordinary. dozen..	3. 7635
Same, fair quality and fine. do....	6. 948
Bands—	
Metallic cushions, for billiard tables, set of 4. set..	2. 0506
India-rubber cushions, for billiard tables. pound..	. 1313
Brackets—	
For curtains. dozen..	2. 316
Same, gilded do....	3. 474
Bidets—	
With frame of painted wood each..	1. 737
With frame of mahogany, oak, or walnut. do....	2. 316
Billiard table; ad valorem.	
Bedsteads—	
Single, of painted wood. do....	5. 79
Double, of painted wood. do....	8. 685
Single, of mahogany, oak, or walnut, fair quality. do....	20. 265
Same, fine do....	28. 95
Of jacaranda, fair quality do....	23. 16
Same, fine. do....	34. 74
Oak or walnut, for children. do....	8. 685
Double, of walnut, oak, or mahogany, inferior to fair quality do....	28. 95
Same, fine. do....	40. 53
Double, of jacaranda, inferior to fair quality do....	34. 74
Same, fine. do....	52. 11
Cots, cradles, of iron, either complete or in pieces, ordinary quality, pound..	. 0289
Same, fair quality do....	. 0413
Same, fine. do....	. 084
Cots or cradles, of brass. do....	. 1703
Small bedsteads—	
Wooden, painted, for children, ordinary. each..	3. 474
Same, fair and fine do....	5. 79
Coffins; ad valorem.	
Cots—	
Crimean, ordinary do....	2. 316
Same, fair and fine do....	3. 474
Chiffonières—	
Of painted wood, or of oak or walnut, ordinary and fair. do....	17. 37
Same, fine. do....	26. 055
Of jacaranda, ordinary and fair. do....	23. 16
Same, fine. do....	28. 95
Of Boule, ordinary and fair. do....	28. 95
Same, fine. do....	40. 53
Elastic braid, for furniture pound..	. 0274
Bureaus—	
Of mahogany, oak, or walnut, from 3 to 5 drawers. each..	9. 264
Of jacaranda, 3 to 5 drawers, ordinary and fair do....	14. 475
Same, fine. do....	20. 265

MUEBLES—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Cómodas—Continúa.	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
con tocador, de caoba, roble ó nogal, hasta regulares.....una..	40. 00	24. 00
de las mismas, finas.....una..	60. 00	36. 00
con tocador de jacarandá, hasta regulares.....una..	45. 00	27. 00
de las mismas, finas.....una..	70. 00	42. 00
con escritorio, de caoba, roble ó nogal, hasta regulares...una..	40. 00	24. 00
de las mismas, finas.....una..	55. 00	33. 00
con escritorio, de jacarandá, hasta regulares. ....una..	50. 00	30. 00
de las mismas, finas.....una..	60. 00	36. 00
Coronas—		
de cama de caoba, roble ó nogal, hasta regulares.....una..	3. 50	2. 10
de las mismas, finas.....una..	7. 00	4. 20
de jacarandá, hasta regulares.....una..	6. 00	3. 60
de las mismas, finas.....una..	10. 00	6. 00
Costureros—		
de forma común de caoba, roble ó nogal, ordinarios.....uno..	8. 00	4. 80
de los mismos, regulares y finos.....uno..	10. 00	6. 00
de forma común, de jacarandá, ordinarios.....uno..	15. 00	9. 00
de los mismos, regulares y finos.....uno..	25. 00	15. 00
con incrustaciones ó adornos de cobre, hasta regulares...uno..	25. 00	15. 00
de cobre, hasta regulares.....uno..	25. 00	15. 00
de los mismos, finos.....uno..	30. 00	18. 00
Cunas—		
de madera pintada, hasta regulares.....una..	3. 50	2. 10
de las mismas, finas.....una..	6. 00	3. 60
de madera pintada, con dorado, hasta regulares.....una..	8. 00	4. 80
de las mismas, finas.....una..	12. 00	7. 20
ó mecedoras americanas de madera pintada ó barnizada, muy ordinarias.....docena..	16. 00	60
Esterilla para asiento de sillas.....kilo..	1. 00	. 26
Escritorios—		
de madera pintada, para señoras.....uno..	9. 00	5. 40
de caoba, roble ó nogal, para señoras, hasta regulares...uno..	15. 00	9. 00
de los mismos, finos.....uno..	30. 00	18. 00
de jacarandá, para señoras, hasta regulares.....uno..	25. 00	15. 00
de los mismos, finos.....uno..	45. 00	27. 00
de las clases anteriores, con palo de rosa ó con dorado, para señoras, se aumentará 10 pesos más en cada uno.		
de caoba, roble ó nogal formando mesa, de 1 á 3 cajones, ordinarios.....uno..	9. 00	5. 40
secretarios, de madera pintada, caoba, roble ó nogal, hasta regulares.....uno..	30. 00	18. 00
de los mismos, finos.....uno..	55. 00	33. 00
secretarios de jacarandá, hasta regulares.....uno..	45. 00	27. 00
de los mismos, finos.....uno..	75. 00	45. 00
cilíndricos, de caoba, roble ó nogal, hasta regulares.....uno..	45. 00	27. 00
de los mismos, finos.....uno..	65. 00	39. 00
cilíndricos de jacarandá, hasta regulares.....uno..	60. 00	36. 00
de los mismos, finos.....uno..	100. 00	60. 00
Estantes—		
para libros ó comedor, de caoba, roble ó nogal, hasta regulares,.....uno..	35. 00	21. 00
de los mismos, finos.....uno..	50. 00	30. 00

FURNITURE—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Bureaus—Continued.	
Of mahogany, oak, or walnut, with mirror, ordinary and faireach..	<i>Dollars.</i> 23. 16
Same, finedo....	34. 74
Of jacaranda, with mirror, ordinary and fairdo....	26. 055
Same, finedo....	40. 53
With writing desk of mahogany, oak, or walnut, ordinary and fair. .do....	23. 16
Same, finedo....	31. 845
With writing desk of jacaranda, ordinary and fairdo....	28. 95
Same, finedo....	34. 74
Crowns—	
For bedsteads, of mahogany, oak, or walnut, ordinary and fair...do....	2. 0265
Same, finedo....	4. 053
For bedsteads, of jacaranda, ordinary and fairdo....	3. 474
Same, finedo....	5. 79
Workstands—	
Common shape, mahogany, oak, or walnut, ordinarydo....	4. 632
Same, fair and finedo....	5. 79
Common shape, of jacaranda, ordinarydo....	8. 685
Same, fair and finedo....	14. 475
With ornaments or inlaid with copper, ordinary and fair.do....	14. 475
Copper, ordinary and fair.do....	14. 475
Same, finedo....	17. 37
Cradles—	
Of painted wood, ordinary and fairdo....	2. 0265
Same, finedo....	3. 474
Of painted wood, with gilded ornaments, ordinary and finedo....	4. 632
Same, finedo....	6. 948
American, of painted or varnished wood, very ordinarydozen..	9. 264
Cane matting, for seatspound..	. 1138
Writing desks—	
Ladies', of painted woodeach..	5. 211
Same, of mahogany, oak, or walnut, ordinary and fairdo....	8. 685
Same, finedo . . .	17. 37
Same, of jacaranda, ordinary and fairdo . . .	14. 475
Same, finedo....	26. 055
Same, of the classes above named, with rosewood or gilded ornaments, an additional charge of \$9.65 will be made on each.	
Mahogany, walnut, or oak, in the shape of a table, with 1, 2, or 3 drawers, ordinaryeach..	5. 211.
Secretaries—	
Painted wood or mahogany, oak or walnut, ordinary and fair.do....	17. 37
Same, finedo....	31. 845
Of jacaranda, ordinary and fairdo....	26. 055
Same, finedo....	43. 425
Circular top, mahogany, oak, or walnut, ordinary and fair.do....	26. 055
Same, finedo....	37. 635
Of jacaranda, circular top, ordinary and fairdo....	34. 74
Same, fine.do....	57. 90
Cases—	
Book, or china closet, mahogany, walnut, or oak, ordinary and fair. do . . .	20. 265
Same, finedo....	28. 95

MUEBLES—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Estantes—Continúa.		
para libros ó comedor, de jacarandá, hasta regulares.....uno..	<i>Pesos.</i> 45. 00	<i>Pesos.</i> 27. 00
de los mismos, finos.....uno..	60. 00	36. 00
para música, bajos, de caoba, roble ó nogal ó madera pintada, hasta regulares.....uno..	4. 00	2. 40
de los mismos, finos.....uno..	5. 00	3. 00
para música, de jacarandá, hasta regulares.....uno..	6. 00	3. 60
de los mismos, finos.....uno..	8. 00	4. 80
para música, altos, de caoba, roble ó nogal ó madera pintada, hasta regulares.....uno..	6. 00	3. 60
de los mismos, finos.....uno..	9. 00	5. 40
para música, de jacarandá, altos, hasta regulares.....uno..	8. 00	4. 80
de los mismos, finos.....uno..	12. 00	7. 20
y rinconeras, de caoba, roble ó nogal, americanas, chicas, ordi- narias.....docena..	40. 00	24. 00
de los mismos, regulares y finos.....docena..	70. 00	42. 00
Galerías—		
sin brazos, para cortinas, de madera pintada, barnizada ó dora- da, muy ordinarias.....una..	2. 00	1. 20
de las mismas, regulares.....una..	3. 00	1. 80
de las mismas, finas.....una..	5. 00	3. 00
para cortinas, de madera pintada ó barnizada ó dorada con brazos.....una..	3. 50	2. 10
para cortinas, de caoba, roble ó nogal, con brazos, hasta regu- lares.....una..	4. 00	2. 40
de las mismas, finas.....una..	6. 00	3. 60
para cortinas, de madera dorada, con adornos ó tallados, con ó sin brazos, regulares.....una..	8. 00	4. 80
de las mismas, finas.....una..	12. 00	6. 00
Jardineras para adornos; se declara valor.		
Juegos—		
de dormitorio, americanos y otras procedencias, de roble ó no- gal, compuestos de una cama, una cómoda, un lavatorio, una mesita, un tohaller, cuatro sillas, una silla de hamaca y una mesa de noche, ordinarios.....juego..	60. 00	36. 00
hasta finos.....juego..	120. 00	72. 00
de madera pintada, compuestos de una cama, una cómoda, un ropero, un lavatorio, una mesita, una mesa de noche, un tohaller, cuatro sillas y una de hamaca, todo ordinario, .....juego..	50. 00	30. 00
idem idem, hasta finos.....juego..	90. 00	54. 00
de muebles incrustados con palo de rosa ó tuyá; se compren- den en las clases finas de jacarandá.		
Lavatorios—		
de caoba, roble ó nogal, chicos, con ó sin mármol, sin útiles, .....uno..	6. 00	3. 60
de los mismos, con útiles.....uno..	8. 00	4. 80
de los mismos, con bidés y tapa, hasta regulares.....uno..	20. 00	12. 00
de caoba, roble ó nogal, con tocador, grandes, hasta regulares, .....uno..	40. 00	24. 00
de los mismos, finos.....uno..	60. 00	36. 00
de jacarandá, grandes, hasta regulares.....uno..	60. 00	36. 00
de jacarandá, grandes, finos.....uno..	80. 00	48. 00

FURNITURE—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Cases—Continued.	
Same, of jacaranda, ordinary and fair.....each..	<i>Dollars.</i> 26. 055
Same, fine.....do....	34. 74
Music, low, mahogany, oak, or walnut, or painted wood, ordinary and fair.....each..	2. 316
Same, fine.....do....	2. 895
Same, of jacaranda, ordinary and fair.....do....	3. 474
Same, fine.....do....	4. 632
Same, high, mahogany, walnut, or oak, or painted wood, ordinary and fair.....each..	3. 474
Same, fine.....do....	5. 211
Same, jacaranda, ordinary and fair.....do....	4. 632
Same, fine.....do....	6. 948
Book, china closets, and music stands, three-cornered, mahogany, walnut, or oak, American, small, ordinary.....dozen..	23. 16
Same, fair and fine.....do....	40. 53
Cornices—	
Without brackets, for curtains, painted, varnished, or gilded wood, very ordinary.....each..	1. 159
Same, fair.....do....	1. 737
Same, fine.....do....	2. 895
With brackets, painted wood, varnished or gilded.....do....	2. 0265
 Mahogany, walnut, or oak, with brackets, ordinary and fair.....do....	 2. 316
Same, fine.....do....	3. 474
For curtains, of gilded wood, with ornaments or carvings, with or without brackets, fair.....each..	4. 632
Same, fine .. ..do....	5. 79
Stands for flower pots, for ornamental purposes; ad valorem.	
Sets—	
Bedroom furniture, walnut or oak, consisting of bedstead, bureau, washstand, table, towel rack, 4 chairs, 1 rocking chair, and table de nuit, ordinary.....set..	34. 74
Same, fair and fine.....do..	69. 48
Bedroom furniture, painted wood, consisting of bedstead, bureau, wardrobe, washstand, table de nuit, towel rack, 4 chairs, 1 rocking chair, ordinaryset..	28. 95
Same, fair and fine.....do..	52. 11
Furniture, inlaid with rosewood or thuya; duty same as fine classes made of jacaranda wood.	
Washstands—	
Mahogany, oak, or walnut, small, with or without marble top, without appurtenances.....each..	3. 474
Same, with appurtenances.....do....	4. 632
Same, with bidets with cover, inferior and fair.....do....	11. 59
Mahogany, oak, or walnut, with mirror, large size, ordinary and fair,.....each..	23. 16
Same, fine.....do....	34. 74
Jacaranda wood, large size, ordinary and fair.....do....	34. 74
Same, fine.....do....	46. 32

MUEBLES—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos .	Derecho.
Mesitas—		
de caoba, roble ó nogal ó madera pintada, de un pié, con cajón ó división ó sin ella.....una..	<i>Pesos.</i> 2.00	<i>Pesos.</i> 1.20
de jacarandá, de un pié, con cajón y división.....una..	5.00	3.00
Mesas—		
de noche, de caoba, roble ó nogal, hasta regulares.....una..	5.00	3.00
de las mismas, finas.....una..	8.00	4.80
de noche, de jacarandá, hasta regulares.....una..	8.00	4.80
de las mismas, finas.....una..	12.00	7.20
de noche, de boule.....una..	25.00	15.00
de comedor, de caoba, roble ó nogal, de 2 á 3 tablas, hasta regulares.....una..	25.00	15.00
de las mismas, finas.....una..	50.00	30.00
de comedor, americanas, muy ordinarias.....una..	12.00	7.20
más de 3 tablas; se aumentará \$2 por tabla.		
de trinchar, de caoba, roble ó nogal, hasta regulares.....una..	30.00	18.00
de las mismas, finas.....una..	40.00	24.00
de cuatro piés, con ó sin marmol, de caoba, roble ó nogal, hasta regulares.....una..	25.00	15.00
de las mismas, finas.....una..	40.00	24.00
de cuatro piés, de jacarandá, hasta regulares.....una..	30.00	18.00
de las mismas, finas.....una..	50.00	30.00
con incrustaciones ó adornos de cobre ó boule, hasta regulares,.....una..	50.00	30.00
de las mismas, finas.....una..	70.00	42.00
de un pié, de caoba, roble ó nogal, con ó sin marmol, hasta regulares.....una..	15.00	9.00
de las mismas, finas.....una..	22.00	13.20
de un pié, de jacarandá, hasta regulares.....una..	18.00	10.80
de las mismas, finas.....una..	25.00	15.00
redondas ú ovaladas, hasta un metro de largo, ó para té, de caoba, roble ó nogal.....una..	6.00	3.60
de las mismas, de jacarandá.....una..	8.00	4.80
con incrustaciones dorados ó adornos de cobre; se aumentará \$5 en cada una.		
de juego, de caoba, roble ó nogal.....una..	10.00	6.00
de juego, de jacarandá.....una..	12.00	7.20
de juego, con incrustaciones ó doradas.....una..	20.00	12.00
de luz, de un pié, sin cajón, ordinarias.....una..	1.20	.72
de papier mâché, sin cajón, de un pié, ordinarias.....una..	3.00	1.80
de las mismas, regulares y finas.....una..	5.00	3.00
Muebles usados; se declara valor.		
Necesarios—		
de cartón, formando libros.....uno..	3.00	1.80
de caoba, roble ó nogal.....uno..	5.00	3.00
Palos—		
para cortinas, con brazos ó accesorios.....par..	4.00	2.40
para cortinas, sin brazos ó accesorios.....par..	3.00	1.80
Perchas—		
de un pié, altas, de madera, pintadas, ordinarias.....una..	3.00	1.80
de las mismas, regulares y finas.....una..	5.00	3.00
de caoba, roble ó nogal, ordinarias.....una..	4.00	2.40
de las mismas, regulares y finas.....una..	6.00	3.60
de jacarandá.....una..	12.00	7.20

FURNITURE—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Tables, small—	
Mahogany, oak, walnut, or painted wood, 1 foot, with or without drawer or division each..	<i>Dollars.</i> 1. 159
Jacaranda wood, 1 foot, with drawer and division do....	2. 895
Tables—	
De nuit, mahogany, oak, walnut, ordinary and fair do....	2. 895
Same, fine do....	4. 632
De nuit, jacaranda wood, ordinary and fair do....	4. 632
Same, fine do....	6. 948
De nuit, Boule's do....	14. 475
Dining, mahogany, oak, or walnut, with 2 or 3 boards, ordinary and fair, each..	14. 475
Same, fine do....	28. 95
Dining, American, very ordinary do....	6. 948
Dining, of more than 3 boards, an additional charge of \$2 will be made per board.	
Carving, mahogany, oak, or walnut, ordinary and fair each..	17. 37
Same, fine do....	23. 16
With 4 feet, with or without marble top, mahogany, oak, or walnut, ordinary and fair each..	14. 475
Same, fine do....	23. 16
With 4 feet, jacaranda wood, ordinary and fair do....	17. 37
Same, fine do....	28. 95
Inlaid with copper or boule, ordinary and fair do....	28. 95
Same, fine do....	40. 53
With 1 foot, mahogany, oak, or walnut, with or without marble top, ordinary and fair each..	8. 685
Same, fine do....	12. 738
With 1 foot, jacaranda wood, ordinary and fair do....	10. 422
Same, fine do....	14. 475
Round or oval shape, 1 meter long or less, or tea tables, mahogany, oak, or walnut each.	3. 474
Same, of jacaranda wood do....	4. 632
Inlaid, gilded, or with copper ornaments, an additional charge of \$5 each.	
Card, mahogany, oak, or walnut each..	5. 79
Card, jacaranda wood do....	6. 948
Card, inlaid or gilded do....	11. 58
Lamp, single leg, without drawer, ordinary do....	. 965
Papier mâché, without drawer, 1 foot, ordinary do....	1. 737
Same, fair and fine do....	2. 895
Furniture, already used ; ad valorem.	
Commodes—	
Of pasteboard, in the shape of books do....	1. 737
Mahogany, oak, or walnut do....	2. 895
Poles—	
For curtains, with brackets and appurtenances pair..	2. 316
Same, without brackets or appurtenances do....	1. 737
Hat racks—	
One foot, high, of painted wood, ordinary each..	1. 737
Same, fair and fine do....	2. 895
Mahogany, oak, or walnut, ordinary do....	2. 316
Same, fair and fine do....	3. 474
Jacaranda wood do....	6. 948

MUEBLES—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Perchas—Continúa.		
de madera para pared, de doblar, americanas, muy ordinarias, .....docena..	<i>Pesos.</i> 1. 80	<i>Pesos.</i> 1. 08
de las mismas, regulares.....docena..	2. 50	1. 50
idem, idem, finas.....docena..	6. 00	3. 60
de pared de otras clases; se declara valor.		
Rinconeras—		
de caoba, roble ó nogal.....una..	20. 00	12. 00
de las mismas, finas.....una..	30. 00	18. 00
de pared; se declara valor.		
Roperos—		
de una puerta, sin espejo, de caoba, roble ó nogal, hasta regu- lares.....uno..	35. 00	21. 00
de los mismos, finos.....uno..	45. 00	27. 00
dé jacarandá, hasta regulares.....uno..	50. 00	30. 00
de los mismos, finos.....uno..	60. 00	36. 00
de dos puertas sin espejos; se aumentará \$14 á cada una de sus respectivas clases.		
de caoba, roble ó nogal, de una puerta, con espejo, hasta regu- lares.....uno..	55. 00	33. 00
de los mismos, finos.....uno..	75. 00	45. 00
de jacarandá, con espejo, hasta regulares.....uno..	60. 00	36. 00
de los mismos, finos.....uno..	100. 00	60. 00
de dos ó más puertas; se aumentará 30 pesos por cada puerta.		
SILLAS NORTE-AMERICANAS.		
Sillas—		
de madera pintada ó barnizada, con escepción de nogal, con asiento de madera.....docena..	5. 50	3. 30
de toda clase de madera, pintada, con asiento de esterilla, con escepción de nogal, con ó sin brazos.....docena..	10. 00	6. 00
de la clase que antecede, de nogal.....docena..	20. 00	12. 00
de madera pintada ó barnizada, con asiento y respaldo de este- rilla, con ó sin brazos y las de escritorio con resorte ó tor- nillo, con escepción de las de nogal.....docena..	30. 00	18. 00
de la clase que antecede, de nogal.....docena..	50. 00	30. 00
de hamaca de madera pintada ó barnizada, con escepción de nogal asiento de madera, con ó sin brazos y las de estirar las piernas.....docena..	25. 00	15. 00
de la clase que antecede, de nogal.....docena..	60. 00	36. 00
de madera pintada ó barnizada con escepción de nogal, asiento de madera, de todas clases, altas, bajas y de hamaca para niños.....docena..	6. 00	3. 60
como las anteriores, asiento ó respaldo y asiento de esterilla ó bajas y de hamaca.....docena..	18. 00	10. 80
de la clase que antecede, de nogal.....docena..	35. 00	21. 00
mecánicas, de madera pintada ó barnizada, francesas ó ale- manas, con ruedas, para niños.....docena..	40. 00	24. 00
de la clase que antecede, de nogal.....docena..	60. 00	36. 00
de escritorio con resorte ó tornillo, de madera pintada, asiento de esterilla.....docena..	25. 00	15. 00
de madera pintada, de hamaca llamadas para costura.....docena..	25. 00	15. 00
de la clase que antecede, de nogal.....docena..	40. 00	24. 00
de doblar, de asiento de madera, muy ordinaria.....docena..	14. 00	8. 40
de las mismas, regulares y finas.....docena..	25. 00	15. 00

FURNITURE—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Hat racks—Continued.	
Wall, folding, American, very ordinary.....dozen..	<i>Dollars.</i> 1. 0422
Same, fair quality.....do....	1. 4475
Same, fine .....do....	3. 474
Wall, other kinds; ad valorem.	
Tables, corner—	
Mahogany, oak, or walnut .....each.	11. 59
Same, fine.....do....	17. 37
Bracket; ad valorem.	
Wardrobes—	
One door, mahogany, oak, or walnut, without mirror, ordinary and fair, .....each..	20. 265
Same, fine.....do....	26. 055
Jacaranda wood, ordinary and fair.....do....	28. 95
Same, fine.....do....	34. 74
With 2 doors, without mirrors; additional charge of \$14 to the duty levied on each one, according to its respective class.	
Mahogany, oak, or walnut, with 1 door and mirror, ordinary and fair, .....each..	31. 845
Same, fine.....do....	43. 425
Jacaranda wood, with mirror, ordinary and fair .....do....	34. 74
Same, fine.....do....	57. 90
With 2 or more doors, additional charge of \$28.95 per door.	
NORTH AMERICAN CHAIRS.	
Chairs—	
Painted or varnished wood, not walnut, wooden seat.....dozen..	3. 1845
All kinds of wood, painted, except walnut, cane seats, with or without arms.....dozen..	5. 79
Same, walnut.....do....	11. 58
Painted or varnished wood, cane seat and back, with or without arms, and for writing desks with springs or screw, not of walnut....dozen..	17. 37
Same, walnut... ..do. . .	28. 95
Rocking, painted or varnished wood, not walnut, wooden seat, with or without arms, and extension chairs .....dozen..	14. 475
Same, walnut.....do....	34. 74
Painted or varnished wood, not walnut, wooden seat, all kinds, for chil- dren .....dozen..	3. 474
Same, with cane seat or back, and low, rocking.....do....	10. 442
Same, walnut.....do....	20. 265
Mechanical, painted or varnished wood, French or German, with wheel, for children .....dozen..	23. 16
Same, walnut.....do....	34. 74
For writing desks, with springs or screw, of painted wood, cane seat, .....dozen..	14. 475
Sewing, rocking, painted wood.....do....	14. 475
Same, walnut.....do....	23. 16
Folding, with wooden seat, very ordinary .....do....	8. 106
Same, fair quality and fine.....do....	14. 475

MUEBLES—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
SILLAS DE OTRAS CLASES.		
Sillas—		
imitación á mimbre, madera torcida, asientos de esterilla de todo país docena..	20. 00	12. 00
de las mismas, asiento y respaldo de esterilla docena..	30. 00	18. 00
de madera pintada ó barnizada, con asiento de esterilla ó en esqueleto, ordinarias docena..	12. 00	7. 20
de las mismas, regulares y finas docena..	20. 00	12. 00
de madera pintada ó barnizada, con asiento y respaldo de esterilla, ordinarias docena..	22. 00	13. 20
de las mismas, hasta finas docena..	40. 00	24. 00
de madera pintada ó barnizada, con dorado ó bronceado, asiento de esterilla, hasta regulares docena..	16. 00	9. 60
idem idem idem, finas docena..	35. 00	21. 00
de madera pintada ó barnizada, con asiento de esterilla con nácar; se declara valor.		
de madera dorada, con asiento de esterilla ó en esqueleto, hasta regulares docena..	40. 00	24. 00
de las mismas, finas docena..	80. 00	48. 00
de caoba, roble ó nogal, con asiento de esterilla, ó en esqueleto, hasta regulares docena..	35. 00	21. 00
idem, idem idem, finas docena..	80. 00	48. 00
caoba, roble ó nogal, con asiento y respaldo de esterilla, hasta regulares docena..	45. 00	27. 00
idem, idem idem, finas docena..	80. 00	48. 00
de caoba, roble ó nogal, asiento y respaldo de baqueta, hasta regulares docena..	60. 00	36. 00
idem, idem idem, finas docena..	120. 00	72. 00
de jacarandá, con asiento de esterilla ó en esqueleto, hasta regulares docena..	70. 00	42. 00
idem, idem idem, finas docena..	100. 00	60. 00
en las sillas de brazos con ó sin resorte, se aumentará un 40 por ciento en cada una de sus clases.		
en los sillones se aumentará un 70 por ciento en cada una de sus clases.		
de hamaca, de madera pintada ó barnizada, con ó sin brazos, asiento de esterilla hasta regulares docena..	35. 00	21. 00
de hamaca, imitación á mimbre (madera torcida), con asiento de esterilla, tamaño surtido docena..	40. 00	24. 00
las mismas que las anteriores, con asiento y respaldo de esterilla docena..	80. 00	48. 00
Sillitas de hamaca, imitación á mimbre, hasta 76 centímetros . docena..	28. 00	16. 00
Sillas—		
de doblar, imitación á mimbre con ó sin asiento de esterilla, para estirar las piernas docena..	65. 00	39. 00
de hamaca con asiento y respaldo de esterilla, de caoba, roble ó nogal, ordinarias docena..	75. 00	42. 00
de las mismas, regulares y finas docena..	90. 00	54. 00
de doblar para estirar las piernas, de madera pintada, con esterilla, con ó sin brazos docena..	25. 00	15. 00
de madera pintada ó barnizada, ó de caoba, roble ó nogal, inclusive la imitación á mimbre, para niñas, bajas y altas . docena..	20. 00	12. 00
de doblar, con tela, cuero ó reps, ordinarias docena..	30. 00	18. 00
de las mismas, regulares y finas docena..	60. 00	36. 00

FURNITURE—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
CHAIRS OF OTHER CLASSES.	
<i>Dollars.</i>	
Chairs—	
Imitation rattan, twisted wood, with cane seats, from all countries, dozen..	11. 59
Same, with cane backs .....do....	17. 37
Painted or varnished wood, with cane seats or without seats, ordinary, dozen..	6. 948
Same, fair quality and fine.....do....	11. 59
Painted or varnished wood, cane seat and back, ordinary .....do....	12. 744
Same, fine.....do ...	23. 16
Painted or varnished wood, gold or brass decorations, cane seats, ordi- nary and fair..... dozen..	9. 264
Same, fine.....do....	20. 265
Painted or varnished wood, cane seats, ornaments of mother-of-pearl; ad valorem.	
Gilded wood, cane seats or frames, ordinary and fair.....dozen..	23. 16
Same, fine.....do....	46. 32
Mahogany, oak, or walnut, cane seats or frames, ordinary and fair.do....	20. 265
Same, fine.....do....	46. 32
Mahogany, oak, or walnut, with cane seats and backs, ordinary and fair, dozen..	26. 055
Same, fine.....do....	46. 32
Mahogany, oak, or walnut, leather seats and backs, ordinary and fair.do....	34. 74
Same, fine.....do....	69. 58
Jacaranda wood, cane seats or frames, ordinary and fair .....do....	40. 53
Same, fine.....do....	57. 90
Arm, with or without springs, will be assessed 40 per cent additional.	
Easy, will be assessed 70 per cent additional.	
Rocking, painted or varnished wood, with or without arms, cane seats, ordinary and fair dozen..	20. 265
Rocking, imitation of rattan, twisted wood, cane seats, in sets of assorted sizes dozen..	23. 16
Same, with cane backs.....do....	46. 32
Rocking, small, imitation of rattan, 76 centimeters or less high ...do....	15. 44
Folding, imitation of rattan, with or without cane seats, with foot rest, dozen..	37. 635
Rocking, with cane seats and backs, mahogany, oak, or walnut, ordinary, dozen..	40. 53
Same, fair and fine.....do....	52. 11
Folding, with foot rest, painted wood, cane seats and backs, with or with- out arms.....dozen..	14. 475
Painted or varnished wood, or mahogany, oak, or walnut, imitation of rattan included, low or high, for girls.....dozen..	11. 59
Folding (camp stools), canvas, leather, or reps, ordinary.....do....	17. 37
Same, fair and fine.....do....	34. 74

MUEBLES—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
SILLAS DE OTRAS CLASES—Continúa.		
Sillas—Continúa.		
para coser, fumar ó reclinatorios, de madera pintada ó barnizada, en esqueleto.....una..	4. 00	2. 40
idem, idem idem, de caoba, roble ó nogal .....una..	6. 00	3. 60
idem, idem idem, de jacarandá .....una..	9. 00	5. 40
de madera pintada, con lona ó brin, para viajes, largas y cortas, .....docena..	34. 00	20. 40
de paja, italianas .....docena..	8. 00	4. 80
Sillones—		
giratorios, asiento de vaqueta ó marroquín.....uno..	20. 00	12. 00
de los mismos, asientos de esterilla.....uno..	15. 00	9. 00
Sofaés—		
de madera blanca, en esqueleto, ordinarios.....uno..	4. 00	2. 40
de madera pintada ó barnizada, asiento de esterilla.....uno..	15. 00	9. 00
de madera pintada ó barnizada con asiento ó respaldo de esterilla, .....uno..	20. 00	12. 00
de caoba, roble ó nogal, con asiento de esterilla.....uno..	18. 00	10. 80
idem, idem idem, con asiento y respaldo de esterilla ó en esqueleto.....uno..	25. 00	15. 00
de caoba, roble ó nogal, forro de baqueta.....uno..	40. 00	24. 00
de madera pintada, en esqueleto.....uno..	20. 00	12. 00
de jacarandá, con esterilla ó en esqueleto .....uno..	30. 00	18. 00
de mimbre ó imitación con esterilla, para niñas.....uno..	5. 00	3. 00
de doblar con asiento y respaldo de esterilla, reps, cuero, tela ó crin.....uno..	20. 00	12. 00
imitación mimbre, chicos.....uno..	11. 00	. 60
imitación á mimbre, de tres medallones .....uno..	20. 00	12. 00
chicos de tres medallones.....uno..	16. 00	9. 60
de bambú.....uno..	6. 00	3. 60
los canapés se aforarán como sofaés.		
Suelas para tacos de billar .....millar..	3. 50	2. 10
Tacos—		
para billar, de una pieza, ordinarios.....docena..	6. 00	3. 60
de varias piezas .....docena..	8. 00	4. 80
con embutidos ó incrustaciones.....docena..	20. 00	12. 00
Tiza para billar.....gruesa..	. 50	. 30
Tocadores—		
altos para afeitarse, de jacarandá, caoba, roble, nogal, madera pintada ó barnizada.....uno..	9. 00	5. 40
chicos, de madera pintada, caoba, roble ó nogal, de cajoncitos chicos ó de pié.....uno..	4. 00	2. 40
de otras clases; se declara valor.		
Tohalleros—		
de madera blanca ó pintada .....uno..	. 50	. 30
de caoba, roble ó nogal.....uno..	1. 60	. 96
de jacarandá.....uno..	2. 60	1. 56
Los muebles extra-finos; se declara valor.		

NOTA.—Las partidas aforadas al peso, lo son incluyendo los papeles, cajas y envolturas.

FURNITURE—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
CHAIRS OF OTHER CLASSES—Continued.	
Chairs—Continued.	
Frames of sewing, smoking, <i>prie-Dieu</i> , painted or varnished wood .each . .	2. 316
Same, mahogany, oak, or walnutdo	3. 474
Same, jacaranda wooddo	5. 211
Painted wood, with canvas or brin, for traveling, long and short .dozen . .	19. 686
Straw, Italiando	4. 632
Easy chairs—	
Revolving, with leather seatseach . .	11. 59
Same, with cane seatsdo	8. 685
Sofas—	
Frames, white wood, ordinarydo	2. 316
Painted or varnished wood, with cane seatsdo	8. 685
Same, with cane seat and backdo	11. 59
Mahogany, oak, or walnut, with cane seatdo	10. 422
Same, with cane seat and back, or framesdo	14. 475
Mahogany, oak, or walnut, with leather coveringdo	23. 16
Frames, painted wooddo	11. 59
Jacaranda wood, with cane seats and backs, or framesdo	17. 37
Rattan, or imitation, with cane seats, for girlsdo	2. 895
Folding, with cane, rep, leather, cloth, or hair-cloth seats and backs .do	11. 59
Imitation of rattan, smalldo . . . . .	. 579
Imitation of rattan, with three medallionsdo	11. 59
Same, smalldo	9. 264
Bamboodo	3. 474
Lounges will be assessed as sofas.	
Tips for billiard cues1,000	2. 0265
Cues—	
Billiard, of one piece, ordinarydozen . .	3. 474
Same, more than one piecedo	4. 632
Billiard, inlaiddo	11. 59
Chalk, for billiardsgross . . . . .	. 2895
Toilet stands—	
Shaving, high, jacaranda, mahogany, oak, walnut, or painted or varnished woodeach . .	5. 211
Dressing cases, small, painted wood, mahogany, oak, or walnut, with small drawers or with feeteach . .	2. 316
Dressing cases, other kinds ; ad valorem.	
Towel racks—	
White or painted wooddo . . . . .	. 2895
Mahogany, oak or walnutdo . . . . .	. 9264
Jacarandado	1. 5054
Extra fine furniture; ad valorem.	

NOTE.—When assessments are made according to weight, the weight of paper, boxes, and wrappings is included.

SOMBRERERÍA.

Artículos.	Alforos.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Alas de lienzo, engomadas, para sombrero	kilo.. 1. 00	. 25
Boinas de paño ó de fieltro, para hombres y niños.....	kilo.. 4. 00	2. 40
Cajas de cartón, para sombreros.....	docena.. 3. 00	. 75
Cintas—		
de seda mezcla, ó trensilla, para sombreros	kilo.. 6. 00	2. 40
idem idem, muy ordinaria	kilo.. 4. 00	1. 60
de paja para idem.....	kilo.. 1. 60	. 40
Cordón de seda ó mezcla, para sombreros.....	kilo.. 6. 00	2. 40
Estuches—		
de tafilete, para sombreros	docena.. 4. 00	. 10
de cartón, para sombreros	docena.. 2. 00	. 50
Felpa de seda, para sombreros	kilo.. 8. 00	3. 20
Forros—		
de algodón, para sombreros y gorras.....	docena.. . 30	. 075
de seda mezcla, para sombreros y gorras.....	docena.. . 80	. 32
(tela) de seda sin confección, para sombreros.....	kilo.. 15. 00	6. 00
(idem) idem, mezcla.....	kilo.. 8. 00	3. 20
adherentes, para sombreros	docena.. 2. 10	. 525
idem de paja y palma, para sombreros.....	docena.. 7. 30	1. 825
Fundas de papel, para sombreros	kilo.. . 35	. 875
Gorros—		
ó gorras de algodón, para cocineros.. ..	docena.. 2. 00	1. 20
idem idem de género de algodón ó hilo, para hombres.....	docena.. 3. 00	1. 80
ó gorros de géneros, para niños	docena.. 2. 00	1. 20
idem idem de hule ó cuero, para hombres ó niños....	docena.. 2. 50	1. 50
idem idem de género de lana ó mezcla, fieltro, pana, paja y felpa, de algodón ordinarios, para niñas	docena.. 3. 50	2. 10
idem idem, regulares.....	docena.. 5. 00	3. 00
idem idem, cuero de mono, conejo y sus imitaciones, hasta regulares	docena.. 5. 00	3. 00
idem idem, finas	docena.. 8. 00	4. 80
idem, finas, inclusive las de cuero de mono y sus imitaciones,	docena.. 10. 00	6. 00
de paño ó mezcla, para hombres	docena.. 6. 00	3. 60
de paño, para niños	docena.. 3. 50	2. 10
de seda ó mezcla, para hombres	docena.. 7. 00	4. 20
de las mismas, para niños	docena.. 4. 00	2. 40
de terciopelo de seda, para niñas, ordinarias	docena.. 10. 00	6. 00
de las mismas, regulares y finas	docena.. 18. 00	10. 80
idem idem, para hombres, ordinarias.....	docena.. 15. 00	9. 00
de terciopelo con bordado de seda y oro, regulares ...	docena.. 30. 00	18. 00
de las mismas, finas.....	docena.. 50. 00	30. 00
Hormas de madera para toda clases de sombreros	una.. 1. 50	. 375
Lutos, para sombreros	kilo.. 3. 00	1. 80
Paños—		
adherentes de fieltro, para sombreros, no planchados..	docena.. 5. 00	1. 85
idem, regulares y finos	docena.. 8. 00	2. 60
idem, planchados	docena.. 6. 00	2. 10
idem, respuntados	docena.. 9. 00	6. 00
Sombreros*—		
de lana, cualquier forma.....	docena.. 5. 00	. 50

* Los sombreros ó gorras para niñas se aforarán por la mitad del precio asignado á los de señora, en sus clases respectivas. Los sombreros para niños en general se aforarán un 25 por ciento ménos que los de hombre en sus clases correspondientes.

HATTERS AND MILLINERS' GOODS.

Articles.	Duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Brims for hats, made of stiffened cloth.....pound..	. 1094
Boina caps, cloth or felt, for men and children.....do....	1. 0505
Bandboxes for hats .....dozen..	. 72375
Braid—	
Silk or mixed, for hats .....pound..	1. 0505
Same, very ordinary.....do....	. 7004
Straw, for hats.....do....	. 1751
Silk or mixed cord, for hats ... ..do....	. 6287
Cases—	
Morocco, for hats.....dozen..	. 0965
Pasteboard, for hats.....do....	. 4825
Beaver cloth, for hats.....pound..	1. 4007
Lining—	
Cotton for hats and bonnets.....dozen..	. 0724
Mixed silk and cotton, for hats and bonnets .....do..	. 3088
Silk material for hats, unprepared.....pound..	2. 6308
Same, mixed.....do....	1. 4007
Stiffening for hats.....dozen..	. 5066
Same, of straw and palm, for hats.....do....	1. 7611
Cases or paper wrappings, for hats .....pound..	. 3830
Caps—	
Cotton, for cooks.....dozen..	1. 158
Cotton or linen, for men.....do....	1. 737
Cotton or linen material, for boys.....do....	1. 158
Oil cloth or leather, for men and boys.....do....	1. 4475
Woolen or mixed material, felt, cloth, straw, beaver cloth, cotton, ordinary, for girls.....dozen..	2. 0265
Same, fair quality.....do....	2. 895
Monkey or rabbit skin, and imitations thereof, ordinary and fair..do....	2. 895
Same, fine .....do....	4. 632
Monkey skin, fine, and imitation thereof included .....do ...	5. 79
Wool or mixed, for men.....do....	3. 474
Same, for boys .....do....	2. 0265
Silk or mixed silk, for men.....do....	4. 053
Same, for boys .....do....	2. 316
Velvet, for girls, ordinary .....do....	5. 79
Same, fair and fine.....do....	10. 422
Velvet, for men, ordinary .....do....	8. 685
Velvet, with silk and gold embroideries, fair quality.....do....	17. 37
Same, fine.....do....	28. 95
Blocks, wooden, of all classes, for hats.....each..	. 3619
Crape bands for hats.....pound..	. 7881
Cloth—	
Felt, stiffening for hats, not ironed.....dozen..	1. 7853
Same, fair quality and fine.....do....	2. 509
Same, ironed.....do....	2. 0265
Same, stitched.....do....	5. 79
Hats*—	
Woolen, of all shapes.....do....	. 4825

* Hats and bonnets for girls will pay one-half the duty levied on ladies' hats of the same description. Hats for boys will pay 25 per cent less than men's of respective class.

SOMBRERERÍA—Continúa.

Artículos.	Años.	Derecho.
Sombreros—Continúa.		
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
de nútria, vicuña, castor ó pelo de conejo .....docena..	20. 00	1. 00
de fieltro de lana en estuches.....docena..	12. 00	1. 00
de fieltro que no sean de lana (antes cartón) en estuches, docena..	20. 00	1. 00
aterciopelados, blandos, para hombres.....docena..	20. 00	1. 00
de fieltro, de felpa, seda, con ó sin resorte, copa alta..docena..	45. 00	2. 50
de fieltro planchados, desnudos, engomados ó nó, para hombres, .....docena..	14. 00	. 00
de fieltro barnizados, copa alta, para cocheros .....docena..	20. 00	1. 00
de fieltro barnizados, para marineros .....docena..	6. 00	1. 00
de algodón ó mezcla, imitación paja de arroz, para niños y niñas, docena..	5. 00	3. 00
de junco muy ordinarios, para hombres y niños .....docena..	. 80	. 48
de paja de Italia, ordinarios, sin armar, para hombres..docena..	1. 50	. 70
de los mismos, regulares.....docena..	4. 50	2. 70
de los mismos, finos... ..docena..	8. 80	5. 28
de paja de Italia, ordinarios, armados, para hombres..docena .	4. 20	2. 52
de los mismos, regulares.....docena..	8. 50	5. 10
de los mismos, finos.....docena..	12. 00	7. 20
de esparto ó viruta, para hombres .....docena..	2. 50	1. 50
de esparto ó viruta con adornos, para niños.....docena..	4. 00	2. 40
de palma, ordinarios, para hombres.....docena..	4. 00	2. 40
de los mismos, regulares.....docena..	8. 00	4. 80
de los mismos, finos.....docena..	12. 00	7. 20
de paja cocida, ordinarios, para hombres.....docena..	6. 00	3. 60
de los mismos, regulares .....docena..	10. 00	6. 00
de los mismos, finos.....docena..	16. 00	9. 60
de paja de Manila, ordinarios, para hombres .....docena..	12. 00	7. 20
de los mismos, regulares .....docena..	18. 00	10. 80
de los mismos, finos.....docena..	24. 00	14. 40
imitación paja de Manila, ordinarios.....docena..	6. 00	3. 60
de los mismos, regulares y finos.....docena..	8. 00	4. 80
de paja de Chile ó Panamá, para hombres; se declara valor.		
de paja de trigo y otras clases, muy ordinarias.....docena..	1. 50	. 90
de casimir ó mezcla para hombres, ordinarios.....docena..	3. 00	. 50
de los mismos, regulares.....docena..	5. 00	. 50
de los mismos, finos .....docena..	10. 00	. 50
para hombres, de algodón, muy ordinarios.....docena..	3. 00	1. 80
ó formas para sombreros ó gorras de tul y canabá, para señoras y niñas.....docena..	1. 60	. 96
ó formas de los mismos sin adornos, en esqueleto, de cerda, paja, fieltro ó paño, muy ordinarios, para señoras y niñas, docena..	4. 00	2. 40
ó formas como los anteriores, regulares, para señoras y niñas, docena..	8. 00	4. 80
ó formas de los mismas, finas, para señoras y niñas..docena..	16. 00	9. 60
ó gorras de terciopelo de seda, fieltro, seda ó paja, con adornos ó encajes finos, para señora.....docena..	50. 00	48. 00
de paja, cerda, tul, fieltro, ó felpa, ordinarias, para señoras, docena..	16. 00	9. 60
de las mismas, regulares y finas, para señoras.....docena..	42. 00	25. 20
Tafletes en tiras, para sombreros, gorras ó kepíes, incluso los car- tones y envoltorios .....kilo..	2. 00	. 50

HATTERS' AND MILLINERS' GOODS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Hats—Continued.	
Otter, vicuña, beaver, or rabbit fur.....dozen..	<i>Dollars.</i> .965
Woolen felt, in cases.....do....	.965
Felt, not woolen, in cases.....do....	.965
Soft, imitation of velvet, for men..... do....	.965
Felt, beaver, silk, high, with or without spring.....do....	2.4125
Felt, ironed, rough, stiffened or not, for men.....do....	.965
Varnished felt, high crown, for coachmen.....do....	.965
Varnished felt for sailors.....do....	.965
Cotton or mixed cotton, imitation of rice straw, for boys and girls...do....	2.895
Rush, very ordinary, for men and boys.....do....	.4632
Leghorn straw, ordinary, unshaped, for men.....do....	.6755
Same, fair quality.....do....	2.6055
Same, fine quality.....do....	5.0952
Same, shaped, ordinary.....do....	2.4318
Same, fair quality.....do....	4.9215
Same, fine quality.....do....	6.948
Of sedge grass or wood shavings, for men.....do....	1.4475
Same, with ornaments, for boys.....do....	2.316
Palm leaf, ordinary, for men.....do....	2.316
Same, fair quality.....do....	4.632
Same, fine quality.....do....	6.948
Boiled straw, ordinary, for men.....do....	3.474
Same, fair quality.....do....	5.79
Same, fine quality.....do....	9.264
Manila straw, ordinary, for men.....do....	6.948
Same, fair quality.....do....	10.422
Same, fine quality.....do....	13.896
Imitation of manilla straw, ordinary.....do....	3.474
Same, fair quality and fine.....do....	.632
Chile or Panama, for men; ad valorem.	
Wheat and other straw, very ordinary.....do....	.8685
Cashmere or mixed cashmere, ordinary, for men.....do....	.4825
Same, fair quality.....do....	.4825
Same, fine quality.....do....	.4825
Cotton, for men, very ordinary.....do....	1.737
Bonnets or frames of tulle or canvas, for ladies and girls.....do....	.9264
Same, without ornaments, of bristles, straw, felt, or cloth, very ordinary, .....dozen..	2.316
Same, fair quality.....do....	4.632
Same, fine quality.....do....	9.264
Bonnets, of velvet, felt, silk, or straw, with trimmings of fine lace, for ladies.....dozen..	46.32
Straw, hair, tulle, felt, or plush, ordinary for ladies.....do....	9.264
Same, fair and fine.....do....	24.318
Morocco bands, for hats, caps, or military caps, including container..pound..	.2189

SOMBRERERÍA—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Tela engomada, para sombreros.....kilo..	1. 00	. 25
Viseras* de hule, cartón y cuero, charoladas para kepies y gorras, .....docena..	1. 00	. 60

* En las partidas aforadas al peso, debe incluirse los papeles, cajas y envolturas.

CUEROS Y PIELES MANUFACTURADAS.

Beceros—		
betunados ó cirados, con sus envoltorios.....kilo..	2. 50	1. 00
en costra, en bruto ó sacados de asiento.....kilo..	1. 20	. 48
lisos, mat ó graneados, negros ó de color, curtidos con cáscara, .....kilo..	3. 50	1. 40
megis, negros ó de color ó imitación á cabritilla.....kilo..	4. 50	1. 80
charolados, lisos ó graneados, para calzado.....kilo..	5. 00	2. 00
charolados, lisos ó graneados, para riendas.....kilo..	4. 00	1. 60
imitación gamuza.....docena..	32. 00	12. 80
Cabras—		
ó cabrillonas con lustre, curtidas con cáscara, negras ó de colo- res.....kilo..	4. 50	1. 80
cabrillonas lisas ó graneadas, curtidas con cáscara y engrasa- das.....kilo..	2. 20	. 88
en costra, en bruto ó sacadas de asiento.....kilo..	1. 00	. 40
charoladas, lisas ó graneadas.....kilo..	4. 50	1. 80
marroquines, chagrinadas, lisas ó graneadas, de todos colores, para carruages, muebles ó encuadernación.....docena..	24. 00	10. 60
marroquines negras, lisas ó graneadas, para calzado..docena..	18. 00	7. 20
del Tibet, con pelo, curtidas ó sin curtir.....docena..	24. 00	10. 60
Cabritillas—		
negras ó de colores, con ó sin lustre, para calzado...docena..	18. 00	7. 20
negras ó de colores, para guantes.....docena..	8. 00	3. 20
Carneros—		
bandanas, para forros, curtidos con cáscara ó alumbre..docena..	7. 50	3. 00
tafiletes de todos colores, para forro.....docena..	8. 50	3. 40
curtidos con cáscara, para tapa-fundas, lisos, graneados ó imi- tación cuero de chancho.....docena..	14. 00	5. 60
chagrinados, marroquinados ó graneados de todos colores, para muebles, carruages, encuadernación y calzado..docena..	14. 00	5. 60
imitación cabritilla ó lustrados, para calzado.....docena..	13. 00	5. 20
charolados, lisos ó graneados, para calzado y guarda-barro, .....docena..	17. 00	6. 80
imitación gamuzas, para sillas, sobrepuestos y tiradores, .....docena..	7. 00	2. 80
imitación gamuzas, partidos, para lavar.....docena..	4. 00	1. 60
en costra, en bruto ó sacadas de asiento.....docena..	5. 50	2. 20
mat, imitación cabra, lisa ó graneada.....docena..	12. 00	4. 80
Cueros—		
de chancho.....uno..	4. 00	1. 60
de cordero, imitación á cabritilla, para calzado.....docena..	9. 00	3. 60
de cordero, imitación cabritilla, para vivos, ribetes ó guantes, .....docena..	6. 00	2. 40

HATTERS' AND MILLINERS' GOODS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Stiffening, for hats.....pound..	. 1094
Visors,* of oilcloth, pasteboard, and leather, polished, for military caps and for bonnets.....dozen..	. 579

*When the duty is paid according to weight, the weight of wrapping paper, boxes, and covers is included.

HIDES, SKINS, AND FURS.

Calfskins—	
Japanned or waxed, with their wrappings.....pound..	. 4377
.....do....	. 1103
Smooth, mat, or grained, all colors, tanned with bark.....do....	. 6124
Glove, kid, all colors, or imitation of kid.....do....	. 7881
Patent leather, smooth or grained, for shoes.....do....	. 8754
Same, for reins.....do....	. 7008
Imitation of chamois.....dozen..	12. 362
Goatskins—	
Glossed, tanned with bark, all colors.....pound..	. 7881
Smooth or grained, tanned with bark, and greased.....do....	. 3855
.....do....	. 1747
Japanned, smooth or grained.....do....	. 7881
Morocco, smooth or grained, of all colors, for carriages, furniture, or bookbinding.....dozen..	10. 229
Same, black, smooth or grained, for shoes.....do....	6. 048
Thibet, with hair, tanned or not.....do....	10. 229
Kidskins—	
Black or colored, glossed or not, for shoes.....do....	6. 948
Same, for gloves.....do....	3. 088
Sheepskins—	
Dressed, for lining purposes, tanned with bark or alum.....do....	2. 895
Morocco, of all colors, for lining purposes.....do ...	3, 281
Tanned with bark, holster-covers, smooth or grained, or imitation of pigskin.....dozen..	5. 404
Imitation of shagreen or morocco, or grained, of all colors, for furniture, carriages, bookbinding, and shoes.....dozen..	5. 404
Imitation of kid or glossed, for shoes.....do....	5. 018
Japanned, smooth or grained, for shoes and wheel guards.....do....	6. 562
Imitation of chamois, for saddles, saddle pads, and traces.....do....	2. 702
Same, cut in pieces, for washing purposes.....do....	1. 544
.....do....	2. 123
Mat, imitation of goatskins, smooth or grained.....do....	4. 632
Skins—	
Pig.....each..	1. 544
Lamb, imitation of kid, for shoes.....dozen..	3. 474
Same, for binding, trimmings, or gloves.....do....	2. 316

CUEROS Y PIELES MANUFACTURADAS—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Cueros—Continúa.	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
de carneros, curtidos, con lanadocena..	18. 00	7. 20
de potro, charolados, lisos ó graneadosuno..	10. 00	4. 00
de potro, curtidos, con cáscara ó alumbreuno..	6. 00	2. 40
de vaqueta, blanca ó negra.uno..	8. 00	3. 20
de vaqueta charolados, lisos ó graneados, para calzado ó carru- ageskilo..	3. 00	1. 20
ó pedazos, crupones charolados, para guarda-barro, y cueros de lobo charolados, barnizados ó cuadrillados, negros ó de co- lores.kilo..	2. 00	. 80
Suelas*—		
enteras ó partidas, de calidad paraguaya ó brasilera.kilo..	. 80	. 32
de calidad europea, incluso los crupones y lomas de suela, en- tera, partida ó en pedazos.kilo..	2. 00	. 80
preparadas, para guarniciones de carruages ó riendas.kilo..	2. 50	1. 00

* En las partidas aforadas al peso, debe incluirse la envoltura, cajas y papeles.

TALABARTERÍA.

Armazones—		
para sillas de montar, de niños ó niñasdocena..	7. 00	1. 75
para sillas de montar, de hombres y señoras.docena..	10. 00	2. 50
como las anteriores, con resorte.docena..	14. 00	3. 50
para silletas de jardineras ó tilburysdocena..	5. 00	1. 25
Arneses—		
para un caballo, con hebillas de fierro negras ó estañadas sen- cillas.uno..	35. 00	21. 00
de los mismos, con hebillas forradas, bronceadas, plateadas, nikeladas ú otros metales, hebillas sencillas.uno..	50. 00	30. 00
de los mismos, con hebillas doblesuno..	70. 00	42. 00
para dos caballos; se aforarán por doble valor en sus clases respectivas.		
Azoterías—		
para látigos de carro, ordinarias, cortas.docena..	1. 50	. 0375
para látigos de carros, largas.docena..	2. 50	. 625
para látigos de carruagesdocena..	3. 00	. 75
Baquetas ó varillas de composición, angostas para filetes de carru- ages.kilo..	. 80	. 20
Balijas—		
de badana ó tela, forro de cartón, surtidas.una..	2. 60	. 65
de las mismas, tamaño grandeuna..	4. 50	1. 125
de suela, vaqueta ó potro, surtidas, ordinariasuna..	5. 00	1. 25
de las mismas, tamaño grande.una..	9. 00	2. 25
de las mismas, finas; se declara valor.		
Baules—		
de alcanfor de la India, en juego de 3 baules.juego..	11. 00	2. 75
de los mismos, de 5 baulesjuego..	25. 00	6. 25
de otras clases; se declara valor.		
Bozales—		
de suela, ordinariosdocena..	10. 00	6. 00
de cuero, finos ó de búfalo.docena..	14. 00	8. 40
Baticolas de suela, de todas clasesdocena..	1. 60	. 96

HIDES, SKINS, AND FURS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Skins—Continued.	
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Sheep, tanned, with the wool.....dozen..	6. 948
Colt, japanned, smooth or grained.....each..	3. 86
Colt, tanned with bark or alum .. ..do....	2. 316
Calf, white or black.....do ..	3. 088
Same, japanned, smooth or grained, for shoes or carriages.....pound..	. 5257
Pieces, japanned or otherwise, for wheel guards, and wolfskins, japanned, varnished, or stamped, black or colored .. ..pound..	. 3502
Leather soles*—	
Whole or pieces, Paraguayan or Brazilian .. ..do....	. 0617
Same, European .. ..do....	. 3502
Prepared for carriage harness and for bridles .. ..do....	. 4377

* When articles are charged according to weight, the weight of wrappings, boxes, and paper shall be included.

SADDLERY GOODS.

Frames—	
Saddle, for children.....dozen..	1. 6888
Same, for men and women.....do....	2. 4125
Same, with spring.....do....	3. 3775
For phaeton and buggy seats .. ..do....	1. 2063
Harness—	
One horse, with single buckles, black iron or tin-plated.....each..	20. 265
Same, with single buckles, covered, or with brass, silver, nickel, or other metal plating .. ..each..	28. 95
Same, with double buckles .. ..do....	40. 53
Two horses; the duty double that of respective class.	
Whip lashes—	
Waggoners', ordinary, short.....dozen..	. 6302
Same, long .. ..do....	. 6031
Carriage-drivers' .. ..do....	. 7238
Strips, leather or composition, for carriage trimmings .. ..pound..	. 0875
Traveling bags—	
Leather or canvas, lined with pasteboard .. ..each..	. 6273
Same, large size.....do....	1. 0856
Leather sole, calf or colt skin, assorted, ordinary.....do....	1. 2063
Same, large size.....do....	2. 1713
Same, fine; ad valorem.	
Trunks—	
India camphor, in sets of 3 .. ..set..	2. 6538
Same, in sets of 5 .. ..do....	6. 3013
All other classes; ad valorem.	
Muzzles—	
Leather, ordinary .. ..dozen..	5. 79
Fine, or buffalo.....do....	8. 1064
Leather cruppers, of all classes .. ..do....	. 926

TALABARRERÍA—Continúa.

Artículos.	Afo ros.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Cabos—		
de palo, lisos ó torcidos, para látigos.....docena..	2. 00	. 50
de junco, lisos ó torcidos..... docena..	3. 00	. 75
Cajas—		
sin concluir, para landeau ó coupé.....una..	200. 00	120. 00
de las mismas, para victoria ó breck.....una..	100. 00	60. 00
de las mismas, para tilbury.....una..	50. 00	30. 00
Carruages—		
landeau, coupé ó vis á vis.....uno..	1400. 00	840. 00
victoria ó breck.....uno..	800. 00	480. 00
tilbury.....uno..	400. 00	240. 00
sulky grandes.....uno..	150. 00	90. 00
sulky chicos.....uno..	100. 00	60. 00
norte-americanos; se declara valor.		
Cinchas—		
de piola, con hebillas ó argollas.....docena..	12. 00	7. 20
de piola, sin concluir.....docena..	6. 50	3. 90
angostas, de lana ó mezcla.....par..	1. 00	. 60
sobrecinchas anchas, de lana ó mezcla.....par..	1. 20	. 72
Correitas—		
de cuero, para freno.....docena..	. 50	. 30
de cuero, para mantas de viaje.....docena..	2. 50	1. 50
Correas de suela, para máquinas, concluidas ó nó.....kilo..	3. 00	. 75
Carteras—		
para viajes ó mayores, ordinarias.....docena..	8. 00	2. 00
de las mismas, finas.....docena..	12. 00	3. 00
Estriberas, para sillas de montar.....docena de pares..	5. 20	3. 12
Estribos, para sillas de señora.....docena simple..	3. 00	1. 80
Fajas—		
para cinchas, de algodón ó hilo.....kilo..	. 60	. 15
para sillas, mezcla con lana.....kilo..	1. 30	. 325
para sillas, pura lana.....kilo..	2. 50	. 625
Faroles—		
para carruages, chicos y medianos.....par..	8. 00	4. 80
para carruages grandes.....par..	20. 00	12. 00
Frenteras—		
ordinarias.....docena simple..	1. 50	. 90
plateadas, con sus rosetas.....par..	1. 50	. 90
Guantes, para limpiar caballos.....docena simple..	2. 00	1. 20
Guardamanos, para caballos.....docena..	3. 00	. 75
Galón—		
de seda ó mezcla.....kilo..	9. 00	3. 60
de lana ó mezcla.....kilo..	6. 50	1. 625
Látigos—		
lisos ó torcidos, para carros.....docena..	3. 00	. 75
lisos, cortos, tejido muy ordinario, para silla.....docena..	1. 00	. 25
lisos, cortos, tejido de cuero crudo, para silla.....docena..	4. 00	1. 00
lisos con cabo de composición.....docena..	6. 00	1. 50
de junco ó ballena, ó cabo de composición, no siendo con es- toque, para perro ó caza.....docena..	9. 00	2. 25
idem, de junco ó madera, tejido de hilo, para carruage.....docena..	4. 50	1. 125
tejido de cuero crudo, interior de junco ó ballena, para carruage, .....docena..	20. 00	5. 00
de ballena ó marfil.....docena..	40. 00	10. 00

SADDLERY GOODS—Continued.

Articles.	Dutv.
Whip handles—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Wooden, plain or twisted.....dozen..	.4825
Rush, plain or twisted.....do....	.7238
Carriage bodies—	
Unfinished, for landeaus or coupés.....each..	115.90
Same, for victorias or brakes.....do....	57.90
Same, for buggies.....do....	28.95
Carriages—	
Landeaus, coupés, or vis à vis.....do...	810.60
Victorias or brakes.....do....	405.30
Buggies.....do....	202.65
Sulkies, large size.....do....	86.85
Same, small.....do....	57.90
American; ad valorem.	
Belly bands—	
Canvas, with buckles or rings.....dozen..	6.948
Same, unfinished.....do....	3.745
Narrow, of wool or mixed wool.....pair..	.579
Double, wide, of wool or mixed wool.....do....	.695
Straps—	
Narrow, leather, for bridles.....dozen..	.2895
Same, for portmanteau.....do....	1.4475
Leather belts, for machinery, finished or unfinished.....pound..	.3283
Portfolios—	
For travelers, ordinary.....do....	1.93
Same, fine.....do....	2.895
Stirrup straps.....dozen pairs..	3.0109
Slipper-shaped stirrups, for ladies' saddles.....dozen..	1.737
Girths—	
Belly bands, linen or cotton.....pound..	.0657
Saddle, mixed wool.....do....	.1422
Same, pure wool.....do....	.2736
Lanterns—	
Small and medium size, for carriages.....pair..	4.632
Large size, for carriages.....do....	11.59
Headstalls—	
Ordinary.....simple dozen..	.8685
Plated, with rosettes.....pair..	.8685
Gloves, for cleaning horses.....simple dozen..	1.159
Boots, for horses.....dozen..	.7238
Galloons—	
Silk or mixed silk.....pound..	1.5763
Wool or mixed wool.....do....	.7112
Whips—	
Plain or twisted, for wagoners.....dozen..	.7238
Short handle, plain, coarsely woven, for riders.....do....	.2413
Plain, short handle, cowhide, for riders.....do....	.965
Same, with fancy handle.....do....	1.4475
Rush or whalebone, or fancy handle, without stiletto, for dogs or hunting.....dozen..	2.1713
Rush or wooden, cotton woven, for drivers.....do....	1.0856
Raw cowhide, inside part of rush or whalebones, for drivers.....do....	4.825
Ivory or whalebone.....do....	9.65

TALABARTERÍA—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Mantas—		
de yute, con ó sin orejas, con sobrecinchas, para caballos, ordinarias una..	<i>Pesos.</i> 2. 00	<i>Pesos.</i> . 50
de género de algodón, ordinarias una..	3. 00	. 75
de las mismas, regulares y finas una..	5. 00	1. 25
de lana ó mezcla, hasta regulares una..	4. 00	1. 00
de las mismas, finas una..	10. 00	2. 50
Maneas, de cuero de todas clases docena..	7. 00	4. 20
Maletas—		
de jergón, tripe, hule ó cáñamo, surtidas de tamaños . . . una..	1. 70	. 425
de cuero, surtidas, tamaños regulares una..	3. 50	. 875
de cuero, tamaño grande una..	8. 00	2. 00
surtidas, con baulito, de todas clases una..	4. 00	1. 00
Martingales, de todas clases una..	1. 50	. 90
Mandiles—		
de paño, lisos ó estampados kilo..	. 70	. 42
de paño forrados, reps, bordados ó fieltros* kilo..	. 40	. 24
Pecheras—		
de charol, para caballos una..	3. 50	2. 10
de vaqueta una..	2. 50	1. 50
falsas una..	1. 50	. 90
Riendas—		
para tilbury una..	3. 00	1. 80
para volantas una..	5. 50	3. 30
y cabezadas, hebillas sencillas, plateadas, nikeladas, forradas ó bronceadas docena..	11. 50	6. 90
y cabezadas sencillas, hebillas sencillas, estañadas ó bronceadas, docena..	5. 50	3. 30
y cabezadas sencillas, hebillas dobles, nikeladas, forradas ó bronceadas docena..	16. 00	9. 60
y cabezadas sencillas, hebillas dobles, estañadas docena..	8. 00	4. 80
y cabezadas dobles, hebillas dobles, estañadas docena..	10. 00	6. 00
y cabezadas, hebillas dobles, plateadas, nikeladas, forradas ó bronceadas docena..	20. 00	12. 00
y cabezadas sencillas, redondas, sin cruceros ni flecos docena..	23. 00	13. 80
y cabezadas sencillas ó dobles, bordadas ó respuntadas con cruceros ó flecos docena..	28. 00	16. 80
Ruedas para carruages; se declara valor.		
Sillas—		
de montar de cuero de chanco lisas, con ó sin útiles, para hombre una..	12. 00	7. 20
de cuero de chanco, bordadas ó acolchadas, para hombre, con ó sin útiles una..	16. 00	9. 60
de otros cueros, con ó sin útiles una..	12. 00	7. 20
de medio cuero de chanco, con ó sin útiles una..	8. 00	4. 80
de cuero de chanco, para señoras, con ó sin útiles, lisas . . una..	12. 00	7. 20
de las mismas, acolchadas y bordadas una..	18. 00	10. 80
de las mismas, medio cuero de chanco, incluso las acolchadas y bordadas una..	12. 00	7. 20
para niños ó niñas, con estribos ó cinchas una..	9. 00	5. 40
de las mismas, sin útiles una..	8. 00	4. 80
para niños ó niñas, sin armazón una..	5. 00	3. 00
para tilburys ó carruages, completas ó nó una..	4. 50	2. 70

* Los mandiles cuando vengan en cajones se pesarán neto, aumentándoles un 10 por ciento.

SADDLERY GOODS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Horse blankets—	
Jute, with or without head piece, with girths, ordinary.....each..	<i>Dollars.</i> .4825
Cotton, ordinary.....do....	.7238
Same, fair quality and fine.....do....	1.2063
Wool, or mixed wool and cotton, ordinary and fair quality.....do....	.965
Same, fine.....do....	2.4125
Leather fetters of all kinds.....dozen..	4.053
Valises—	
Heavy canvas, pile, oil cloth, or hemp, assorted.....each..	.4101
Leather, medium size.....do....	.8444
Same, large size.....do....	1.93
Assorted, with trunk attached, of all classes.....do....	.965
Martingales of all classes.....do....	.8685
Aprons*—	
Plain or stamped cloth... ..pound..	.1839
Cloth, lined or embroidered, or felt...do....	.1051
Breast straps—	
Patent leather, for horses.....each..	2.0265
Leather.....do....	1.4475
Imitation of leather.....do....	.8685
Reins—	
For buggies.....do....	1.737
For volantes.....do....	3.1845
And headstalls, with single buckles, silver, nickel, or brass plated, or linen covered.....dozen..	6.6585
And headstalls with single buckles, tin or brass plated.....do....	3.1845
And single headstalls, with double buckles, nickel, or brass plated, or linen or cotton covered.....dozen..	9.264
Same, tin plated.....do....	4.632
And double headstalls, with double buckles, tin plated.....do....	5.79
And headstalls, with double buckles, silver, nickel, or brass plated, or linen or cotton covered.....dozen..	11.59
And single headstalls, round, without halters or tassels.....do....	13.322
And single or double headstalls, embroidered or stitched, with halters or tassels.....dozen..	16.212
Wheels for carriages; ad valorem.	
Saddles—	
Pigskin, plain, with or without appurtenances, for men.....each..	6.948
Pigskin, embroidered or quilted, with or without appurtenances, for men.....each..	9.264
Other skins, with or without appurtenances.....do....	6.948
In part pigskin, with or without appurtenances.....do....	4.632
Of pigskin, for ladies, plain, with or without appurtenances.....do....	6.948
Same, quilted and embroidered.....do....	10.422
In part pigskin, quilted and embroidered included.....do....	6.948
With stirrups and girths for boys and girls.....do....	5.211
Same, without appurtenances.....do....	4.632
Without frame for boys and girls.....do....	2.895
Seats for buggies or carriages, complete or not.....do....	2.6055

* Aprons when imported in boxes will be assessed according to net weight and will be charged 10 per cent. additionally.

TALABARRERÍA—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Sombrereras de tela, badana ó cuero.....una..	<i>Pesos.</i> 3. 00	<i>Pesos.</i> 1. 80
Trenes para carruages; se declara valor.*		
Las sillas de montar no concluidas, se aforarán como completas.		
Arneses incompletos se aforarán como completos.		

* En los artículos aforados al peso, debe incluirse los papeles, cajas y envolturas.

ZAPATERÍA.

Alpargatas—		
en general..... docena..	2. 50	1. 50
para hombres y señoras, imitando calzado..... docena..	5. 50	3. 30
para niñas, imitando calzado..... docena..	3. 00	1. 80
Betun—		
en pasta, para calzado, incluidas sus cajas, tarros y envoltorios, kilo..	. 27	. 0675
en caldo, para calzado, guarniciones ó capotas de carruages, litro..	. 30	. 075
ó agua de bronce ó cobre para limpiar hebillas, etc..... litro..	. 52	13
Botas—		
para hombre, hasta regulares..... docena..	50. 00	30. 00
para hombre, finas..... docena..	72. 00	43. 20
granaderas, para niños..... docena..	30. 00	18. 00
para niños ó niñas, hasta 15 centímetros de largo, hasta regu- lares..... docena..	8. 00	4. 80
de las mismas, finas..... docena..	16. 00	9. 60
para niños ó niñas, pasando de 15 centímetros de largo, hasta regulares..... docena..	14. 00	8. 40
de las mismas, finas..... docena..	24. 00	14. 40
para señora, de más de 15 centímetros de alto, ordinarias, docena..	16. 00	9. 60
de las mismas, regulares..... docena..	20. 00	12. 00
de las mismas, finas..... docena..	40. 00	24. 00
Botines—		
ó zapatos, para hombres, hasta regulares..... docena..	24. 00	14. 40
ó zapatos, para hombres, finos..... docena..	50. 00	30. 00
ó zapatos, para hombres, de lona, para baños..... docena..	10. 00	6. 00
ó zapatos de lona con suela de cautchú..... docena..	12. 00	7. 20
ó zapatos, para señora, de más de 23 centímetros de largo, or- dinarios y regulares..... docena..	13. 00	7. 80
ó zapatos como los anteriores, finos..... docena..	26. 00	15. 60
ó zapatos para hombres ó señoras, con suela de madera, docena..	12. 00	7. 20
ó zapatos como los anteriores, para niñas..... docena..	7. 00	4. 20
ó zapatos para niños ó niñas, pasando de 15 centímetros de largo, hasta regulares..... docena..	7. 50	4. 50
ó zapatos de los mismos, finos..... docena..	18. 00	10. 80
ó zapatos hasta 15 centímetros de largo, hasta regulares, docena..	4. 00	2. 40
ó zapatos como los anteriores, finos..... docena..	8. 00	4. 80

SADDLERY GOODS—Continued.

Articles	Duty.
Boxes for hats, cotton or leather .....each..	<i>Dollars.</i> 1. 737
Carriage belongings ; ad valorem. Saddles not finished will be assessed as complete. Harness unfinished will pay as finished.	

When articles are charged according to weight, the weight of the paper, boxes, and other wrappings will be included.

SHOEMAKERS' GOODS.

Sandals—	
In general .....dozen..	1. 4475
For men and women, shoe-shaped .....do....	3. 1845
For girls, shoe-shaped.....do....	1. 737
Blacking—	
In paste, for shoes, including container.....pound..	. 0295
Liquid, for shoes, harness, and carriages.....quart..	. 0724
Brass or copper water, to clean buckles .....do....	. 1255
Boots—	
For men, ordinary and fair.....dozen..	28. 95
Same, fine.....do....	41. 688
For boys.....do....	17. 37
For boys and girls, up to 15 centimeters in length, ordinary and fair, .....dozen..	4. 632
Same, fine.....do....	9. 264
For boys and girls, more than 15 centimeters in length, ordinary and fair, .....dozen..	8. 106
Same, fine.....do....	13. 896
Ladies', more than 15 centimeters high, ordinary.....do....	9. 264
Same, fair.....do....	11. 59
Same, fine.....do....	23. 18
Gaiters or shoes—	
For men, ordinary and fair .....do....	13. 896
Same, fine.....do....	28. 95
Canvas, for men, for bathing .....do....	5. 79
Canvas, with India rubber soles.....do....	6. 948
For ladies, more than 23 centimeters in length, ordinary and fair..do....	7. 527
Same, fine.....do ..	15. 054
With wooden sole, for men and women.....do....	6. 948
Same, for girls.....do....	4. 053
Same, more than 15 centimeters long, ordinary and fair, for boys and girls.....dozen..	4. 3425
Same, fine.....do....	10. 422
Up to 15 centimeters in length, ordinary and fair.....do....	2. 316
Same, fine.....do....	4. 632

ZAPATERÍA—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Botines—Continúa.	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
ó zapatos de hule, hasta 15 centímetros de largo..... docena..	2. 00	1. 20
ó zapatos de hule, pasando de 15 centímetros de largo.. docena..	4. 00	2. 40
ó zapatos de fieltro con elástico..... docena..	9. 00	5. 40
ó zapatos de fieltro á la crimea, ordinarios..... docena..	7. 00	4. 20
Chinelas—		
de canabá, felpa ó fieltro, ordinarias..... docena..	4. 00	2. 40
de las mismas, regulares y finas..... docena..	6. 00	3. 60
de prunela, imitación zapato, taco bajo..... docena..	6. 00	3. 60
de cuero nonato, marroquí y las acolchadas con seda, ordina- rias..... docena..	10. 00	6. 00
lo mismo que las anteriores, regulares y finas..... docena..	16. 00	9. 60
en corte de canabá..... docena..	3. 00	75
en corte, de felpa..... docena..	4. 00	1. 00
Capelladas—		
ó cortes para botas de hombre, sin preparar..... docena..	23. 00	13. 80
ó cortes para botas de señoras, sin preparar..... docena..	13. 00	7. 80
ó cortes para botines y zapatos, sin preparar..... docena..	8. 00	4. 80
ó cortes para botines de niñas, sin preparar..... docena..	5. 00	3. 00
ó cortes para botas de hombre, preparadas..... docena..	25. 00	15. 00
ó cortes para botas de señoras, preparadas..... docena..	15. 00	9. 00
ó cortes para botines y zapatos, preparadas..... docena..	10. 00	6. 00
ó cortes para botines de niños, preparadas..... docena..	5. 00	3. 00
Elástico—		
de seda ó mezcla, con lana ó con algodón, para calzado.. kilo..	3. 50	1. 40
de lana y algodón, ó algodón puro, para calzado..... kilo..	2. 00	. 50
Encorpias—		
para botines de hombre y señora..... par..	1. 00	. 25
para botas..... par..	2. 00	. 50
para aprensar ó aparar..... par..	. 80	. 20
para medio pié, para ensanchar..... par..	1. 00	. 25
sin concluir, para hombres y señoras..... par..	. 60	15
Hormas—		
para hombres y señoras..... par..	. 50	. 125
para niños..... par..	35	875
para hombres y señoras, enchapadas ó con herraduras.... par..	. 90	. 225
como las anteriores, para niñas..... par..	. 60	. 15
sin concluir..... par..	. 30	. 075
Ojalillos—		
comunes ó de gancho, de metal..... kilo..	1. 00	. 25
con broche, con sus cajas y papeles..... kilo..	2. 50	. 625
Plantillas, para alpargatas..... kilo..	. 30	. 075
Polainas, de cuero ó charoladas..... docena..	24. 00	14. 40
Zapatos, de cautchú, en general..... docena..	6. 00	3. 60
Zuecos—		
de pura madera, para hombres, señoras ó niños..... docena..	4. 00	2. 40
de madera con cuero, con ó sin forro..... docena..	9. 00	5. 40

NOTA.—En los artículos aforados al peso debe incluirse las cajas, papeles y envoltorios.

SHOEMAKERS' GOODS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Gaiters or shoes—Continued.	
Rubber, up to 15 centimeters in lengthdozen..	<i>Dollars.</i> 1. 159
Same, over 15 centimeters in lengthdo....	2. 316
Felt, with elastic banddo....	5. 211
Felt, Crimean, ordinarydo....	4. 053
Slippers—	
Canvas, plush, or felt, ordinarydo....	2. 316
Same, fair and finedo....	3. 474
Prunello, shoe-shaped, low heeldo....	3. 474
Skin of unborn calf, morocco, worked with silk, ordinarydo....	5. 79
Same, fair and finedo....	9. 264
Canvas patternsdo. . .	. 7238
Plush patternsdo....	. 965
Uppers—	
Boots, without preparation, for mendo....	13. 322
Same, ladies'do....	7. 527
Gaiters and shoes, without preparationdo....	4. 632
Girls' gaiters, without preparationdo....	2. 895
Men's boots, prepareddo....	14. 475
Ladies' boots, prepareddo....	8. 685
Gaiters and shoes, prepareddo....	5. 79
Children's gaiters, prepareddo....	2. 895
Elastic—	
For shoes, silk, with or without mixture of wool or cottonpound..	. 6124
Same, wool and cotton or pure cottondo....	. 21886
Lasts—	
For gaiters for men and womenpair..	. 2413
For bootsdo....	. 4825
For enlarging or shapingdo....	. 193
Half, to enlargedo....	. 2413
Unfinished, for men and womendo....	. 1448
For men and womendo....	. 1206
For childrendo....	. 8444
Veneered or iron-heeled, for men and womendo....	. 2171
Same, for girlsdo....	. 1448
Unfinisheddo....	. 0724
Hooks and eyes—	
Common, metallicpound..	. 1094
With catches, including containerdo....	. 2736
Insoles for sandalsdo....	. 0328
Leggings, of leather or patent leatherdozen..	13. 896
Shoes, rubber, in generaldo....	3. 474
Wooden shoes—	
For men, women, and childrendo....	2. 316
With leather, with or without liningdo....	5. 211

NOTE.—When articles are assessed according to weight, weight of boxes, paper, and other wrappings will be included.

INSTRUMENTOS MÚSICOS.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Acordeones.....docena..	18.00	4.50
Aisladores, para piano.....los 100.	8.00	2.00
Altos—		
ó tenor, con 3 pistones.....uno..	8.50	2.125
de 3 cilindros.....uno..	14.00	3.50
Arcos, para contrabajo, violoncelo ó violin.....uno..	.50	.125
Armoniums—		
de 4 octavas, sin registros.....uno..	22.00	5.60
con registro; se declara valor.		
Aristones—		
ordinarios.....uno..	6.00	1.50
regulares.....uno..	9.00	2.25
finos.....uno..	15.00	3.75
Armónicas—		
ó flautillas, sencillas.....docena..	.60	.150
ó flautillas, dobles.....docena..	1.20	.30
Arpas—		
comunes, de Erard y otros fabricantes.....una..	150.00	37.50
finas.....una..	500.00	125.00
Bajos—		
con 3 pistones.....uno..	12.00	.30
con 3 cilindros.....uno..	16.00	.40
Baritonos—		
con 3 pistones.....uno..	11.00	2.75
con 3 cilindros.....uno..	15.00	3.75
Bombos, sin accesorios.....uno..	11.50	2.875
Bordonas, para guitarra.....gruesa..	2.60	.65
Cajas—		
de guerra.....una..	7.30	1.825
de madera, para violin.....una..	1.60	.40
de madera, para violoncelo.....una..	6.00	1.50
Caramillos—		
de box ó madera blanca, ordinarios.....docena..	3.10	.775
de ébano y granadillo.....uno..	2.00	.50
Clarines—		
de guerra, sin cordón.....uno..	1.20	.30
de guerra, con cordón.....uno..	2.00	.50
de guerra, armonía, con 3 pistones.....uno..	7.00	1.75
de guerra, armonía, con 3 cilindros.....uno..	12.00	.30
Clarinetes—		
de box.....uno..	6.00	1.50
de ébano ó granadillo.....uno..	10.50	2.625
de sistema Boehm.....uno..	30.00	7.50
Clavijas—		
para violin ó violoncelo.....el ciento..	2.10	.525
para guitarra.....el ciento..	.80	.20
Chinescos.....uno..	12.50	3.125
Contrabajos—		
con 3 pistones.....uno..	14.50	3.625
con 3 cilindros.....uno..	20.00	5.00
de cuerda.....uno..	21.00	5.25
Contraltos—		
ó bugles con 3 pistones.....uno..	.00	1.75
ó bugles con 3 cilindros.....uno..	12.00	3.00

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Articles.	Duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Accordions .....dozen..	4. 3425
Isolators for pianos.....100..	1. 93
Alto—	
Or tenor horns, with three slides .....each..	2. 0506
Same, with three cylinders .....do....	3. 3775
Bows, for bass violoncellos or violins.....do....	. 1206
Harmoniums—	
Of 4 octaves, without register.....do....	5. 404
Same, with register ; ad valorem.	
Aristones, ordinary .....each:	1. 4475
Fair quality .....do....	2. 1713
Fine.....do....	3. 6188
Harmonicas—	
Or single flutes.....dozen..	1448
Double.....do....	. 2895
Harps—	
Ordinary, Erard's and other makes.....each..	36. 1875
Same, fine.....do....	120. 625
Bass horns—	
With 3 pistons.....do....	. 2895
With 3 cylinders.....do....	. 386
Baritone horns—	
With 3 pistons.....do....	2. 6538
With 3 cylinders.....do....	3. 6188
Bass drums, without appurtenances.....do....	2. 7744
Bass strings for guitars.....gross..	. 6273
Drums .....each..	1. 7611
Body—	
Wood, for violin.....do....	. 386
Same, for violoncello.....do....	1. 4475
Pipes—	
Boxwood or whitewood, ordinary.....dozen..	. 7479
Ebony and granadillo wood.....each..	. 4825
Bugles—	
Without cord.....do....	. 2895
With cord.....do....	. 4825
Harmonia, with three pistons.....do....	1. 6888
Same, with three cylinders .....do....	. 2895
Clarinets—	
Boxwood .....do....	1. 4475
Ebony or granadillo wood.....do....	2. 5331
Boehm's system .....do....	7. 2375
Keys—	
Violin and violoncello .....100..	. 5066
Guitar .....do....	. 193
Crescents .....each..	3. 0156
Bassos (contrabajos)—	
With 3 pistons.....do....	3. 4981
With 3 cylinders.....do....	4. 825
Bass viol.....do....	5. 0663
Bugles—	
With 3 pistons.....do....	1. 6888
With 3 cylinders.....do....	2. 895

INSTRUMENTOS MÚSICOS—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Cornetas—		
con pistones	6. 50	1. 625
para diligencias ó tramways .....	. 50	. 125
Cuerdas—		
para piano	1. 50	. 374
para guitarra, tiro sencillo, ordinarias	1. 00	. 25
para guitarras, hasta finas	3. 00	. 75
para violín, tiro sencillo	4. 20	1. 05
para violín y guitarras, dobles; se aforarán el doble en su clase respectiva.		
Cilindros para órganos	8. 00	2. 00
Diapasones en general	3. 00	. 75
Flautas—		
de box, de 1 llave, ordinarias	8. 00	2. 00
de box, de 5 llaves	2. 20	. 55
de ébano de 1 llave	2. 00	. 50
de ébano, de más de 1 llave; se aumentarán 30 centavos por cada llave.		
de sistema Boehm, Swoni y Sigler	35. 00	8. 75
Figles	10. 50	2. 625
Fagotes	21. 00	5. 25
Guitarras—		
hasta regulares	2. 00	. 50
finas	20. 00	5. 00
Mandolines	6. 20	1. 55
Mazos—		
para bombos .....	. 20	. 05
para tambor .....	. 20	. 05
Metrónomos	3. 00	. 75
Música impresa .....	. 80	. 20
Oboes de ébano ó granadillo	16. 00	4. 00
Octavines—		
de box, de 1 llave	4. 00	1. 00
de box, de 5 llaves	1. 70	. 425
de box, de ébano ó de granadillo, hasta 5 llaves	2. 30	. 575
de sistema Boehm en general	15. 00	3. 75
Órganos; se declara valor.		
Parches—		
para bombos	1. 50	. 375
para cajas .....	. 20	. 05
Pitos para tropa, ordinarios	3. 10	. 775
Pianos—		
perpendiculares en general	200. 00	50. 00
de cola	600. 00	150. 00
de media cola	350. 00	87. 00
Platillos—		
turcos	10. 50	2. 625
de otras clases	5. 20	1. 30
Portas—		
para bombes	1. 50	. 375
para cajas	1. 00	. 25
Puentes para instrumentos de cuerda	2. 00	. 50
Redoblantes	11. 50	2. 87
Saxofones	30. 00	7. 505

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Cornets—	<i>Dollars.</i>
With pistons .....each..	1. 5681
For stages and tramways.....do....	1206
Strings—	
Piano ... ..pound..	1641
Guitar, ordinary, single sets.....gross..	. 2413
Same, fair and fine.....do....	. 7238
Violin, single sets .....do....	1. 0133
Violin and guitar, double sets, will pay duty double that charged single sets.	
Cylinders for hand organs.....each..	1. 93
Tuning forks in general.....dozen..	7238
Flutes—	
Boxwood, one key, ordinary .....do....	1. 93
Same, five keys.....each..	. 5307
Ebony, one key... ..do....	. 4825
Same, more than one key, additional charge of 30 cents per key.	
Boehm, Swoni, or Sigler systems.....each..	8. 4438
"Figles" .....do....	2. 5331
Bassoons .....do....	5. 0663
Guitars—	
Ordinary and fair.....do....	. 4825
Fine.....do....	4. 825
Mandolins .....do. .	1. 4957
Sticks—	
Bass drums .....do....	. 0483
Drum .....pair..	. 0483
Metronomes.....each..	. 7238
Printed music.....pound..	. 0875
Oboes, ebony or granadillo wood .....each..	3. 86
Fifes—	
Boxwood, one key.....dozen..	. 965
Same, five keys .....each..	. 4101
Box, ebony, or granadillo, to five keys .....do....	. 5549
Boehm's system, in general.....do....	3. 6188
Organs; ad valorem.	
Heads—	
Bass drum .....do....	. 3619
Drums.....do....	. 0483
Whistles, military, ordinary.....dozen..	. 7479
Pianos—	
Upright, in general .....each..	48. 25
Concert, grand .....do....	144. 75
Concert, smaller size.....do....	83. 955
Cymbals—	
Turkish .....pair..	2. 5331
All others.....do....	1. 255
Slings—	
Bass drums .....each..	. 3619
Drums .....pair..	. 2413
Bridges for string instruments.....100..	. 4825
Snare drums.....each..	2. 7744
Saxophones .....do....	7. 2375

INSTRUMENTOS MÚSICOS—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Sopranos—		
con 3 pistones.....uno..	6.00	1.50
con 3 cilindros.....uno..	10.00	2.50
Trombones—		
con 3 pistones.....uno..	8.00	2.00
con 3 cilindros.....uno..	15.00	3.75
Trompas—		
de caza.....una..	4.00	1.00
con pistones.....una..	11.50	2.875
con cilindros.....una..	20.00	5.00
Violines en general.....uno..	4.00	1.00
Violoncelos.....uno..	15.00	3.75

En las partidas aforadas al peso debe incluirse los papeles, cajas y envolturas.

ALHAJAS Y RELOJES.

Alhajas; se declara valor.		
Artículos de plata; se declara valor.		
Despertadores—		
ordinarios.....docena..	12.00	3.00
regulares.....docena..	25.00	6.25
finos.....docena..	50.00	12.50
Diamantes para vidrieros.....uno..	3.00	.15
Estuches—		
de cuero para alhajas.....docena..	8.00	2.00
de terciopelo ó raso para alhajas.....docena..	12.00	4.80
Piedras preciosas sueltas—		
brillantes.....gramo..	90.00	1.80
esmeraldas.....gramo..	17.00	.34
perlas.....gramo..	18.00	.36
rubies.....gramo..	20.00	.40
rosas.....gramo..	59.00	1.18
záfiro.....gramo..	11.00	.22
de otras clases; se declara valor.		
Relojes—		
de oro de dos tapas.....uno..	40.00	2.00
de oro de una tapa.....uno..	30.00	1.50
de oro para señora, de dos tapas.....uno..	20.00	1.00
idem idem idem idem, de una tapa.....uno..	15.00	.75
idem idem, con diamantes ó perlas finas.....uno..	30.00	1.50
de plata de una tapa, de todas clases, para señoras y hombres, regulares y ordinarios.....uno..	4.00	.20
de los mismos, de dos tapas.....uno..	6.00	.30
plaqué suizos.....uno..	4.00	1.00
enchapados en oro, americanos y sus imitaciones.....uno..	8.00	2.00
de plata de una ó dos tapas, de todas clases, para señoras y hombres, finos.....uno..	8.00	.40
de níquel ó níquelados, como los anteriores, ordinarios.....uno..	2.00	.50
de los mismos, hasta finos.....uno..	4.00	1.00
de pared ó sobremesa, de madera ó zinc, hasta regulares.....uno..	2.00	.50

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Soprano horns—	<i>Dollars.</i>
With 3 pistons.....each..	1. 4475
With 3 cylinders.....do....	2. 4125
Trombones—	
With 3 pistons.....do....	1. 93
With 3 cylinders.....do....	3. 6188
Horns—	
For hunters.....do....	. 965
With pistons.....do....	2. 7744
With cylinders.....do....	4. 825
Violins in general.....do....	. 965
Violoncellos.....do....	3. 6188

NOTE.—When musical articles are charged according to weight, weight of box, paper, and other wrapping is included.

JEWELRY, WATCHES, AND CLOCKS.

Jewels ; ad valorem.	
Silver articles ; ad valorem.	
Alarm clocks—	
Ordinary.....dozen..	2. 895
Fair quality.....do....	6. 0312
Fine.....do....	12. 0625
Diamonds, for glaziers.....each..	. 1448
Cases—	
Leather, for jewels.....dozen..	1. 93
Plush, velvet, or satin, for jewels.....do....	4. 632
Precious stones—	
Diamonds.....pennyweight..	2. 7792
Emeralds.....do....	. 525
Pearls.....do....	. 5558
Rubies.....do....	. 6176
Rosas.....do....	1. 8219
Sapphires.....do....	. 3397
All others ; ad valorem.	
Watches—	
Gold, double case.....each..	1. 93
Same, open face.....do....	1. 4475
Same, ladies', double case.....do....	. 965
Same, open face.....do....	. 7238
Same, with diamonds or fine pearls.....do....	1. 4475
Silver, open face, of all classes, for men and women, fair quality and ordinary.....each..	. 193
Same, double case.....do....	. 2895
Silver plated, Swiss.....do....	. 965
Gold plated, American, and imitations thereof.....do....	1. 93
Silver, all classes, open face or double cases, for men and women, fine,.....each..	. 386
Same, nickel, or nickel-plated, ordinary.....do....	. 4825
Same, fair quality and fine.....do....	. 965
Clocks—	
Wall and standing, case of wood or zinc, ordinary and fair,.....do....	. 4825

ALHAJAS Y RELOJES—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Relojes—Continúa.	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
de pared, finos.....uno..	3.00	.75
idem idem como los anteriores, de 8 dias de cuerda, ordinarios.....uno..	3.00	.75
de los mismos, regulares.....uno..	6.00	1.50
idem idem idem, finos.....uno..	10.00	2.50
de sobremesa de otras clases; se declara valor.		
Útiles para joyeros; se declara valor.		
Vidrios ó cristales para relojes de bolsillo .....ciento..	.30	.075

DROGAS Y PINTURAS.

Aceite—		
de almendras, castor, lustrina y nuez, inclusive el envase..kilo..	.30	.075
bacalao, amapola, colza, nabina, coco, palma, sésamo, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.20	.05
lino crudo, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.15	.03
idem cocido, idem idem.....kilo..	.20	.05
mineral y todo otro impuro, para máquinas grandes, vegetal del Paraguay, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.10	.025
croton, helecho macho, nuez moscada, inclusive el envase,.....kilo..	4.00	1.00
Acido—		
acético cristalizabile ó puro.....kilo..	1.20	.30
oleico, puro.....kilo..	8.00	2.00
oleico impuro, para industrias.....kilo..	.30	.075
rosélico, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	2.50	.625
tartárico, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.90	.225
benzaico, crómico, fórmico, gálico, láctico, prúsico, medicinal y salicílico.....kilo..	5.00	1.25
bórico, clorhídrico puro, nítrico puro, sulfúrico puro, fénico cristalizabile, fosfórico diluido.....kilo..	.50	.125
cítrico, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	1.20	.30
clorhídrico común y fénico impuro.....kilo..	.12	.03
acético y nítrico común.....kilo..	.23	.0575
fluorhídrico y fosfórico cristalizabile.....kilo..	2.50	.625
oxálico y pirolínico común, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.30	.075
pícrico.....kilo..	2.00	.50
pirogálico.....kilo..	15.00	3.75
succínico.....kilo..	40.00	10.00
tánico.....kilo..	1.50	.375
idem para uso industrial.....kilo..	.70	.175
tímico.....kilo..	10.00	2.50
sulfúrico común.....kilo..	.05	.0025
valeriánico.....kilo..	7.50	1.875
Aguas—		
destiladas en general, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.10	.025
de Javalle para las artes.....kilo..	.20	.05
Agua-ráz común, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.13	.0325
Alóes en general, idem idem.....kilo..	.80	.20
Aconitina y sus compuestos.....gramo..	.50	.125

JEWELRY, WATCHES, AND CLOCKS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Clocks—Continued.	
Wall, fine	<i>Dollars.</i> .7238
Wall and standing, eight day, ordinary .....	.7238
Same, fair.....	1.4475
Same, fine.....	2.4125
All other standing clocks; ad valorem.	
Implements for jewelers; ad valorem.	
Crystals for watches .....	.0724

DRUGS AND PAINTS.

Oil—	
Almond, castor, lustrine, and walnut, including container .....	.0328
Cod-liver, poppy, colza, nabine, cocoanut, palm, sesame, including container .....	.0219
Linseed, raw, including container .....	.0131
Same, boiled, including container .....	.0219
Mineral and all other, impure, lubricating, Paraguayan vegetable oil, including container .....	.0109
Croton, male fern, nutmeg, including container.....	.4377
Acids—	
Acetic, pure or crystallizable .....	.1313
Oleic, pure.....	.8754
Same, impure, for industrial purposes.....	.0328
Rosalic, including container.....	.2736
Tartaric, including container .....	.0985
Benzoic, chromic, formic, gallic, lactic, prussic, medicinal, and salicylic, .....	.5471
Boric, hydrochloric (pure), nitric (pure), sulphuric (pure), carbolic (crystallizable), phosphoric (diluted) .....	.0547
Citric, including container .....	.1313
Hydrochloric, ordinary, and carbolic, impure.....	.0131
Acetic and nitric, ordinary .....	.0252
Hydrofluoric and phosphoric, crystallizable .....	.2736
Oxalic and pyrolignic, ordinary, including container .....	.0328
Picric.....	.2188
Pyrogallic	1.6413
Succinic	4.3768
Tannic .....	.1641
Same, for industrial purposes.....	.0766
Thymic	1.0912
Sulphuric, common.....	.0011
Valerianic.....	.8207
Waters—	
Distilled, in general, including container .....	.0109
Javalle, for industrial purposes.....	.0219
Turpentine essence, common, including container .....	.0142
Aloes, in general, including container.....	.0875
Aconitine and compounds thereof .....	.193

DEOGAS Y PINTURAS—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Agallas—		
en general	kilo.. .60	.15
negras, para industrias.....	kilo.. .40	.10
Agárico blanco y amarillo (yesca).....	kilo.. 1.00	.25
Agaricina.....	kilo.. 25.00	6.25
Albayalde, inclusive el envase.....	kilo.. .20	.05
Alcanfor—		
inclusive el envase.....	kilo.. .70	.175
bromuro de	kilo.. 5.00	1.25
Alcohol—		
amílico	kilo.. 1.00	.25
rectificado	kilo.. 1.20	.30
puro absoluto.....	kilo.. 2.00	.50
Algodón—		
cardado, inclusive envoltorios.....	kilo.. .60	.15
fulminante, para fotógrafos.....	kilo.. 1.00	.25
medicinal, inclusive la envoltura.....	kilo.. 1.50	.375
Almendras amargas, inclusive el envase.....	kilo.. .50	.125
Almizcle.....	gramo.. .50	.125
Alquitran, peso bruto.....	kilo.. .05	.0125
Alumbre—		
calcinado	kilo.. .30	.075
común, inclusive el envase.....	kilo.. .05	.0125
en polvo, idem idem.....	kilo.. .10	.025
Alúmina—		
pura.....	kilo.. 5.00	1.25
sulfato de.....	kilo.. 1.00	.25
Ambar gris.....	gramo.. 1.00	.25
Amapolas, inclusive el envase.....	kilo.. .40	.10
Amoniaco—		
líquido.....	kilo.. .35	.0875
benzoato	kilo.. 10.00	2.50
bromuro	kilo.. 10.00	2.50
clorhidrato.....	kilo.. .30	.075
clorhidrato impuro, para industrias, inclusive el envase.....	kilo.. .15	.0375
fosfato.....	kilo.. 3.00	.75
nitrato.....	kilo.. .60	.15
oxalato	kilo.. 1.20	.30
carbonato, inclusive el envase.....	kilo.. .30	.075
Anilinas en general, inclusive el envase.....	kilo.. 2.00	.50
Añil, inclusive el envase	kilo.. 1.50	.375
Antimonio—		
cloruro cristalizado	kilo.. 3.00	.75
idem, para las artes	kilo.. .50	.125
óxido blanco.....	kilo.. 1.00	.25
metálico	kilo.. 1.00	.25
sulfuro.....	kilo.. .30	.075
Antifibrina	kilo.. 4.00	1.00
Apiol	kilo.. 30.00	7.50
Antipirina.....	kilo.. 30.00	7.50
Apomorfina y sus sales.....	gramo.. .50	.125
Araruta—		
suelta, inclusive el envase	kilo.. .35	.0875
en latitas ó paquetes	kilo.. .50	.125

DRUGS AND PAINTS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Gallnuts—	<i>Dollars.</i>
In general pound..	.0657
Black, for industrial purposes. do. . . .	.0438
Pink, white and yellow. do. . . .	.1094
Agaricine do. . . .	2.7355
White lead, including container. do. . . .	.0219
Camphor—	
Including container. do. . . .	.0766
Bromide of. do. . . .	.5471
Alcohol—	
Amylic. do. . . .	.1094
Rectified do. . . .	.1313
Absolutely pure do. . . .	.2188
Cotton—	
Carded, wrapping included. do. . . .	.0657
Gun, for photographers. do. . . .	.1094
Medical, including wrapper do. . . .	.1641
Almonds, bitter, including container. do. . . .	.0547
Musk pennyweight..	.193
Tar, gross weight pound..	.0055
Alum—	
Calcinated do. . . .	.0328
Common, including container do. . . .	.0055
Powdered, including container do. . . .	.0109
Alumina—	
Pure. do. . . .	.5471
Sulphate of. do. . . .	1.094
Ambergris pennyweight..	.386
Poppies, vessel included. pound..	.0438
Ammonia—	
Liquid do. . . .	.0383
Benzoate. do. . . .	1.0942
Bromide do. . . .	1.0942
Chloride do. . . .	.0328
Same, impure, for industrial purposes, including container do. . . .	.0164
Phosphate. do. . . .	.3283
Nitrate. do. . . .	.0657
Oxalate do. . . .	.1313
Carbonate, including container do. . . .	.0328
Anilines, in general, including container do . . .	.2188
Indigo, including container. do. . . .	.1641
Antimony—	
Chloride, crystallized do. . . .	.3283
Same, for industrial purposes. do. . . .	.0547
White oxide. do. . . .	.1094
Metallic. do. . . .	.1094
Sulphide. do. . . .	.0328
Antifibrine do . . .	.4377
Apiol. do . . .	3.2826
Antripyrine. do. . . .	3.2826
Apomorphine and salts pennyweight..	.193
Arrowroot—	
Loose, including container. pound..	.0383
In can or packages. do. . . .	.0547

DROGAS Y PINTURAS—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Aristol.....kilo..	50.00	12.50
Arsénico—		
amarillo y rojo, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	20	.05
blanco, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.10	.025
Atropina y sus sales.....gramo..	.60	.15
Azafran, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	25.00	6.25
Azarcon (nímio), peso bruto.....kilo..	.075	.01875
Azúcar—		
cande en general, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.35	.0875
leche entero, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.70	.175
idem polvo, idem idem.....kilo..	.80	.20
quemada ó caramelo, idem idem.....kilo..	.20	.05
Azufre—		
en canutos, peso bruto.....kilo..	.05	.0125
flor, peso bruto.....kilo..	.06	.015
impuro, para la industria, peso bruto.....kilo..	.01	Libre.
dorado de antimonio.....kilo..	2.00	.50
Azul—		
de ultramar, verde y ordinario, para la ropa, inclusive el envase, .....kilo..	.12	.03
de Prusia, idem idem.....kilo..	1.00	.25
Azogue.....kilo..	1.00	Libre.
Bálsamo—		
copaiba, fioraventi y tranquilo, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	1.00	.25
Perú.....kilo..	6.00	1.50
Tolú.....kilo..	4.00	1.00
Bayas en general, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.20	.05
Barita—		
sales de.....kilo..	.60	.15
sulfato ó blanco fijo para litógrafos, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.05	.0125
Barniz en general, incluso el de lino para litógrafos, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.80	.20
Benjuí—		
común, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	1.20	.30
de Siam, idem idem.....kilo..	3.50	.875
Benzina—		
rectificada, en damajuanas ó botellas.....kilo..	.40	.10
norte-americana, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.15	.0375
ordinaria, para combustible.....kilo..	.05	Libre.
Betun de Judea, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.40	.10
Bismuto—		
metálico, carbonato ó subnitrato.....kilo..	4.00	1.00
mineral, en bruto.....kilo..	.40	.10
salicilato.....kilo..	10.00	2.50
Bolos—		
de Armenia, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	.50	.125
Nancy.....kilo..	.80	.20
Brea en general, peso bruto.....kilo..	.06	.015
Bromo puro.....kilo..	15.00	3.75
Bromoformo.....kilo..	25.00	6.25
Bronce—		
hojas, inclusive envoltorios.....kilo..	5.00	1.25
polvo, idem idem, ó envase inmediato.....kilo..	3.00	.75
líquido, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	2.00	.50

DRUGS AND PAINTS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Aristol	pound.. 5. 471
Arsenic—	
Yellow and red, including container	do.... .0219
White, including container	do.... .0109
Atropine and salts	pennyweight.. .2316
Saphron, including container	pound.. 2. 7355
Minium, gross weight	do.... .0082
Sugar—	
Crystallized, in general, including container	do.... .0383
Of milk, in lumps, including container	do.... .0766
Same, powdered, including container	do.... .0875
Burnt or caramel, including container	do.... .0219
Sulphur—	
In bars, gross weight	do.... 0055
Flowers of, gross weight	do.... .0066
Impure, for industrial purposes, gross weight	do.... Free.
Yellow, of antimony	do.... .2188
Blue—	
Ultramarine, green, and bluing, for washing, including container	do.... .0131
Prussian, including container	do.... .1094
Quicksilver	do.... Free.
Balsams—	
Copaiba, floraventi, tranquil, including container	do. 1094
Peru	do.... .6565
Tolu	do.... .4377
Berries, in general, including container	do.... .0219
Baryta—	
Salts of	do.... .0657
Sulphate, for lithographers, including container	do.... .0055
Varnish, in general, including linseed for lithographers, including container	pound.. .0875
Benzoin—	
Common, including container	do.... .1313
Siam, including container	do 383
Benzine—	
Rectified, in demijohns or bottles	do.... .0438
North American, including container	do.... .0164
Ordinary, for fuel	do.... Free.
Bitumen, of Judea, including container	do.... .0438
Bismuth—	
Metal and carbonate, and subnitrate of bismuth	do.... .4377
Ore, crude	do.... .0438
Salicilate	do.... 1. 0942
Bole—	
Armenian, including container	do.... .0547
Nancy	do.... .0875
Pitch, in general, gross weight	do.... .0066
Bromine, pure	do.... 1. 6413
Bromoform	do.... 2. 7355
Bronze—	
In leaves, including wrapper	do.... .5471
Powdered, including container	do.... .3283
Liquid, including container	do.... .2188

DROGAS Y PINTURAS—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	Pesos.	Pesos.
Brotos de pino.....	kilo..	.40 .10
Brucina.....	kilo..	40.00 10.00
Brou de noix, infusión de, inclusive el envase.....	kilo..	.10 .025
Cadmio—		
metálico y bromuro.....	kilo..	6.00 1.50
yoduro.....	kilo..	10.00 2.50
Café de bellotas, inclusive el envase.....	kilo..	.25 .0625
Cafeína y sus sales.....	gramo..	.10 .025
Cal—		
bifosfato, hipofósfito y bisulfito.....	kilo..	2.00 .50
carbonato, creta preparada y fluoruro.....	kilo..	.25 .0625
cloruro.....	kilo..	.05 .0125
Calcium cloruro.....	kilo..	.025 .00625
Calomel.....	kilo..	1.50 .375
Canela—		
Ceilan, inclusive el envase.....	kilo..	.80 .20
China, idem idem.....	kilo..	.35 .0875
Caña fistula, inclusive el envase.....	kilo..	.20 .05
Cantáridas.....	kilo..	3.00 .75
Cápsulas vacías gelatinosas, inclusive el envase.....	kilo..	3.00 .75
Carbón—		
vegetal, inclusive el envase.....	kilo..	.20 Libre.
ó negro animal ó hueso, inclusive el envase.....	kilo..	.075 .01875
Carbono sulfuro ó bl.....	kilo..	.20 .05
Carmin—		
hasta fino, inclusive el envase.....	kilo..	15.00 3.75
líquido, idem idem.....	kilo..	1.50 .375
azafrán, idem idem.....	kilo..	4.00 1.00
afil, idem idem.....	kilo..	1.50 .375
Castoreo.....	kilo..	15.00 3.75
Catecú ó tierra japónica, inclusive el envase.....	kilo..	.15 .0375
Cera—		
amarilla dura.....	kilo..	.60 .15
blanca.....	kilo..	1.20 .30
mineral.....	kilo..	.40 .10
negra, para zapateros.....	kilo..	.50 .175
vegetal.....	kilo..	.30 .075
blanca impura.....	kilo..	.40 .10
Cerio, oxalato de.....	kilo..	2.00 .50
Cloral, hidrato de.....	kilo..	3.00 .75
Cloroformo.....	kilo..	1.50 .375
Cobre—		
limaduras, viruta y sulfato, puro.....	kilo..	.80 .20
acetato, puro.....	kilo..	1.20 .30
común, cardenillo entero ó polvo, inclusive el envase.....	kilo..	.60 .15
sulfato amoniacal, puro.....	kilo..	1.00 .25
idem, común, inclusive el envase.....	kilo..	.15 .0375
idem, puro.....	kilo..	.80 .20
Cochinilla.....	kilo..	1.00 .25
Cocaina y sus sales.....	gramo..	.20 .05
Codeína y sus sales.....	gramo..	.50 .125

DRUGS AND PAINTS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Pine sprouts..... pound..	.0438
Brucine..... do....	4.3768
Brou de noix, infusion, including container..... do....	.0109
Cadmium—	
Metal and bromide of..... do....	.6565
Iodide of..... do....	1.0942
Acorn, coffee of, including container..... do....	.0274
Caffeine and salts..... pennyweight..	.0386
Lime—	
Biphosphate, hypophosphite, and bisulphite..... pound..	.2188
Carbonate of, prepared chalk, and fluoride..... do....	.0274
Chloride of..... do....	.0055
Calcium, chloride of..... do....	.0027
Calomel..... do....	.1641
Cinnamon—	
Ceylon, including container..... do....	.0875
China, including container..... do....	.0383
Quassia, including container..... do....	.0219
Cantharides..... do....	.3283
Capsules, gelatin, empty, including container..... do....	.3283
Charcoal—	
Vegetable, including container..... do....	Free.
Animal and soot, including container..... do....	.0082
Carbon, sulphide or bisulphide..... do....	.0219
Carmine—	
Fine and inferior, including container..... do....	1.6413
Liquid, including container..... do....	.1641
Saffron, including container..... do....	.4377
Indigo, including container..... do....	.1641
Castoreum..... do....	1.6413
Catechu, including container..... do....	.0164
Wax—	
Yellow, hard..... do....	.0657
White..... do....	.1313
Mineral..... do....	.0438
Black, for shoemakers..... do....	.0766
Vegetable..... do....	.0328
White, impure..... do....	.0438
Cerium, oxylate of..... do....	.2188
Chloral, hydrate of..... do....	.3283
Chloroform..... do....	.1641
Copper—	
Filings, shavings, and sulphate of, pure..... do....	.0875
Acetate of, pure..... do....	.1313
Common, green, in lumps or powder, including container..... do....	.0656
Ammoniacal, sulphate of, pure..... do....	.1094
Same, common, including container..... do....	.0164
Sulphate, pure..... do....	.0875
Cochineal..... do....	.1094
Cocaine and salts..... pennyweight..	.0772
Codeine and salts..... do....	.193

DROGAS Y PINTURAS—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Cola—		
de pescado ó ictiocola, inclusive el envase	kilo.. 4. 00	1. 00
de Flandes, para baños ó para doradores	kilo.. . 50	. 125
fuerte, ordinaria, inclusive el envase	kilo.. . 15	. 0375
Colodión—		
medicinal	kilo.. 2. 50	. 625
para fotografos	kilo.. 4. 00	1. 00
Coloquintida	kilo.. 2. 00	. 50
Colorante—		
para licores, inclusive el envase	kilo.. 3. 00	. 75
idem, manteca, inclusive el envase	kilo.. 3. 00	. 75
en pasta ó polvo, para vinos, inclusive el envase	kilo.. 3. 00	. 75
líquidos, para vinos, inclusive el envase	kilo.. 1. 50	. 375
Coralina Córcega	kilo.. . 40	. 10
Corteza*—		
roble ó encina para las artes, peso bruto	kilo.. . 05	. 0125
Curupay, para las artes, peso bruto.....	100 kilos.. 1. 00	. 25
de naranja.....	kilo.. . 20	. 05
Panamá ó Quiliay, peso bruto	kilo.. . 15	. 0375
quina calisaya ó roja	kilo.. 2. 00	. 50
loja ó gris quina	kilo.. 1. 00	. 25
quina amarilla y toda otra clase	kilo.. . 30	. 075
en general, entera ó en polvo	kilo.. . 50	. 125
Cremor—		
tártaro, inclusive el envase	kilo.. . 80	. 20
soluble.....	kilo.. 1. 50	. 375
Creosota—		
vegetal	kilo.. 3. 00	. 75
al ácido fénico.....	kilo.. . 50	. 125
Cromos, en general, inclusive el envase	kilo.. . 20	. 05
Croton, cloral	kilo.. 20. 00	5. 00
Cuajo.....	kilo.. . 10	. 025
Cubebas—		
enteras	kilo.. 1. 50	. 375
en polvo, inclusive el envase	kilo.. 1. 50	. 375
Curare.....	gramo.. . 03	. 0075
Creta talco (Brianson), silicato de magnesia, en general, inclusive el envase.....	kilo.. . 025	. 00625
Dextrina, inclusive el envase	kilo.. . 20	. 05
Diascordio.....	kilo.. 3. 50	. 875
Diastaza.....	gramo.. . 20	. 05
Dijitalina y sus sales	gramo.. . 20	. 05
Duboisine y sus sales	gramo.. . 35	. 0875
Elaterina	gramo.. . 50	. 125
Elaterio	gramo.. . 10	. 025
Emetina.....	gramo.. . 50	. 125
Emplastos farmacéuticos, inclusive envoltorios.....	kilo.. 1. 00	. 25
Escamonea	kilo.. 10. 00	2. 50
Esencia †—		
cedro, safras, pollo, canela china y clavo de olor	kilo.. 2. 00	. 50
macis, anis verde, badiana, wintergreen y alcarabea.....	kilo.. 4. 50	1. 125

* Las cortezas no indicadas á peso bruto se pesarán con sus envolturas, bolsas ó envase inmediato.

† Todas las esencias sin excepción se pesarán con el envase, ya sea lata, estafíete de cobre ó plomo. A las que vienen en frascos deberá aumentarse al peso neto un 12 por ciento.

DRUGS AND PAINTS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Glue—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Fish or ictiocola, including container..... pound..	.4377
Flanders, for baths or gilders..... do.....	.0547
Ordinary, including container..... do.....	.0164
Collodion—	
Medicinal..... do.....	.2736
For photographers..... do.....	.4377
Colocynth..... do.....	.2188
Coloring—	
For liquors, including container..... do.....	.3283
For butter, including container..... do.....	.3283
In paste or powder, for wines, including container..... do.....	.3283
Liquid, for wines, including container..... do.....	.1641
Coraline, Corsica..... do.....	.0438
Barks*—	
Elm or oak, for industrial purposes, gross weight..... do.....	.0055
Curupay, for industrial purposes, gross weight..... 100 pounds..	.1094
Orange peel..... pound..	.0219
Panamá or Quiliay, gross weight..... do.....	.0164
Cinchona, calisaya or red..... do.....	.2188
Loja or gray cinchona..... do.....	.1094
Yellow cinchona and other Peruvian..... do.....	.3283
In general, in pieces or in powder..... do.....	.0547
Cream of tartar, including container..... do.....	.0875
Soluble..... do.....	.1641
Creosote—	
Vegetable..... do.....	.3283
With carbolic acid..... do.....	.0547
Chromos in general, including wrapper..... do.....	.0219
Croton chloral..... do.....	2.1884
Rennet..... do.....	.0109
Cubebs—	
Whole..... do.....	.1641
Powder, including container..... do.....	.1641
Curare..... pennyweight..	.0116
Cretian talc, Brianson, silicate of magnesia in general, including container, pound..	.0027
Dextrin, including container..... do.....	.0219
Diascordium..... do.....	.3829
Diastase..... pennyweight..	.0772
Digitaline and salts..... do.....	.0772
Duboiline and salts..... do.....	.1431
Elaterin..... do.....	.193
Elaterium..... do.....	.0386
Emetine..... do.....	.193
Pharmaceutic plasters, including wrappers..... pound..	.1094
Scammony..... do.....	1.0942
Essences †—	
Cedar, sassafras, pollo, Chinese cinnamon, and clover..... do.....	.2188
Mace, green anise, badian, wintergreen, and alcarabea..... do.....	.4924

* All barks not paying gross weight will be weighed together with their inner wrappings or covers.
 † All essences, without distinction, shall be weighed together with the container, whether tin, copper, or lead. When container is bottle or vial, an additional duty of a per cent on their net weight will be charged.

DROGAS Y PINTURAS—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Essencia—Continúa.		
ajenjo, almendra amarga, sándalo, laurel, petit-grain y coriando,	kilo.. 10. 00	2. 50
patchouli, mostaza, bergamota, melisa y menta	kilo.. 14. 00	3. 50
angélica, canela Ceilan, geranio y gingergras	kilo.. 23. 00	5. 75
de Rhodes, cubeba y mático	kilo.. 32. 00	8. 00
manzanilla azul	kilo.. 55. 00	13. 75
Vetiver	kilo.. 75. 00	18. 75
Néroli	kilo.. 85. 00	21. 25
ilang ilang	kilo.. 120. 00	30. 00
rosa	kilo.. 200. 00	50. 00
communes, no mencionadas	kilo.. 4. 00	1. 00
finas, no mencionadas	kilo.. 15. 00	3. 75
soluciones alcohólicas ó extractos para vinos y licores y las llamadas esencias artificiales en general	kilo.. 2. 50	. 626
alcoholatos aroma, jazmin, violeta y todo otro semejante, para perfumes	kilo.. 5. 50	1. 376
Esmeril (peso bruto)	kilo.. . 10	. 025
Eserina y sus sales	gramo.. 2. 00	. 50
Espíritu alquitran, inclusive el envase	kilo.. . 12	. 30
Esponjas*—		
finas para tocador	kilo.. 50. 00	12. 50
regulares, para tocador	kilo.. 20. 00	5. 00
para baños y carruages	kilo.. 8. 00	2. 00
para caballería	kilo.. 3. 50	. 875
preparadas, pilinas Brahama y para piso	kilo.. 2. 00	. 50
Estopa sin composición	kilo.. . 60	. 15
Esperma de ballena	kilo.. . 80	. 20
Estafío—		
muriato sal de, inclusive el envase	kilo.. . 25	. 0625
limadura ó polvo	kilo.. . 80	. 20
Estoraque en general, inclusive el envase	kilo.. 1. 50	375
Estearina	kilo.. . 30	. 14
Estricnina y sus sales	kilo.. 50. 00	12. 50.
Estronciana—		
acetato	kilo.. 3. 00	. 75
sus demás sales	kilo.. . 50	. 125
tierra de ó sulfato impuro	kilo.. . 05	. 0125
Extractos †—		
fluidos ó sólidos de ópio é ipecacuana	kilo.. 25. 00	6. 25
fluidos ó sólidos, cornezuelo, centeno, ergotina, ratania y rui-barbo	kilo.. 6. 00	1. 50
quina roja, gris y calisaya	kilo.. 12. 00	3. 00
comunes	kilo.. 2. 00	. 50
sólidos ó fluidos, para las artes, como ser campeche, palo amarillo y otros semejantes, inclusive envase	kilo.. . 15	. 0375
Específico, para curar el ganado lanar	kilo.. . 25	Libre.
Eter acético, muriático y nítrico	kilo.. 2. 00	. 50
Eteres—		
simples	kilo.. 1. 00	. 25
enántico y valeriano	kilo.. 15. 00	3. 75
no mencionados	kilo.. 1. 20	. 30

* Las esponjas se pesarán con los hilos, cuerdas, cartones, arpilleras ó bolsas.

† Se pesarán todos estos extractos con su envase.

DRUGS AND PAINTS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Essences—Continued.	
Absinthe, bitter almonds, sandal, laurel, petit grain, and coryandum, pound..	<i>Dollars.</i> 1. 0942
Patchouli, mustard, bergamot, melissa, and mint.... pound..	1. 5319
Angelica, Ceylon cinnamon, geranium, peppergrass..... do....	2. 5167
Rhodes, cubebs, and matico..... do....	3. 5014
Camomile, blue..... do....	6. 0181
Vetivert..... do....	8. 2065
Neroli..... do....	9. 3007
Ylang ylang..... do....	13. 1304
Rose..... do....	21. 884
Ordinary, not mentioned..... do....	. 4377
Fine, not mentioned..... do....	1. 6413
Alcoholic solutions of, or extracts, for wines and liquors, and artificial, in general..... pound..	. 2779
Alcoholates, aroma, jessamine, violet, and all others similar for per- fumery..... pound..	. 6456
Emery, gross weight..... do....	. 0109
Eserine and salts..... ounce..	. 772
Spirit of tar, including container..... pound..	. 1313
Sponges*—	
Fine, for toilet..... do....	5. 471
Fair, for toilet..... do....	2. 1884
Bath and carriage..... do....	. 8754
For horses..... do....	. 3829
Medicated, spongiopilin, Bahama, for scrubbing..... do....	. 2188
Tow, without preparation..... do....	. 0657
Spermacet..... do....	. 0875
Tin—	
Muriate of, including container..... do....	. 0274
Filings or dust..... do....	. 0875
Storax, in general, including container..... do....	. 1641
Stearin..... do....	. 0613
Strychnine and salts..... do....	5. 471
Strontia—	
Acetate of..... do....	. 3283
Other salts of..... do....	. 0547
Earth of, or impure sulphate..... do....	. 0055
Extracts†—	
Fluid or solid, of opium and ipecac..... do....	2. 7355
Fluid or solid, of ergot, rye, ergotine, ratan, and rhubarb..... do....	. 6565
Peruvian bark, red, gray, and calisaya..... do....	1. 313
Common..... do....	. 2188
Solid or fluid, for industrial purposes, as Campeachy, logwood, fustic, and others similar..... pound..	. 0164
Specific, cure for sheep..... do....	Free.
Ethers—	
Acetic, muriatic, nitric..... do....	. 2188
Simple..... do....	. 1094
Enantic and valerianic..... do....	1. 6413
Not mentioned..... do....	. 1313

* Sponges will be weighed with container.
† All extracts will be weighed with container.

DROGAS Y PINTURAS—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Flor—	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
de alucema .....	. 30	. 075
amapolas.....	1. 50	. 375
kouso en general	2. 00	. 50
rosa roja Provence.....	2. 00	. 50
sauco, y toda otra en general .....	. 50	. 125
Estas partidas se pesarán con sus bolsas, envolturas ó envase inmediato.		
Fósforo—		
común, inclusive el envase	1. 00	. 25
amorfo, inclusive el envase.....	1. 50	. 375
Galipot, inclusive el envase.....	. 10	. 025
Gasolina, inclusive el envase .....	. 15	. 0375
Gelatina—		
fina, inclusive envoltorios	1. 00	. 25
regulares, inclusive envoltorios .....	. 80	. 20
ó cola para clarificar vinos, inclusive el envase.....	. 50	. 125
Gasas medicinales, en general, con sus envolturas.....	2. 00	. 50
Glicerina—		
30°, inclusive envase.....	. 50	. 125
menor graduación, inclusive envase.....	. 30	. 075
destinada exclusivamente para las industrias.....	. 30	Libre.
Goma—		
arábiga, senegal blanca, asafétida, inclusive envase.....	. 60	. 15
copal, damar, laca, kino, sandaraca, inclusive envase.....	. 40	. 10
amoniacal, elástica, cautchout, gutapercha, tragacanto, sagapeno, sangre drago y élemi	1. 20	. 30
gutapercha en tela, almáciga y mastich.....	2. 00	. 50
galvano y para dentistas.....	2. 00	. 50
senegal en suerte ó rubia, inclusive el envase .....	. 25	. 0625
senegal en residuos, muy impura, inclusive envase .....	. 15	. 0375
guayaco, resina	4. 50	1. 125
guta-gamba y mirra	2. 00	. 50
resina, incienso, inclusive envase .....	. 30	. 075
Glucosa de fécula, idem, idem.....	. 08	. 02
Grasa ó residuos de kerosene para máquinas, inclusive envase.....	. 10	. 025
Habas medicinales y para uso industrial, inclusive el envase.....	1. 20	. 30
Hierro—		
percloruro, líquido, inclusive envase.....	. 16	. 04
carbonato, percloruro; sulfato amoniacal, sulfato puro, limadura .....	. 50	. 125
cittrato amoniacal, lactato y tartrato potásico.....	1. 50	. 375
arseniaco, reducido	2. 00	. 50
carbonato muy impuro, pirolígnito, inclusive el envase.....	. 05	. 0125
cittrato y quinina.....	25. 00	6. 25
pirofosfato.....	4. 00	1. 00
albuminato.....	8. 00	2. 00
valerianato	15. 00	3. 75
valerianato y quinina.....	65. 00	16. 25
sulfato impuro ó caparrosa, inclusive el envase.....	. 02	. 005
Hiosciamina.....	5. 00	1. 25
Hojas*—		
de buchú.....	. 50	. 125

* Estas partidas se pesarán con sus envolturas, fardos ó envase inmediato.

DRUGS AND PAINTS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Flowers—	
Alhucema..... pound..	<i>Dollars.</i> .0328
Poppies..... do....	.1641
Kousso, in general..... do....	.2188
Provence red rose..... do....	.2188
Sambucus and all others, in general *..... do....	.0547
●	
Phosphorus—	
Common, including container..... do....	.1094
Amorphous, including container..... do....	.1641
Gallipot, including container..... do....	.0109
Gasoline, including container..... do....	.0164
Gelatin—	
Fine, including wrapper..... do....	.1094
Fair, including wrapper..... do....	.0875
Glue, to clarify wines, including container... do....	.0547
Gauzes, medicinal, in general, including wrapper .. do....	.2188
Glycerin—	
Of 30°, including container..... do....	.0547
Of less degrees, including container..... do....	.0328
Exclusively for industrial purposes..... do....	Free.
Gums—	
Arabic, white senegal, asafetida, including container..... do....	.0657
Copal, dammar, lac, kino, sandrac, including container..... do....	.0438
Ammoniacal, India-rubber, cautchouc, guttapercha, tragacanth, sagape- num, dragon's blood, and elemi..... pound..	.1313
Guttapercha, in sheets, and mastic..... do....	.2188
Galbanum or galban, for dentists..... do....	.2188
Senegal, bleached, including container..... do....	.0274
Same, impure, including container..... do....	.0164
Guaiacum..... do....	.4924
Guta-gamba and myrrh..... do....	.2188
Resin, incense, including container..... do....	.0328
Glucose, of starch, including container..... do....	.0088
Grease, or residues of kerosene, for engines, including container. ... do....	.0109
Beans, medicinal, and for industrial purposes, including container ... do....	.1313
Iron—	
Perchloride, liquid, including container..... do....	.0175
Carbonate of perchloride, sulphate ammoniacal, sulphate pure, filings, pound..	.0547
Citrate ammoniacal, lactate, and tartrate potassic..... do....	.1641
Arseniate, reduced..... do....	.2188
Carbonate, very impure, pyrolignitic, including container..... do....	.0055
Citrate of, and quinine..... do....	2.7355
Pyrophosphate..... do....	.4377
Albuminate..... do....	.8754
Valerianate..... do....	1.6413
Same, and quinine..... do....	7.1123
Sulphate, impure, or copperas, including container..... do....	.0022
Hyosciamine..... ounce..	1.93
Leaves †—	
Buchu..... pound..	.0547

* The above articles will be weighed together with container.

† These articles will be weighed together with container.

DROGAS Y PINTURAS—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Hojas—Continúa.	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
de cannabis índico	kilo.. 1.90	.25
medicinales y para uso industrial en general	kilo.. .20	.05
Huesos—		
calcinados (fosfato de cal)	kilo.. .50	.125
de Jibia.....	kilo.. .60	.15
Ictiol.....	kilo.. 15.00	3.75
Iodo puro	kilo.. 7.00	1.75
Iodol.....	kilo.. 40.00	10.00
Ioduro hierro y potasio, inclusive el envase.....	kilo.. 5.00	1.25
Ioduros no mencionados, inclusive el envase	kilo.. 8.00	2.00
Iodoformo.....	kilo.. 8.00	2.00
Jabón—		
verde ó blando, inclusive el envase.....	kilo.. .50	.125
animal	kilo.. 1.00	.25
arsenical	kilo.. 1.50	.375
coco, inclusive el envase	kilo.. .50	.125
medicinal	kilo.. 1.00	.25
Jarabe—		
de frutas en general, inclusive el envase.....	kilo.. .50	.125
violetas ú otros medicinales, inclusive el envase.....	kilo.. 1.00	.25
Kámala	kilo.. 1.00	.25
Kaolin—		
impuro del comercio.....	kilo.. .04	.01
puro	kilo.. .30	.075
Kermes mineral	kilo.. 3.00	.75
Lacas—		
en general y toda pintura en grano, inclusive el envase... kilo..	2.00	.50
al agua, todo color y calidad, inclusive el envase..... kilo..	.50	.125
Lacre para botellas, inclusive el envase.....	kilo.. .20	.05
Lanolina, inclusive el envase	kilo.. 1.00	.25
Lactucáreo.....	kilo.. 1.50	.375
Licopódio.....	kilo.. 1.50	.375
Liquen islándico ó amarillo.....	kilo.. .30	.075
Litargirio	kilo.. .30	.075
Litina y sus sales	kilo.. 10.00	2.50
Lactofosfato de cal.....	kilo.. 5.00	1.25
Legía fénix, para lavar, inclusive envase	kilo.. .05	.0125
Lúpulo.....	kilo.. .50	Libre.
Mackintosh, inclusive envolturas	kilo.. 9.00	2.25
Macis flor	kilo.. 1.50	.375
Magnesia—		
calcinada.....	kilo.. 1.00	.25
carbonato, inclusive envolturas.....	kilo.. .40	.10
citrate, inclusive envase.....	kilo.. .60	.15
sulfato, inclusive envase.....	kilo.. .10	.25
Magnesio puro.....	kilo.. 25.00	6.25
Malt, inclusive el envase	kilo.. .10	.025
Maná—		
lágrimas, inclusive el envase.....	kilo.. 1.50	.375
en suerte, inclusive el envase.....	kilo.. .70	.175
Manita, con envoltura.....	kilo.. 2.00	.50
Manganeso—		
y sus sales	kilo.. 1.00	.25
peróxido, inclusive el envase.....	kilo.. .12	.03

DRUGS AND PAINTS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Leaves—Continued.	
Cannabis indica.....pound..	<i>Dollars.</i> .1094
Medicinal, and for industrial purposes.....do....	.0219
Bones—	
Calcinated, phosphate of lime.....do....	.0547
Of jibia.....do....	.0657
Ichthyol.....do....	1.6413
Iodine, pure.....do....	.7659
Iodol.....do....	4.3768
Iodide of iron and potassium, including container.....do....	.5471
Other iodides, including container.....do....	.8754
Iodoform.....do....	.8754
Soap—	
Green or soft, including container.....do....	.0547
Animal.....do....	.1094
Arsenical.....do....	.1641
Cocconut, including container.....do....	.0547
Medicinal.....do....	.1094
Syrup—	
Of fruits in general, including container.....do....	.0547
Of violet and other medicinal, including container.....do....	.1094
Kamala.....do....	.1094
Kaolin—	
Impure, commercial.....do....	.0044
Pure.....do....	.0328
Kermes, mineral.....do....	.3283
Lac dyes—	
In general, and all powdered dyes, including container.....do....	.2188
In water, all colors and qualities, including container.....do....	.0547
Sealing wax for bottles, including container.....do....	.0219
Lanoline, including container.....do....	.1094
Lactucarium.....do....	.1641
Lycopodium.....do....	.1641
Lichen, Iceland moss or yellow.....do....	.0328
Litharge.....do....	.0328
Lithia and salts.....do....	1.0942
Lactophosphate of lime.....do....	.5471
Lye, Phoenix, for washing, including container.....do....	.0547
Hops.....do....	Free.
Mackintosh, including container.....do....	.9847
Mace, flower.....do....	.1641
Magnesia—	
Calcinated.....do....	.1094
Carbonate of, including container.....do....	.0438
Citrate of, including container.....do....	.0657
Sulphate of, including container.....do....	.1094
Magnesium, pure.....do....	2.7355
Malt, including container.....do....	.0109
Manna—	
In flakes, including container.....do....	.1641
In sorts, including container.....do....	.0766
Mannite, including wrapper.....do....	.2188
Manganese—	
Metallic and salts.....do....	.1091
Peroxide of, including container.....do....	.0134

DROGAS Y PINTURAS—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Manteca cacao, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	1. 20	. 30
Masilla para vidrieros, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	. 05	. 0125
Mercurio—		
cianuro.....kilo..	6. 00	1. 50
con creta.....kilo..	2. 00	. 50
dento-cloruro y sulfato.....kilo..	2. 00	. 50
sulfocianuro.....kilo..	25. 00	6. 25
Mentol, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	5. 00	1. 25
Miel de abejas, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	. 25	. 0625
Mixtura, para doradores, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	2. 00	. 50
Morfina—		
pura, acetato, muriato y sulfato.....hectógramo..	10. 00	2. 50
sales, no mencionadas.....hectógramo..	20. 00	5. 00
Narceina y sus sales.....gramo..	30	. 075
Naftalina—		
pura.....kilo..	1. 00	. 25
impura, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	. 10	. 025
Nikel—		
metálico.....kilo..	2. 50	. 625
sulfato.....kilo..	1. 50	. 375
Nitrato—		
de amilo.....kilo..	6. 00	1. 50
de soda destinado exclusivamente á las industrias del país, .....kilo..	. 03	Libre.
Nuez—		
moscada, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	1. 20	. 30
vómica, entera.....kilo..	. 50	. 125
raspada ó polvo.....kilo..	. 75	. 1875
Ocre todos colores, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	. 05	. 0125
Opio en general.....kilo..	10. 00	2. 50
Orchilla—		
líquida, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	. 20	. 05
pasta, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	. 30	. 075
polvo, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	. 50	. 125
Oro y sus sales.....gramo..	. 25	. 0625
Osa cépia.....kilo..	1. 00	. 25
Oxido plúmbico quemado, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	. 15	. 0375
Palo—		
amarillo, del Brasil, Campeche y Fustete.....kilo..	. 10	. 025
guayaco, sándalo, cuasia sasafras.....kilo..	. 20	. 05
Pancreatina.....kilo..	15. 00	3. 75
Pasta—		
altea, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	1. 50	. 375
orozú, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	. 30	. 075
de fibra vegetal, para la fabricación de papel... ..kilo..	. 10	Libre.
Pastillas—		
caramelos ó confites no medicinales, inclusive el envase..kilo..	. 60	. 15
medicinales, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	1. 00	. 25
ó pebetes, para zahumar, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	. 70	. 175
Papaina.....kilo..	60. 00	15. 00
Parafina, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	. 50	. 125
Pega-pega, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	. 40	. 10
Pepsina en general.....kilo..	10. 00	2. 50

DRUGS AND PAINTS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Cocoa butter, including container pound..	. 1313
Putty for glazers, including container do....	. 0055
Mercury—	
Cyanide do....	. 6565
With chalk do....	. 2188
Deuto-chloride, and sulphate do....	. 2188
Sulpho-cyanide do....	2. 7355
Menthol, including container do....	. 5471
Honey, including container do....	. 0274
Mixture for gilders, including container do....	. 2188
Morphia—	
Pure, acetate, muriate, and sulphate of ounce..	. 6893
Other salts of, not mentioned do....	1. 3786
Narceine and salts pennyweight..	. 1158
Naphthaline—	
Pure pound..	. 1094
Impure, including container do....	. 0109
Nickel—	
Metallic do....	. 2736
Sulphate of do....	. 1641
Nitrate—	
Of amyl do....	. 6565
Of soda, exclusively for industrial purposes do....	Free.
Nutmeg, including container do....	. 1313
Nux vomica—	
Whole do....	. 0547
Powdered do....	. 0821
Ochers of all colors, including container do....	. 0055
Opium, in general do....	1. 0942
Orchilla—	
Liquid, including container do....	. 0219
In paste, including container do....	. 0328
In powder, including container do....	. 0547
Gold and salts pennyweight..	. 0965
Ossa sepia pound..	. 1094
Oxide of lead, burnt, including container do....	. 0164
Wood—	
Log, yellow, Brazil, Campeche, and Fustet do....	. 0109
Guaiacum, sandalwood, quassia, sassafras do....	. 0219
Pancreatine do....	1. 6413
Paste—	
Marshmallow, including container do....	. 1641
Licorice, including container do....	. 0328
Vegetable fiber for the manufacture of paper do....	Free.
Lozenges—	
Caramels or comfits, not medicinal, including container do....	. 0657
Same, medicinal, including container do....	. 1094
Pastilles for scenting, including container do....	. 0766
Papaine do....	6. 5652
Paraffin, including container do....	. 0547
Pega-pega, including container do....	. 043 ⁸
Pepsin in general do....	1. 0942

DROGAS Y PINTURAS—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Peptona en general	kilo.. 2.50	.625
Pez—		
de Borgoña.....	kilo.. .35	.0875
resina, negra ú otras análogas, inclusive el envase.....	kilo.. .025	.00625
Piedra pomes en general, inclusive el envase	kilo.. .07	.0175
Pintura—		
en pasta en general, inclusive el envase.....	kilo.. .10	.025
cardenillo, esmeralda ó imperial en general, inclusive el envase	kilo.. .30	.075
líquido en general, inclusive el envase.....	kilo.. .25	.0625
polvo, todo color, inclusive el envase.....	kilo.. .20	.05
Piridina	kilo.. 10.00	2.50
Plata—		
en hojas, inclusive envolturas.....	kilo.. 35.00	8.75
nitrato y otras sales, inclusive el envase	kilo.. 25.00	6.25
Platino—		
metálico, cápsulas de cloruro.....	gramo.. .25	.0625
esponjas de	gramo.. .10	.025
Plomo puro, acetato y nitrato	kilo.. .30	.075
Plombajina mina de plomo, inclusive el envase	kilo.. .10	.025
Polvo—		
desinfectante Macdugal	kilo.. .15	.0375
desinfectante Baudet.....	kilo.. .35	.0875
insecticida suelto, inclusive el envase.....	kilo.. 1.00	.25
insecticida en frascos ó cajas hasta 125 gramos	docena.. 1.50	.375
para clarificar vinos y licores en general, inclusive el envase,	kilo.. 1.00	.25
“filling up;” véase Ocre.		
Pilo-carpina y sus sales	gramo.. .50	.125
Podofilina.....	kilo.. 20.00	5.00
Potasa—		
bicarbonato, oxalato, bioxalato, tartrato y soda, prusiato amarillo	kilo.. .50	.125
arseniato, cromato, prusiato rojo, tartrato ó sal vegetal ...	kilo.. 1.00	.25
bicromato cáustico, clorato, silicato, sólido, sulfato, inclusive el envase	kilo.. .40	.10
carbonato del comercio, silicato líquido, roja, inclusive el envase ...	kilo.. .15	.0375
nitrato, inclusive el envase	kilo.. .14	.035
cáustica pura	kilo.. 4.00	1.00
carbonato puro	kilo.. 1.50	.375
permanganato en general	kilo.. 3.00	.25
Potasio—		
puro.....	kilo.. 20.00	5.00
bromuro, inclusive el envase	kilo.. 1.00	.25
cianuro común.....	kilo.. 1.00	.25
cianuro medicinal.....	kilo.. 6.00	1.50
sulfuro medicinal.....	kilo.. .40	.10
sulfuro para curar ovejas, inclusive el envase	kilo.. .15	Libre.
Precipitado blanco ó rojo de mercurio.....	kilo.. 2.50	.625
Propilamina.....	kilo.. 20.00	5.00

DRUGS AND PAINTS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Peptone in general pound..	.2736
Pitch—	
Burgundy do....	.0382
Resin, black or similar, including container..... do....	.0027
Pumice, in general, including container do....	.0077
Paints—	
In paste, in general, including container..... do....	.0109
Paris green, emerald or imperial, in general, including container..do....	.0328
Liquid, in general, including container do....	.0274
In powder, all colors, including container do....	.0219
Pyridine do....	1.0942
Silver—	
In sheets, including wrapper do....	3.8297
Nitrate of, and other salts, including container do....	2.7355
Platinum—	
Metallic and capsules of chloride of pennyweight..	.0965
Sponges of..... do....	.0386
Lead, pure, acetate and nitrate of..... pound..	.0328
Plumbago, black lead, including container..... do....	.0109
Powder—	
Macdugal, disinfectant do....	.0164
Baudet, disinfectant..... do....	.0383
Insect, loose, including container..... do....	.1094
Same, in boxes or bottles, up to 125 grams..... dozen..	.3619
To clarify wines and liquors in general, including container.... pound..	.1094
“Filling up”; see Ocher.	
Pilocarpine and salts pennyweight..	.193
Podophyllin pound..	2.1884
Potash—	
Bicarbonate, oxalate, bioxalate, tartrate of, and soda, hydrocyanate of, and iron, yellow pound..	.0547
Arseniate, chromate, hydrocyanate of, and iron, red, tartrate, or vegetable salt pound..	.1094
Bichromate, caustic, chlorate, silicate, solid, sulphate, including container pound..	.0438
Carbonate, commercial, silicate, liquid, red, including container ... do....	.0164
Nitrate, including container..... do....	.0153
Caustic, pure..... do....	.4377
Carbonate, pure do....	.1641
Permanganate, in general..... do....	.1094
Potassium—	
Pure..... do....	2.1884
Bromide of, including container..... do....	.1094
Cyanide, common..... do....	.1094
Same, medicinal do....	.6565
Sulphide, medicinal..... do....	.0438
Same, for sheep, including container..... do..	Free.
Precipitate, white or red, mercury..... do....	.2736
Propilamina..... do....	2.1884

DROGAS Y PINTURAS—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Pulpa—	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
caña fistula, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	. 80	. 20
tamarindo, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	. 50	. 125
Quinina y sus compuestos.....kilo..	35. 00	8. 75
Quinium.....kilo..	10. 00	2. 50
Raiz*—		
de ipecacuana, entera ó en polvo.....kilo..	5. 00	1. 25
de ruibarbo, entera ó en polvo.....kilo..	1. 40	. 35
de Jalapa, Polígala y Ratania.....kilo..	1. 00	. 25
jenciana, cúrcuma, regaliz, orozú, rubia tintórea, galanga, zedoaria, cálamo, angélica, livio, énula campana, genjibre y valeriana.....kilo..	. 20	. 05
medicinales, toda clase.....kilo..	. 40	. 10
Resina—		
de Jalapa.....kilo..	7. 00	1. 75
de Guayaco.....kilo..	5. 00	1. 25
Resorcina.....kilo..	5. 00	1. 25
Rocú ó orellana.....kilo..	. 50	. 125
Roldo para curtidores, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	. 05	. 0125
Sagú—		
y tapioca, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	. 25	. 0625
y tapioca en paquetes, inclusive estos.....kilo..	35	. 0875
Sal—		
Karlsbad, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	2. 00	. 50
roca, para industria, inclusive el envase.....1,000 kilos..	15. 00	3. 75
Salol.....kilo..	10. 00	2. 50
Salicilato soda y potasa.....kilo..	5. 00	1. 25
Salicina.....kilo..	5. 00	1. 25
Santonina.....kilo..	15. 00	3. 75
Sangre de drago.....kilo..	1. 50	. 375
Secale cornuto, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	1. 50	. 375
Secante—		
para pintores, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	. 10	. 025
líquido, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	. 20	. 05
Semilla†—		
de anis verde, alcarabea, coriandro, lino, hinojo.....kilo..	. 15	. 0375
medicinales ó para uso industrial en general.....kilo..	. 30	. 075
cardamomo.....kilo..	1. 60	. 40
Soda—		
acetato, arseniato y fosfato.....kilo..	1. 00	. 25
benzoato y fenato.....kilo..	3. 00	. 75
bisulfito, seco, con envase.....kilo..	. 20	. 05
idem, líquido, con envase.....kilo..	. 10	. 025
bicarbonato en cascós, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	. 04	. 01
carbonato, ceniza, silicato industrial, inclusive el envase.kilo..	. 03	. 0075
bicarbonato en cajas ó paquetes, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	. 30	. 075
borato, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	. 30	. 075
borato, impuro, para elaborar, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	. 12	. 03
nitrate, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	. 15	. 0375
cáustica comercio, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	. 05	. 0125
hipofosfito.....kilo..	5. 00	1. 25
hiposulfito y sulfato.....kilo..	. 20	. 05

* Las raíces en general, enteras ó en polvo, se pesarán con sus fardos, envoltura ó envase inmediato.

† Las semillas se pesarán con su envase inmediato.

DRUGS AND PAINTS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Pulp —	<i>Dollars.</i>
Quassia, including container pound..	.0875
Tamarind, including container do....	.0547
Quinine and compounds do....	3.8297
Quinium do....	1.0942
Roots*—	
Ipecac, whole or powdered do....	.5471
Rhubarb, whole or powdered do....	.1532
Jalap, Poligala, Rattan do....	.1094
Gentian, curcuma, licorice, madder, tinctorea, galangal, zedoary, calamus, angelica, livio, enula, elecampane, ginger, and valerian pound..	.0219
Medicinal, of all classes do....	.0437
Resins—	
Jalap do....	.7659
Guaiacum do....	.5471
Resorcin do....	.5471
Rocoa or bixa orellana do....	.0547
Roldo, for tanners, including container do....	.0055
Sago—	
And tapioca, including container do....	.0274
Same, in packages, including container do....	.0383
Salt—	
Karlsbad, including container do....	.2188
Rock, for industrial purposes, including container I,000 pounds..	1.6413
Salol pound..	1.0942
Salicilate of soda and potash do....	.5471
Salicine do....	.5471
Santonine do....	1.6413
Dragon's blood do....	.1641
Secale cornutus, including container do....	.1641
Drying—	
For painters, including container do....	.0109
Liquid, including container do....	.0219
Seeds †—	
Green anise, alacetabea, coriander, flax, hinojo do....	.0164
Medicinal, or for industrial purposes, in general do....	.0328
Cardamom do....	.1751
Soda—	
Acetate, arseniate, and phosphate of do....	.1094
Benzoate and phenate do....	.3283
Bisulphite, dry, including container do....	.0219
Same, liquid, including container do....	.0109
Bicarbonate, in jars, including container do....	.0044
Carbonate, ashes, silicate, for industrial purposes, including container, pound..	.0033
Bicarbonate, in packages or boxes, including container do....	.0328
Borate, including container do....	.0328
Same, impure, for industrial purposes, including container do....	.0131
Nitrate, including container do....	.0164
Caustic, commercial, including container do....	.0055
Hypophosphite do....	.5471
Hyposulphite and sulphate do....	.0219

* Roots in general, whether whole or powdered, will be weighed with container.
 † Seeds will be weighed with container.

DROGAS Y PINTURAS—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Soda—Continúa.	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
sulfato impuro, para industrias, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	. 10	. 025
silicato seco .....	. 25	. 0625
Sodio—		
puro.....kilo..	20. 00	5. 00
bromuro	2. 00	. 50
sulfuro .....	. 20	. 05
sulfovinato	4. 00	1. 00
Solución magnesia bicarbonatada	1. 00	. 25
Sozoidol	40. 00	10. 00
Sulfato de cal .....	. 05	. 0025
Sulfonal	15. 00	3. 75
Tabaco especial, para curar el ganado lanar, previa inutilización, para el consumo ordinario.....kilo..	. 30	Libre.
Talco silicato magnesia, en general, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	. 025	. 00625
Tamarindo fruta, inclusive el envase .....	. 075	. 01875
Tártaro—		
crudo, idem, idem .....	. 50	. 125
emético	2. 50	. 625
Terpina.....kilo..	3. 00	. 75
Terpinol	5. 00	1. 25
Tierra podrida, cassel, brunwaudick, siena sombra, inclusive el en- vase .....	. 05	. 0125
Tintura de ópio, con envase	1. 50	. 375
Tiza—		
blanca, para pintores, idem, idem.....kilo..	. 025	. 00625
colorada, idem, idem.....kilo..	. 035	. 00875
Trementina—		
común, idem, idem .....	. 10	. 025
Venecia, idem, idem .....	. 30	. 075
Triaca, inclusive el envase	2. 50	. 625
Tridaceo	6. 00	1. 50
Trípoli, inclusive el envase.. .....	. 20	. 05
Ungüento ó pomada, para uso médico ó veterinario, inclusive el en- vase .....	. 50	. 125
Urea cristalizada	12. 00	3. 00
Vainilla—		
del Brasil ó Paraguay, inclusive el envase	6. 00	1. 50
otras procedencias, idem, idem	12. 00	3. 00
Veratrina	10. 00	2. 50
Vaselina—		
común, inclusive el envase .....	. 50	. 125
medicinal, en cajitas ó frascos, idem idem .....	. 70	. 175
crema, en tarritos ó frasquitos .....	. 80	. 20
Valvolina, cilindrina y en general aceite mineral ó impuro, para má- quinas, inclusive el envase .....	. 10	. 025
Vermellón, de toda calidad	1. 00	. 25
Vinagre, frutos .....	. 70	. 175
Yeso—		
en piedra.....100 kilos..	1. 00	. 25
en polvo.....100 kilos..	2. 00	. 50
Zinc—		
puro, acetato y óxido puro	1. 00	. 25
blanco, para uso industrial, inclusive el envase .....	. 10	. 025

DRUGS AND PAINTS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Soda—Continued.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Sulphate, impure, for industrial purposes, including container..pound..	.0109
Silicate, dry.....do.....	.0274
Sodium—	
Pure.....do.....	2.1884
Bromide of.....do.....	.2188
Sulphide of.....do.....	.0219
Sulphovinate of.....do.....	.4377
Solution of bicarbonate of magnesia.....do.....	.1094
Sozo-iodole.....do.....	4.3768
Sulphate of lime.....do.....	.0011
Sulfonal.....do.....	1.6413
Tobacco, sheep dip, specially prepared, after being rendered useless for ordinary consumption.....pound..	Free.
Talc, silicate of magnesia, in general, including container.....do.....	.0027
Tamarind, fruit, including container.....do.....	.0082
Tartar—	
Crude, including container.....do.....	.0547
Emetic.....do.....	.2736
Terpin.....do.....	.3283
Terpinol.....do.....	.5471
Rotten stone, cassel earth, Vandyke brown, burnt sienna, including container.....pound..	.0055
Tincture of opium, including container.....do.....	.1641
Chalk—	
White, for painters, including wrapper.....do.....	.0027
Colored, for painters, including wrapper.....do.....	.0038
Turpentine—	
Common, including container.....do.....	.0109
Venice, including container.....do.....	.0328
Theriaca, including container.....do.....	.2736
Tridaceum.....do.....	.6565
• Tripoli, including container.....do.....	.0219
Ointment or pomade for medical or veterinarian use, including container,.....pound..	.0547
Urea, crystallized.....do.....	1.313
Vanilla—	
Brazil or Paraguay, including container.....do.....	.6565
From other countries, including container.....do.....	1.313
Veratrine.....do.....	1.0942
Vaseline—	
Common, including container.....do.....	.0547
Medicinal, in boxes or bottles, including container.....do.....	.0765
Cream of, in small jars or bottles.....do.....	.0875
Valvoline, cilindrine, mineral oil in general, impure, for machinery, including container.....pound..	.0109
Vermilion, of all classes.....do.....	.1094
Vinegar, fruits.....do.....	.0766
Gypsum—	
In lumps.....100 pounds..	.1094
In powder.....do.....	.2188
Zinc—	
Pure, acetate of and oxide of, pure.....pound..	.1094
White, for industrial purposes, including container.....do.....	.0109

DROGAS Y PINTURAS—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Zinc—Continúa.	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
cianuro y cloruro	3. 00	. 75
sulfato puro	1. 00	. 25
sulfato impuro, para uso industrial, inclusive el envase..	. 20	. 05
sales, no especificadas	1. 50	. 375
Zumaque, para curtidores, inclusive el envase .....	. 05	. 0125
Zumo ó jugo frutos, idem, idem.....	. 30	. 075

MEDICAMENTOS ESPECIALES Y ESPECÍFICOS.*

Aceite—		
bacalao en frascos, hasta 200 gramos	5. 00	2. 50
bacalao en frascos, hasta 350 gramos	7. 00	3. 50
bacalao en tamaño mayor, en proporción.		
fino, para máquinas, hasta 50 gramos .....	. 80	. 40
fino, para máquinas, de 55 á 100 gramos	1. 20	. 60
Agua—		
de azahar, en frascos, hasta 125 gramos	1. 50	. 75
de azahar, en frascos, hasta 250 gramos.....	2. 50	1. 25
de azahar, en frascos, hasta 500 gramos	4. 00	2. 00
melisa, Boyer y otras semejantes	2. 00	1. 00
mineral, hasta medio litro	1. 20	. 60
mineral, pasando de medio litro hasta un litro.....	2. 00	1. 00
mineral, de más de un litro; en proporción.		
soda water, hasta medio litro.....	1. 00	. 50
Alimento—		
Liebig en paquetes de 12 tomas.....	2. 00	1. 00
Liebig en tarros.....	3. 00	1. 50
Milling.....	2. 50	1. 25
Alterativo Jayne.....	4. 00	2. 00
Anacahuita.....	6. 00	3. 00
Azúcar ferruginoso Chateaud	5. 00	2. 50
Alquitran Guyot	3. 00	1. 50
Bálsamo—		
Corvisard, en frascos enteros	5. 00	2. 50
Corvisard, en medios frascos	3. 00	1. 50
Greaves para sabañones.....	3. 00	1. 50
vital asiático.....	1. 00	. 50
Kiesow.....	4. 00	2. 00
Jackson.....	3. 00	1. 50
Biscochos—		
de Olivier en cajas.....	4. 50	2. 25
de Olivier en medias cajas	3. 50	1. 75
Bitter Hostetter.....	10. 00	5. 00
Cápsulas—		
especiales, en cajas ó frascos.....	3. 50	1. 75
copaiba, cubeba, mático, aceite de bacalao, castor, trementina y alquitran.....	2. 50	1. 25
de otras sustancias.....	15. 00	7. 50

* Las especialidades farmacéuticas pagan 25 por ciento ad valorem como derecho adicional. (Inc. 14 del Art. 2.º de la ley de aduana vigente.)

DRUGS AND PAINTS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Zinc—Continued.	
Cyanide and chloride .....pound..	<i>Dollars.</i> .3283
Sulphate, pure .....do....	.1094
Same, impure, for industrial purposes, including container .....do....	.0219
Salts of, not specified .....do....	.1641
Sumac, for tanners, including container.....do....	.0055
Juice of fruits, including container.....do....	.0328

SPECIAL MEDICINES AND SPECIFICS.*

Oil—	
Cod-liver, in bottles up to 200 grams.....dozen..	2.4125
Same, up to 350 grams .....do ...	3.3775
Same, more than 350 grams ; in proportion.	
Fine, for machines, in bottles up to 50 grams .....do....	.386
Same, from 55 to 100 grams.....do....	.579
Water—	
Orange-flower, in bottles up to 125 grams .....do....	.7238
Same, up to 250 grams .....do....	1.2063
Same, up to 500 grams .....do....	1.93
Melissa, Boyer, and other similar .....do....	.965
Mineral, in bottles of half a liter and less.....do....	.579
Same, from ½ to 1 liter .....do....	.965
Same, more than 1 liter ; in proportion.	
Soda, in bottles of half a liter or less .....do..	.4825
Food—	
Liebig, in packages of 12 doses .....do....	.965
Same, in jars .....do....	1.4475
Milling .....do....	1.20625
Alterative, Jaynes.....do....	1.93
Anacahuita.....do....	2.895
Sugar, ferruginous, Chateaud .....do....	2.4125
Tar, Guyon .....do....	1.4475
Balsam—	
Corvisard, in quart bottles .....do....	2.4125
Same, in pint bottles .....do....	1.4475
Greaves, for chilblains .....do....	1.4475
Vital, Asiatic .....do....	.4825
Kiesow .....do....	1.93
Jackson .....do....	1.4475
Biscuits—	
Olivier, in boxes .....do....	2.1713
Same, in half-size boxes.....do....	1.6888
Hostetter's bitters .....do....	4.825
Capsules—	
Special, in boxes or bottles .....do....	1.6888
Copaiba, cubeb, matico, cod-liver oil, castor oil, turpentine, and tar, .....dozen..	1.2063
Other substances .....do....	7.2375

* Pharmaceutical specifics will pay 25 per cent ad valorem additional duty.

MEDICAMENTOS ESPECIALES Y ESPECÍFICOS—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Candelillas Reynal, cajas de 12	docena.. 8. 00	4. 00
Carminativo Jayne	docena.. 4. 00	2. 00
Cáustico—		
Filhos	docena.. 2. 00	1. 00
para caballos	docena.. 4. 00	2. 00
Cataplasmas Hamilton ú otras	docena.. 3. 00	1. 50
Cigarrillos—		
especiales, en cajas	docena.. 3. 00	1. 50
suelos	ciento.. 3. 00	1. 50
Chocolate medicinal, inclusive el envase	kilo.. 1. 00	. 50
Citrato—		
magnesia, frascos hasta 60 gramos	docena.. 1. 50	. 75
magnesia, frascos hasta 125 gramos	docena.. 2. 50	1. 25
magnesia, frascos hasta 250 gramos	docena.. 4. 00	2. 00
Clorodina—		
frascos 16 gramos	docena.. 2. 50	1. 25
frascos 32 gramos	docena.. 4. 00	2. 00
Cloruro—		
óxido de sodio, hasta 500 gramos	docena.. 3. 00	1. 50
óxido de sodio, mayor tamaño	docena.. 5. 00	2. 50
Coaltar Lebeuf	docena.. 4. 00	2. 00
Colodión—		
para fotografías, frascos hasta 200 gramos	docena.. 6. 00	3. 00
para fotografías, frascos hasta 350 gramos	docena.. 10. 00	5. 00
Confites especiales medicinales	docena.. 4. 00	2. 00
Conserva Dutand	docena.. 6. 00	3. 00
Creosota—		
Boyer cloroformizada	docena.. 3. 50	1. 75
Villar	docena.. 2. 50	1. 25
Crema bismuto	docena.. 8. 00	4. 00
Conserva peptona	docena.. 5. 00	2. 50
Cuajo, botellas hasta un litro	docena.. 3. 50	1. 75
Ducha nasal del Dr. Pierce	docena.. 12. 00	6. 00
Descubrimiento de oro de idem idem	docena.. 8. 00	4. 00
Electuario Brera	docena.. 2. 00	1. 00
Elixires en general	docena.. 6. 00	3. 00
Extracto—		
Buchú, Risley ú otros	docena.. 5. 00	2. 50
yerba picante del Dr. Pierce	docena.. 5. 00	2. 50
carne Liebig, tarritos hasta 125 gramos	docena.. 8. 00	4. 00
Emplastos—		
porosos	docena.. 1. 00	. 50
medicinales	docena.. 2. 50	1. 25
Emulsión pancreática	docena.. 5. 00	2. 50
Ergotina en frascos hasta 30 gramos	docena.. 7. 00	3. 50
Esencia—		
Lemoine	docena.. 2. 50	1. 25
maravillosa	docena.. . 60	. 30
vida Kiesow	docena.. 4. 00	2. 00
ó alcohol menta Ricles, frascos hasta 50 gramos	docena.. 4. 00	2. 00
mayor tamaño	docena.. 7. 00	3. 50
Espectorante Jayne	docena.. 6. 00	3. 00
Fenol de Bobeuf ú otros	docena.. 3. 00	1. 50

SPECIAL MEDICINES AND SPECIFICS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Catheters, Reynal, boxes of 12.....dozen..	3. 86
Carminative, Jayne .....do....	1. 93
Caustic—	
Filbos .....do....	. 965
For horses .....do....	1. 93
Poultices, Hamilton, or others .....do....	1. 4475
Cigarettes—	
Special, in boxes .....do....	1. 4475
Loose..... 100....	1. 4475
Chocolate, medicinal, including wrapper .....pound..	. 2188
Citrate—	
Of magnesia, in bottles of 60 grams and less.....dozen..	. 7238
Same, up to 125 grams .....do....	1. 2063
Same, up to 250 grams .....do....	1. 93
Chlorodine—	
Bottles of 16 grams .....do....	1. 2063
Same, 32 grams.....do....	1. 93
Chloride—	
Of oxide of sodium, up to 500 grams .....do....	1. 4475
Same, larger sizes .....do....	2. 4125
Coal tar, Lebeuf .....do. .	1. 93
Collodion—	
For photographers, in bottles up to 200 grams .....do....	2. 895
Same, up to 350 grams .....do....	4. 825
Comfits, special, medicinal.....do....	1. 93
Preserve, Dutand.....do....	2. 895
Creosote—	
Boyer, chloroformized .....do....	1. 6888
Villar .....do....	1. 2063
Cream bismuth.....do....	3. 86
Preserve, pectone.....do....	2. 4125
Rennet, bottles of 1 liter and less .....,.....do....	1. 6888
Dr. Pierce's nasal douche .....do....	5. 79
Gold discovery.....do....	3. 86
Brera's electuary .....do....	. 965
Elixirs, in general . .....do....	2. 895
Extracts—	
Buchu, Riskey, or others .....do....	2. 4125
Dr. Pierce's yerba picante .....do....	2. 4125
Liebig's, of meat, small jars, up to 125 grams .....do....	3. 86
Plasters—	
Porous .....do....	. 4825
Medicinal .....do....	1. 2063
Pancreatic emulsion .....do....	2. 4125
Ergotine in bottles, up to 30 grams .....do....	3. 3775
Essences—	
Lemoine .....do....	1. 2063
Marvelous .....do....	. 2895
Kiesow of life .....do....	1. 93
Ricles, or pepper mint alcohol, in bottles, up to 50 grams.....do....	1. 93
Same, in large bottles.....do....	3. 3775
Jayne's expectorant .....do....	2. 895
Phenol, Bobeuf or others .....do....	1. 4475

MEDICAMENTOS ESPECIALES Y ESPECÍFICOS—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Fluido desinfectante Macdugal.....docena..	3. 00	1. 50
Fosfato hierro Leras.....docena..	4. 00	2. 00
Fruta Julien.....docena..	3. 00	1. 50
Glóbulos homeopáticos sueltos.....kilo..	5. 00	1. 50
Grajeas—		
ó gránulos sueltos de aloes.....kilo..	2. 50	1. 25
ó gránulos medicinales.....kilo..	15. 00	7. 50
ó dosimétricas, cajas 10 tubos.....docena..	8. 00	4. 00
Gránulos de Mentel y medicinales en general.....docena..	3. 00	1. 50
Gotas livonienses.....docena..	6. 00	3. 00
Goudrón Guyot; véase Alquitrán.		
Harina láctea, cacao lacté con carne, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	. 35	. 175
Helicina Delamarre.....docena..	3. 00	1. 50
Hierro—		
Quevenne ú otros semejantes.....docena..	5. 00	2. 50
dializado, hemático, Michel, Girard, Levaigne, otros semejantes, .....docena..	4. 00	2. 00
Inyecciones, en general.....docena..	8. 00	4. 00
Jabones medicinales, inclusive envase.....kilo..	1. 50	. 75
Jaborandi, de cuitino ú otros.....docena..	2. 50	1. 25
Jarabes especiales, en general.....docena..	6. 00	3. 00
Koussou, polvos, frasquitos.....docena..	5. 00	2. 50
Lapices de mentol.....docena..	1. 00	. 50
Leche—		
antefélica, en general.....docena..	8. 00	4. 00
bismuto, Siemens ú otros.....docena..	6. 00	3. 00
Leroy—		
purgante.....docena..	8. 00	4. 00
vomitivo.....docena..	3. 00	1. 50
Licores medicinales, en general.....docena..	6. 00	3. 00
Limonada Royé, polvo.....docena..	4. 00	2. 00
Lactopeptona, frascos hasta 30 gramos.....docena..	15. 00	7. 50
Laminaria, cajas de 1 docena.....docena..	6. 00	3. 00
Linimento—		
Boyer.....docena..	3. 00	1. 50
Genau.....docena..	6. 00	3. 00
Mata-dolor, Perry Davis ú otros.....docena..	3. 00	1. 50
Moscas, Milan.....ciento..	1. 50	. 75
Magnesia—		
calcinada, Henry.....docena..	7. 00	3. 50
idem, no rotulada, Henry.....docena..	4. 00	2. 00
fluida, frascos hasta 300 gramos.....docena..	3. 50	1. 75
idem, hasta 200 gramos.....docena..	2. 50	1. 25
idem, hasta 100 gramos.....docena..	1. 50	. 75
Maltina, ó extracto de malt, en frascos.....docena..	8. 00	4. 00
Ostias, cóncavas ó especiales, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	5. 00	2. 50
Pagliano purgante.....docena..	3. 00	1. 50
Pancreatina—		
frascos hasta de 25 gramos.....docena..	5. 00	2. 50
frascos mayor tamaño.....docena..	8. 00	4. 00
Papeles—		
medicinales, todo envase.....docena..	4. 00	2. 00

SPECIAL MEDICINES AND SPECIFICS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Macdougall's disinfectant fluid .....dozen..	1. 4475
Phosphate of iron, Leras.....do....	1. 93
Julien fruit .. .....do....	1. 4475
Homeopathic globules, loose .....pound..	. 6565
Pellets—	
Aloes granules, loose.....do....	. 5471
Medicinal granules.....do....	3. 2826
Dosimetricas, in boxes of 10 tubes.....dozen..	3. 86
Mentel's granules, and general medicinal.....do....	1. 4475
Livonian drops.....do....	2. 895
Goudron Guyot; see Tar.	
Sugar of milk, cocoa, lacte with meat, including container .....pound..	. 0766
Delamarre's Helicine .....dozen..	1. 4475
Iron—	
Quevenne and others similar.....do....	2. 4125
Dyalized, hematic, Michel, Girard, Levaigne, and others similar .do....	1. 93
Injections in general.....do....	3. 86
Medicinal soaps, including container.....pound..	. 3283
Jaborindi, Cuitino's or others' .....dozen..	1. 2063
Special sirups, in general.....do....	2. 895
Koussou powders in small bottles.....do....	2. 4125
Menthol pencils.....do....	. 4825
Milk—	
Antefelic, in general.....do....	3. 86
Bismuth, Siemens, and others.....do....	2. 895
Leroy—	
Purgative.....do....	3. 86
Emetic.....do....	1. 4475
Medicinal liquors, in general.....do....	2. 895
Roye's lemonade, in powder.....do....	1. 93
Lactopeptone, in bottles, up to 30 grams.....do....	7. 2375
Lammaria, boxes of 1 dozen.....do....	2. 895
Liniments—	
Boyer's.....do....	1. 4475
Genau's.....do....	2. 895
Perry Davis's and other pain-killers.....do....	1. 4475
Milan flies.....100..	. 7238
Magnesia—	
Henry's calcinated.....dozen..	3. 3775
Other calcinated.....do....	1. 93
Fluid, in bottles up to 300 grams.....do....	1. 6888
Same, up to 200 grams.....do....	1. 2063
Same, up to 100 grams.....do....	. 7238
Maltine, or malt extract, in bottles.....do....	3. 86
Wafers, concave or special, including container.....pound..	1. 0942
Pagliano, purgative.....dozen..	1. 4475
Pancreatine—	
In bottles, up to 25 grams.....do....	2. 4125
Same, in larger bottles.....do....	3. 86
Papers—	
Medicinal, including containers.....do....	1. 93

MEDICAMENTOS ESPECIALES Y ESPECÍFICOS—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Papeles—Continúa.	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Royer.....docena..	3.00	1.50
cáustico Smith, cajas 12 hojas.....caja..	3.00	1.50
para letrinas.....kilo..	.60	.30
Pastas y pastillas, todas marcas.....docena..	3.00	1.50
Perlas—		
y píldoras, en general.....docena..	3.50	1.75
y píldoras, sueltas.....kilo..	10.00	5.00
Piretic saline, frascos hasta 125 gramos.....docena..	4.00	2.00
Polvos—		
de aceite bacalao, cajas 50 gramos.....docena..	3.00	1.50
para aparatos gazógenos, en paquetes, inclusive estos...kilo..	1.00	.50
carbón Belloc.....docena..	3.00	1.50
insecticida, frascos ó cajas hasta 125 gramos.....docena..	1.50	.75
Morrisón.....docena..	3.00	1.50
carbón y quina, Laroche.....docena..	2.50	1.25
paulinia, cajas 10 tomas.....docena..	5.00	2.50
Himrood.....docena..	5.00	2.50
Pollini.....docena..	18.00	9.00
pepsina, Chateaud.....docena..	5.00	2.50
Pagliano, en cajitas.....docena..	3.00	1.50
Pomada, viuda Farnier.....docena..	6.00	3.00
Pepsina—		
de Boudault, frascos 15 gramos.....docena..	5.00	2.50
de Boudault, 30 gramos.....docena..	9.00	4.50
suelta.....kilo..	25.00	12.50
Placas—		
secas fotográficas, pequeñas, hasta 8 por 12 centímetros, .....docena..	1.00	.50
secas fotográficas, tamaño 13 por 18 centímetros.....docena..	2.50	1.25
secas fotográficas, tamaño 20 por 25 centímetros...docena..	3.50	1.75
secas fotográficas, tamaño 30 por 38.....docena..	8.00	4.00
secas fotográficas, tamaño mayor.....docena..	12.00	6.00
Pronto alivio.....docena..	4.00	2.00
Racahout árabes.....docena..	5.00	2.50
Remedio para catarro, Dr. Pierce.....docena..	6.00	3.00
Receta favorita, Dr. Pierce.....docena..	8.00	4.00
Restaurador Rosetter ú otras.....docena..	6.00	3.00
Resolutivo Jayne ó Radway.....docena..	6.00	3.00
Roob—		
Lafacteur hasta medio litro.....docena..	8.00	4.00
Lafacteur, mayor tamaño.....docena..	15.00	7.50
Sal—		
de frutas, Enos ú otros semejantes.....docena..	7.00	3.50
de mar, para baños, inclusive envase.....kilo..	.10	.05
Pennes, para baños.....docena..	3.00	1.50
Vichy, para baños.....docena..	2.50	1.25
Salvado almendras, inclusive el envase.....kilo..	2.00	1.00
Solución—		
Mentel y Coire.....docena..	4.00	2.00
salicilato soda Clín ú otras.....docena..	10.00	5.00
Calman.....docena..	7.00	3.50

SPECIAL MEDICINES AND SPECIFICS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Papers—Continued.	
Royer's	dozen.. I. 4475
Smith's caustic, in boxes of 12 sheets.....	box.. I. 4475
Toilet.....	pound.. .1313
Pastes and pastilles of all brands	dozen.. I. 4475
Pearls—	
And pills in general	do. . . I. 6888
Same, loose.....	pound.. 2. 1884
Saline's piritic, in bottles up to 125 grams.....	dozen.. I. 93
Powders—	
Cod-liver oil, in boxes of 50 grams.....	do.... I. 4475
For gas-generating apparatus, in packages, including container.....	pound.. .2188
Belloc's charcoal	dozen.. I. 4475
Insect, in bottles or boxes of 125 grams or less.....	do.... .7238
Morrison's.....	do.... I. 4475
Larroche's charcoal and cinchona.....	do.... I. 2063
Paulina, in boxes of 10 doses.....	do.... 2. 4125
Himrood.....	do.... 2. 4125
Pollini.....	do.... 8. 685
Chateaud's pepsin	do.... 2. 4125
Pagliano, in small boxes.....	do.... I. 4475
Pomade, Widow Farnier's.....	do.... 2. 895
Pepsin—	
Boudalt, in bottles of 15 grains	do.... 2. 4125
Same, of 30 grams.....	do.... 4. 3425
Loose.....	pound.. 5. 471
Plates—	
Photographic, dry, 8 by 12 centimeters.....	dozen.... .4825
Same, 13 by 18 centimeters.....	do.... .2063
Same, 20 by 25 centimeters.....	do.... I. 6888
Same, 30 by 38 centimeters.....	do.... 3. 86
Same, larger size	do.... 5. 79
Prompt relief.....	do.... I. 93
Racahout of the Arabians.....	do.... 2. 4125
Dr. Pierce's catarrh remedy	do.... 2. 895
Dr. Pierce's favorite prescription.....	do.... 3. 86
Rosetter restorer, or other	do.... 2. 895
Jayne's or Radway's resolute.....	do.... 2. 895
Rob Lafacteur, in bottles up to half a liter.....	do.... 3. 86
Same, in larger bottles	do.... 7. 2375
Salts—	
Fruit, Enos's or other.....	do.... 3. 3775
Sea, for baths, including container.....	pound.. .0219
Pennes's, for baths	dozen.. I. 4475
Vichy's, for baths.....	do.... I. 2063
Almond bran, for baths, including container	pound.. .4337
Solution—	
Mentel's and Coire's.....	dozen.. I. 93
Clin's salicilate of soda, and other.....	do.... 4. 825
Calman's.....	do.... 3. 3775

MEDICAMENTOS ESPECIALES Y ESPECÍFICOS—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Sedlitz—	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Chantaud .....docena..	10.00	5.00
Chantaud suelto .....kilo..	5.00	2.50
Sinapismos—		
Rigollot, cajas 10 hojas.....docena..	3.00	1.50
Rigollot, cajas 25 hojas.....docena..	6.00	3.00
Rigollot, mayor tamaño; en proporción.		
Tafetán inglés en paquetitos .....docena..	.40	.20
Tamarindo extracto, Erba ú otros, frascos hasta 200 gramos..docena..	3.00	1.50
Té Cadet, Suizo, Chambord.....docena..	1.50	.75
Tamar índico .....docena..	5.00	2.50
Tónico Oriental.....docena..	4.00	2.00
Tópico índico.....docena..	3.00	1.50
Tricófero Barry y Crema Perlas .....docena..	4.00	2.00
Ungtento Holloway.....docena..	4.00	2.00
Untura.....docena..	3.00	1.50
Vermífugo—		
Jayne .....docena..	3.00	1.50
Swain.....docena..	4.50	2.25
Vinos—		
medicinales hasta 350 gramos .....docena..	6.00	3.00
mayor tamaño.....docena..	10.00	5.00
Zarzaparrilla, Bristol ú otras.....docena..	10.00	5.00

NOTA.—Las especialidades no comprendidas en tarifa pagarán con arreglo á sus similares, ya sean de sistema alopático, homeopático ú otros.

ÚTILES DE BOTICA, INSTRUMENTOS DE CIRUJÍA, FÍSICA, ÓPTICA Y QUÍMICA.

Agujas—		
ó cánulas para jeringas hipodérmicas.....una.	.30	.075
para suturas .....docena..	1.00	.25
Anillos—		
de toda clase para dentición .....docena..	1.00	.25
galvánicos, toda clase .....docena..	2.00	.50
Aparatos—		
gazógenos hasta 3 botellas.....uno..	2.50	.625
gazógenos, mayor tamaño.....uno..	4.50	1.125
L'Hote, toda forma.....uno..	1.00	.25
desalojo, todo tamaño.....uno..	5.00	1.25
Salleron.....uno..	6.00	1.50
compresor Esmarch.....uno..	8.00	2.00
para campanillas eléctricas, timbres eléctricos y otras; se declara valor.		
sifón, para soda.....uno..	.60	.15
Armaduras, para sifones.....una..	.30	.065
Aspirador—		
común Potain .....uno..	12.00	3.00
Diculofoi, número 1 al 4.....uno..	10.00	2.50
Diculofoi, número 5 al 6.....uno..	30.00	7.50
Galante .....uno..	16.00	4.00
Fachard.....uno..	12.00	3.00

SPECIAL MEDICINES AND SPECIFICS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Seidlitz—	<i>Dollars</i>
Chateaud's.....dozen..	4. 825
Same, loose.....pound..	1. 0942
Mustard plasters—	
Rigollot's, in boxes of 10.....dozen..	1. 4475
Same, in boxes of 25.....do.....	2. 895
Same, in boxes of more than 25; in proportion.	
Court plasters, in small packages.....do.....	. 193
Extract of tamarind, Erba's, or other, in bottles up to 200 grams.....do.....	1. 4475
Teas, Cadet, Swiss, Chambord.....do.....	. 7238
Tamar indien.....do.....	2. 4125
Oriental tonic.....do.....	1. 93
Indian topic.....do.....	1. 4475
Barry's tricopherus and cream pearls.....do.....	1. 93
Holloway's ointment.....do.....	1. 93
Ointment.....do.....	1. 4475
Vermifuge—	
Jayne's.....do.....	1. 4475
Swain's.....do.....	2. 1713
Wines—	
Medicinal, up to 350 grams.....do.....	2. 895
Same, in larger quantities.....do.....	4. 825
Sarsaparilla, Bristol or other.....do.....	4. 825

NOTE.—Specifics not mentioned will pay according to their class, whether homeopathic, allopathic, or other systems.

PHARMACY IMPLEMENTS AND SURGICAL, PHYSICAL, OPTICAL, AND CHEMICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Needles or tubes—	
For hypodermic syringes.....each..	. 0724
Same, for stitching.....dozen..	. 2413
Rings—	
Of all classes, for teething.....do ...	. 2413
Galvanic, of all classes.....do.....	. 4825
Apparatus—	
Gas-generating, containing 3 bottles or less.....each..	. 6031
Same, larger size.....do.....	. 9891
L'Hote's, all forms.....do.....	. 2413
Desalojo, all sizes.....do.....	1. 2063
Saleron's.....do.....	1. 4475
Esmarch's compressor.....do.....	1. 93
For electrical bells; ad valorem.	
Siphons, for soda water.....do.....	. 1448
Protectors for siphons.....do.....	. 0627
Inhalers—	
Potain, common.....do.....	2. 895
Diculofoi, Nos. 1 to 4.....do.....	2. 4125
Same, Nos. 5 to 6.....do.....	7. 2375
Galante.....do.....	3. 86
Fachard.....do.....	2. 895

ÚTILES DE BOTICA, INSTRUMENTOS DE CIRUJÍA, FÍSICA, ÓPTICA Y QUÍMICA—Con-
tinúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Asientos de goma.....uno..	3. 00	. 75
Areómetros ó pesa-líquidos en general.....uno..	. 30	. 075
Bolsas—		
para baños en la cabeza.....docena..	2. 00	. 50
hielo, de goma.....docena..	4. 00	1. 00
goma, para agua caliente.....docena..	18. 00	4. 50
goma, para gas.....docena..	25. 00	6. 25
Balanzas—		
para farmacia, hasta regulares.....una..	5. 00	1. 25
para farmacia, finas.....una..	10. 00	2. 50
para farmacia, de precisión.....una..	20. 00	5. 00
Boquillas, para alcanfor.....docena..	. 50	. 125
Bragueros—		
grandes, en general.....uno..	1. 00	. 25
para niños, en general.....uno..	. 60	. 15
Brazaletes, de toda clase.....uno..	. 30	. 075
Botellas, para sifón, para soda.....una..	. 30	. 075
Braseros, de tierra refractaria.....uno..	4. 00	1. 00
Bendas, en general, inclusive envolturas ó aparato de envoltura, .....kilo..	. 80	. 20
Cajas—		
cartón, para píldoras ó polvos, clase ordinaria, hasta 125 gramos, inclusive los envoltorios.....kilo..	. 50	. 125
idem, idem, regulares, inclusive los envoltorios.....kilo..	1. 00	. 25
idem, finas, inclusive los envoltorios.....kilo..	2. 00	. 50
de madera, torneadas, lustradas, para polvos.....docena..	. 30	. 075
idem, á la rústica.....docena..	. 12	. 03
viruta, inclusive los envoltorios.....kilo..	40	. 10
madera, con tapa, para polvos de dientes, hasta 60 gramos, .....docena..	. 60	. 15
idem, idem, mayor tamaño.....docena..	1. 00	. 25
Cánulas—		
de goma, en general.....una..	. 10	. 025
idem, idem, ó sondas exofájicas.....una..	2. 00	. 50
de hueso, para geringas.....docena..	. 50	. 125
Cápsulas—		
plomo chicas, para frascos de botica.....kilo..	1. 00	. 25
lata, para frascos de botica, ordinarias.....docena..	1. 00	. 25
para botellas.....kilo..	. 70	. 175
lata, para frascos de botica, doradas ó plateadas.....docena..	2. 00	. 50
porcelana, hasta 125 gramos.....una..	. 40	. 10
porcelana, mayor tamaño.....una..	. 80	. 20
Candelillas, cera.....docena..	. 25	. 0625
Cepillos—		
eléctricos, para dientes.....docena..	2. 00	. 50
eléctricos, para baños.....docena..	8. 00	2. 00
eléctricos, para la cabeza.....docena..	10. 00	2. 50
Cinturas ó fajas ombligales, para el vientre, en general.....una..	2. 00	. 50
Collares—		
de ámbar, para niños.....uno..	. 50	. 125
ebano, para niños.....uno..	. 20	. 05
eléctrico, Roger.....uno..	. 60	. 15

PHARMACY IMPLEMENTS AND SURGICAL, PHYSICAL, OPTICAL, AND CHEMICAL INSTRUMENTS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Rubber cushions, for chairs	each.. .7238
Areometers, in general	do.... .0724
Bags—	
For bathing the head	dozen.. .4825
India rubber, for ice	do.... .965
Same, for hot water	do.... 4.3425
Same, for gas	do.... 6.0312
Scales—	
For pharmacists, ordinary and fair	each.. 1.2063
Same, fine	do.... 2.4125
Same, extra fine	do.... 5.825
Inhalers for camphor	dozen.. .1206
Trusses—	
Large, in general	each.. .0241
For children, in general	do.... .1448
Bracelets, of all kinds	do.... .0724
Bottles for siphons, for soda	do.... .0724
Brasiers of refractory clay	do.... .965
Bandages, in general, including container	pound.. .0857
Boxes—	
Pasteboard, for pills or powders, ordinary class, up to 125 grams, including container	pound.. .0547
Same, fair, including container	do.... .1094
Same, fine, including container	do.... .2188
Wooden, turned, polished, for powders	dozen.. .0724
Same, rough	do.... .029
Made of shavings, including container	pound.. .0044
Wooden, with cover, for tooth powders, up to 60 grams	dozen.. .1448
Same, larger size	do.... 2413
Sounds or probes—	
India rubber, in general	each.. .0241
Same, esophagic	do.... .4825
Bone, for syringes	dozen.. .1206
Caps—	
Small, for drug-store flasks, lead	pound.. .1094
Same, tin, ordinary	dozen.. .2413
For bottles	pound.. .0766
Tin, gilded or silver-plated	dozen.. .4825
Porcelain, up to 125 grams	each.. .0965
Same, larger size	do.... .193
Catheters, beeswax	dozen.. .0603
Crushes—	
Tooth, electrical	do.... .4825
Bath, electrical	do.... 1.93
Hair, electrical	do.... 2.4125
Belts, stomach	each.. .4825
Necklaces—	
Amber, for children	do.... .1206
Ebony, for children	do.... .0483
Roger, electrical	do.... .1448

ÚTILES DE BOTICA, INSTRUMENTOS DE CIRUJÍA, FÍSICA, ÓPTICA Y QUÍMICA—Con-
tinúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Copitas—	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
de vidrio, para ojos	uno.. .10	.025
para ventosas	uno.. .15	.0275
ó vasos cuassia	uno.. .30	.075
Corchos de goma	kilo.. 1.50	.375
Cucharitas de vidrio, loza ó porcelana	una.. .20	.05
Cuentas ó collares de lirio.....	kilo.. 2.00	.50
Cuenta-gotas, en general	kilo.. .50	.125
Conservas ó copas, con tapa, para farmacia; se declara valor.		
Embudos—		
de guta-percha.....	uno.. .50	.125
de vidrio, hasta uno y medio litros.....	docena.. .40	.10
de vidrio, mayores hasta 5 litros.....	docena.. 1.60	.40
Escarificadores—		
de 8 lancetas	uno.. 4.00	1.00
de 12 lancetas	uno.. 5.00	1.25
de 16 lancetas	uno.. 6.00	1.50
con caja, de 8 lancetas	uno.. 5.00	1.25
con caja, de 12 lancetas	uno.. 6.00	1.50
con caja, de 16 lancetas	uno.. 7.00	1.75
Etiquetas—		
para farmacia, comunes	ciento.. 1.00	.25
para farmacia, finas	ciento.. 3.00	.75
para despacho de botica, inclusive caja ó envoltura.....	kilo.. 2.00	.50
Espátulas, en general	una.. .25	.0625
Estetoscopos	uno.. 1.00	.25
Constantin	uno.. 2.50	.625
Frascos—		
esmerilados, con tapa, hasta 50 gramos.....	ciento.. 3.00	.75
esmerilados, con tapa, hasta 100 gramos.....	ciento.. 5.00	1.25
esmerilados, con tapa, hasta 250 gramos.....	ciento.. 8.00	2.00
esmerilados, con tapa, hasta 500 gramos.....	ciento.. 12.00	3.00
esmerilados, con tapa, hasta 1,000 gramos	ciento.. 30.00	7.50
esmerilados, con tapa, hasta 2,000 gramos	ciento.. 50.00	12.50
esmerilados, con tapa, mayor tamaño; en relación.		
ó botellas comunes de vidrio, hasta 300 gramos.....	ciento.. 2.00	.50
ó botellas comunes, de vidrio, mayor tamaño; se aforarán en relación.		
comunes, boca ancha, hasta 250 gramos.....	ciento.. 3.00	.75
comunes, boca ancha, hasta 2,000 gramos	ciento.. 5.00	1.25
Geringas—		
estaño, comunes, todo tamaño.....	una.. .40	.10
vidrio, inyección uretral	una.. .025	.00625
vidrio, rectas ó curvas.....	una.. .12	.03
clisobombas en cajas comunes	una.. .60	.15
sistema Higginson	una.. .70	.175
goma elástica, hasta 168 gramos	una.. .15	.0275
goma elástica, mayor tamaño.....	una.. .30	.075
goma elástica, o á 0000	una.. .10	.025
irrigadoras Equisier, toda clase	una.. 2.50	.625
hipodérmicas, toda clase.....	una.. 2.50	.625
Guarda-leche—		
de vidrio	una.. .10	.625
pezón, madera ó goma.....	una.. .15	.0375

PHARMACY IMPLEMENTS AND SURGICAL, PHYSICAL, OPTICAL, AND CHEMICAL INSTRUMENTS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Cups—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Eye.....each..	.0241
For cupping.....do....	.0265
Quassia.....do....	.0724
Stoppers, India rubber.....pound..	.1204
Spoons, small, glass, China or porcelain.....each..	.0483
Beads and necklaces, liris.....pound..	.2188
Droppers, in general.....do....	.0547
Goblets, with cover, for pharmacists; ad valorem.	
Funnels—	
Gutta-percha.....each..	.1207
Glass, up to 1½ liters.....dozen..	.0965
Same, large, up to 5 liters.....do....	.386
Cupping knives—	
With 8 lancets.....each..	.965
With 12 lancets.....do....	1. 2063
With 16 lancets.....do....	1. 4475
With box of 8 lancets.....do....	1. 2063
Same, of 12 lancets.....do....	1. 4475
Same, of 16 lancets.....do....	1. 6888
Labels—	
For pharmacists, common.....100..	.2413
Same, fine.....do....	.7238
For prescriptions, including container.....pound..	.2188
Spatulas, in general.....each..	.0603
Stethoscopes.....do....	.2413
Constantin.....do....	.6031
Flasks—	
With glass stoppers, up to 50 grams.....100..	.7238
Same, up to 100 grams.....do....	1. 2063
Same, up to 250 grams.....do....	1. 93
Same, up to 500 grams.....do....	2. 895
Same, up to 1,000 grams.....do....	7. 2375
Same, up to 2,000 grams.....do....	12. 0625
Same, larger sizes; in proportion.	
Or bottles, glass, common, up to 300 grams.....do....	.4825
Same, larger sizes; in proportion.	
Common, wide mouth, up to 250 grams.....do....	.7238
Same, up to 2,000 grams.....do....	1. 2063
Syringes—	
Tin, common, all sizes.....each..	.0965
Glass, for urethral injection.....do....	.006
Glass, straight or curved.....do....	.029
Clyster pumps, in common boxes.....do....	.1448
Higginson system.....do....	.1689
India rubber, up to 168 grams.....do....	.0265
Same, larger size.....do....	.0724
Same, 0 to 0000.....do....	.0241
Spraying, Equisier classes.....do....	.6031
Hypodermic, all classes.....do....	.6031
Nursery bottles—	
Glass.....do....	.6031
Nipples, wood or India rubber.....do....	.0362

ÚTILES DE BOTICA, INSTRUMENTOS DE CIRUJÍA, FÍSICA, ÓPTICA Y QUÍMICA—Con-
tinúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Hilo, para botica ó análogo	kilo..	.80 .20
Hilas—		
inglesas	kilo..	2.00 .50
largas, toda clase	kilo..	2.00 .50
comunes, inclusive bolsas ó envoltorios	kilo..	.50 .125
Instrumentos y útiles de cirujía, física, óptica, ingeniería y química, no especificados; se declara valor.		
Lámparas, para alcohol	una..	.50 .125
Mamaderas—		
de vidrio, comunes	una..	.15 .0375
con tubo de goma	una..	.30 .075
Mechas de azufre	kilo..	.50 .125
Medias—		
elásticas, rodilleras, tobilleras, hilo ó algodón	una..	1.00 .25
elásticas, rodilleras, tobilleras de seda	una..	2.00 .80
Medidas—		
de vidrio, hasta 100 gramos	una .	20 .05
de vidrio, hasta 250 gramos	una..	.35 .0875
de vidrio, hasta 500 gramos	una..	.60 .15
de vidrio, hasta 1,000 gramos	una..	1.00 .25
porcelana ó loza; se aforarán con arreglo á las anteriores.		
Morteros—		
composición ó porcelana, hasta número 3	uno..	.50 .125
idem idem, 4 al 6	uno..	1.00 .25
idem idem, 7 al 12	uno..	2.50 .625
idem idem, mayor tamaño; se aforarán en relación.		
de vidrio	kilo..	.50 .125
Ostias comunes, inclusive en envase	kilo..	2.00 .50
Pepitas, para granatorios, juegos hasta 20 gramos	una..	.50 .125
Papel—		
azul, para soda	kilo..	.60 .15
colores, para sobretapa	kilo..	.50 .125
filtro general, resma 500 hojas	una..	2.00 .50
Pesarios en general	docena..	2.00 .50
Pezioneras—		
de vidrio	una..	.25 .0625
con bomba de goma	una..	.50 .125
Pildoreros—		
ordinarios	una..	4.00 1.00
hasta finos	una..	10.00 2.50
Pincelitos—		
de pelo	docena..	.20 .05
con mango, para garganta	docena..	.80 .20
Protectores franela, para el pecho	uno..	.60 .15
Pulverizadores—		
Fénix	uno..	.50 .125
Richardson, hasta número 3	uno..	2.00 .50
idem, mayor tamaño	uno..	3.00 .75
Galante, hasta número 5	uno..	3.00 .75
idem, mayor tamaño	uno..	10.00 2.50
de otras marcas; se aforarán con arreglo á éstas.		

PHARMACY IMPLEMENTS AND SURGICAL, PHYSICAL, OPTICAL, AND CHEMICAL INSTRUMENTS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Twine, for pharmacists	pound.. .0875
Lint—	
English	do.... .2188
Long, of all classes	do.... .2188
Common, including container.....	do.... .0547
Instruments and implements, surgical, physical, optical, engineers', and chemical, not specified; ad valorem.	
Alcohol lamps.....	each.. .1206
Nursery bottles—	
Glass, common	do.... .0362
With rubber tube.....	do.... .0724
Sulphur tapers.....	pound.. .0547
Stockings—	
Elastic, knee caps, ankle caps, linen or cotton.....	each.. .2413
Same, silk.....	do.... .772
Graduates—	
Glass, up to 100 grams	do.... .0483
Same, up to 250 grams	do.... .0844
Same, up to 500 grams	do.... .1448
Same, up to 1,000 grams.....	do.... .2413
Porcelain or china, duty same as glass.	
Mortars—	
Of porcelain or composition, up to No. 3.....	do.... .1206
Same, from Nos. 4 to 6.....	do.... .2413
Same, from Nos. 7 to 12.....	do.... .6031
Same, larger size; duty in proportion.	
Glass	pound.. .0547
Wafers, common, including container	do.... .2188
Beads, sets up to 20 grams	each.. .1206
Papers—	
Blue, for seidlitz powders.....	pound.. .0657
Of all colors, for wrappings	do.... .0547
For filtering, ream of 500 sheets	ream.. .4825
Pessaries, in general	dozen.. .4825
Breast pumps—	
Glass	each.. .0603
Same, with India-rubber bulbs	do.... .1206
Pill tiles—	
Ordinary.....	do.... .965
Fair and fine	do.... 2.4125
Brushes—	
Or pencils, hair, small.....	dozen.. .0483
Same, with handle, for throat.....	do.... .193
Chest-protectors, flannel.....	each.. .1448
Pulverizers—	
Fenix.....	do.... .1206
Richardson, up to No. 3	do.... .4825
Same, larger size.....	do.... .7238
Galante, up to No. 5	do.... .7238
Same, larger size.....	do.... 2.4125
Other; duty same rate.	

ÚTILES DE BOTICA, INSTRUMENTOS DE CIRUJÍA, FÍSICA, ÓPTICA Y QUÍMICA—Con-
tinúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Saca-leches—		
de vidrio comunes .....uno..	. 15	.0375
con bomba de goma.....uno..	1. 00	. 25
con tubo de goma.....uno..	. 40	. 10
Sobretapas de papel, inclusive envoltorios ó cajas.....kilo..	1. 00	. 25
Sanguijuelas .....mil..	15. 00	3. 75
Suspensores—		
hilo y algodón .....docena..	1. 20	. 30
de seda.....docena..	3. 00	1. 20
Sondas—		
ó algalias de goma, para la uretra .....docena..	2. 00	. 50
ó algalias de metal .....docena..	10. 00	2. 50
Spéculum—		
de vidrio ó porcelana.....uno..	1. 50	. 375
de metal .....uno..	3. 00	. 75
Fergusson y semejantes .....uno..	. 50	. 125
Tarritos—		
ó pocillos, loza, porcelana ó vidrio, sin tapa, hasta 250 gramos, .....ciento..	2. 00	. 50
idem idem, mayor capacidad.....ciento..	5. 00	1. 25
idem idem, con tapa madera ó metal, hasta 250 gramos..ciento..	4. 00	1. 00
idem idem, mayor tamaño.....ciento..	6. 00	1. 50
idem idem, con tapa porcelana, hasta 250 gramos.....ciento..	5. 00	1. 25
idem idem, mayor tamaño.....ciento..	15. 00	3. 75
Tarros—		
porcelana decorados, hasta 2,000 gramos.....uno..	1. 50	. 375
idem blancos, hasta 2,000 gramos .....uno..	1. 20	. 30
fantasía; se declara valor.		.
Termómetros clínicos en general..... uno..	1. 50	. 375
Tela emplástica, rollo, hasta 9 metros.....rollo..	1. 00	. 25
Tetas—		
de vaca.....docena..	1. 00	. 25
de goma.....docena..	. 50	. 125
Tubos—		
goma, para irrigadores.....uno..	. 40	. 10
idem, en general.....kilo..	2. 00	. 50
vidrio, para ensayos químicos.....ciento..	1. 50	. 375
idem idem, homeopatía .....mil..	1. 00	. 25
idem idem, pulverizadores.....docena..	2. 50	. 625
Ventosas con bomba de goma.....una..	. 50	. 125

FERRERÍA.

Abrazaderas de fierro para ejes de carros ó carruages.....kilo..	. 20	. 05
Acero—		
en barras.....kilo..	. 15	. 015
en planchas ó planchuelas.....kilo..	. 07	. 007
Afiladeras—		
hasta regulares.....docena..	3. 00	. 75
con ó sin cabo de marfil, finas.....docena..	12. 50	3. 125

PHARMACY IMPLEMENTS AND SURGICAL, PHYSICAL, OPTICAL, AND CHEMICAL INSTRUMENTS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Breast pumps—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Glass, common .....	.0362
Same, with rubber bulb.....	.2413
Same, with rubber tube.....	.0965
Bottle covers, paper, including container .....	.1094
Leeches	3.6188
Suspensories—	
Linen and cotton .....	.2895
Silk	1.159
Catheters or probes—	
India rubber, for the urethra.....	.4825
Same, metallic.....	2.4125
Specula—	
Glass or porcelain .....	.3619
Metallic .....	.7238
Fergusson and others .....	.1206
Jars—	
China, porcelain or glass, without cover, up to 250 grams capacity..	.4825
Same, larger size.....	1.2063
Same, with wooden or metallic cover, up to 250 grams .....	.965
Same, larger size.....	1.4475
Same, with porcelain cover, up to 250 grams	1.2063
Same, larger size.....	.0362
Porcelain, decorated, up to 2,000 grams .....	.3619
Plain, white, up to 2,000 grams .....	.2895
Fancy; ad valorem.	
Thermometers, medical, in general.....	.3619
Cerecloth, in rolls of 9 meters or less.....	.2413
Nipples—	
Cow.....	.2413
India-rubber.....	.1206
Tubes—	
India-rubber, for injections.....	.0965
In general.....	.2188
Glass, for chemical test .....	.3619
Same, homeopathy.....	.2413
Glass pulverizers.....	.6031
Cupping glasses, with India rubber pump.....	.1206

HARDWARE.

Axle clips for wagons and carriages .....	.0219
Steel—	
In bars .....	.0066
In plates .....	.0031
Steels—	
Table, common and fair, .....	.7238
Same, fine, with or without ivory handle.....	3.0156

FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Agujas—	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
para coser colchones, fardos, bolsas y velas.....kilo..	. 70	. 175
brújulas para buques.....centímetro de diámetro..	. 35	. 0875
Alambre—		
de fierro ó acero para cerco, telégrafo ó viñas, hasta el número 13	kilo.. . 05	Libre.
como el anterior, galvanizado no siendo color de cobre ó bronce	kilo.. . 07	Libre.
torcidos ó con puas (galvanizado) para cercos	kilo.. . 12	Libre.
de fierro ó acero del número 14 al 20	kilo.. . 08	. 02
como el anterior, galvanizado	kilo.. . 11	. 0275
de fierro ó acero del número 21 arriba	kilo.. . 14	. 035
como el anterior, galvanizado	kilo.. . 20	. 05
bronceados para elásticos número 8 al 10	kilo.. . 07	. 028
bronceados para elásticos número 11 al 20	kilo.. . 08	. 032
en carreteles para segadoras	kilo.. . 14	. 007
de cobre ó bronce	kilo.. . 40	. 10
de cobre ó bronce, forrado en algodón ó guta-percha, para electricidad	kilo.. . 60	. 15
forrado en seda, para idem	kilo.. 4. 00	1. 60
Alcayatas de fierro	kilo.. . 075	. 01875
Aldabillas—		
de fierro	kilo.. . 25	. 0625
de fierro con resorte	kilo.. . 36	. 09
de bronce, nikeladas ó nó	kilo.. 1. 20	. 30
Alfileres de madera ó de fierro, para colgar ropa	ciento.. . 60	. 15
Alicates de fierro ó acero	kilo.. 1. 50	. 375
Amianto—		
en planchas	kilo.. . 30	. 075
en meollar ó cabo	kilo.. . 80	. 20
Almireces—		
de fierro	kilo.. . 17	. 0425
de bronce	kilo.. . 80	. 20
de mármol, hasta 15 centímetros de diámetro	uno.. . 32	. 08
de mármol, más grandes ; se declara valor.		
Anclas ó anclotes	kilo.. . 10	. 25
Anzuelos	kilo.. . 62	. 155
Aprietalimones	docena.. 3. 00	. 75
Arados—		
de acero ó de fierro pulido, de una reja, sin cuchillo circular ni reja de repuesto	uno.. 8. 00	Libre.
comunes de fierro, con 1 reja de repuesto	uno.. 3. 50	Libre.
Arcos, de madera, para palos de buques	docena.. 2. 10	. 525
Arena—		
para edificios	1,000 kilos.. 1. 50	. 375
blanca de Fontainebleau	1,000 kilos.. 2. 00	Libre.
Armazones—		
de fierro, para sastres, con ó sin barillas de bronce	kilo.. . 30	. 075
para máquinas de coser, aunque le faltare alguna pieza ; la mitad del aforo de las máquinas en sus clases respectivas.		
para sierras	docena.. 2. 50	. 625
Argollas—		
de composición ó bronce, plateadas ó nikeladas.	kilo.. . 85	. 2125
de bronce	kilo.. . 52	. 13

HARDWARE—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Needles—	<i>Dollars.</i>
For sewing mattresses, bales, pouches, and sails .....pound..	.0077
Mariners' compasses .....centimeter in diameter..	.0844
Wire—	
Iron or steel, for fencing, telegraph, or vineyards, up to No. 13..pound..	Free.
Same, galvanized, but not copper or bronze colored .....do....	Free.
Twisted or barbed, galvanized, for fencing.....do....	Free.
Iron or steel, from No. 14 to 20 .....do....	.0088
Same, galvanized .....do....	.0121
Iron or steel, from No. 21 upwards .....do....	.0153
Same, galvanized .....do....	.0219
Bronzed, for elastics, Nos. 8 to 10.....do....	.0123
Same, Nos. 11 to 20.....do....	.014
In reels, for harvesters .....do....	.0031
Copper or bronze .....do....	.0438
Same, insulated with cotton or gutta-percha, for electrical uses ...do....	.0657
Same, insulated with silk, for electrical uses.....do....	.7003
Hook nails, iron.....do....	.0082
Door fastenings—	
Iron .....do....	.0274
Same, with spring .....do....	.0394
Bronzed, nickel-plated or not.....do....	.0131
Clothespins, wood or iron .....100..	.1448
Pincers, iron or steel.....pound..	.1641
Asbestos—	
In sheets .....do....	.0328
Spun or in rope .....do....	.0875
Mortars—	
Iron .....do....	.0186
Bronze.....do....	.0875
Marble, up to 15 centimeters diameter .....each..	.0772
Same, larger; ad valorem.	
Anchors or kedges .....pound.	.1094
Fishhooks .....do....	.0678
Lemon-squeezers .....dozen..	.7238
Plows—	
Steel or polished iron, 1 share, without cutting disk or extra share. .each..	Free.
Common, iron, with 1 extra share .....do....	Free.
Hoops, wooden, for masts.....dozen..	.5066
Sand—	
Building .....1,000 pounds..	.1641
White Fontainebleau.....do....	Free.
Frames—	
Figures of iron for tailors, with or without brass rods .....pound..	.0328
For sewing machines, complete or not; one-half duty of machines.	
For saws.....dozen..	.6031
Rings—	
Composition or bronze, silver or nickel plated .....pound..	.093
Bronze.....do....	.0569

FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Argollas—Continued.	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
de fierro, para lazos, cinchas ó bozales.....kilo..	. 13	. 0325
de fierro, como las anteriores, galvanizadas.....kilo..	. 18	. 045
de fierro, para candados.....kilo..	. 26	. 065
de metal amarillo, para cortinas, ó con tornillos, para cuadros, kilo..	. 93	. 2325
Artículos de fierro batido ó enlozado; véase Fierro.		
Azadores—		
de fierro, para campo.....kilo..	. 075	. 01875
de máquina curso reloj.....uno..	3. 00	. 75
Azadas, de fierro ó aceradas, sin cabo, para cavar ó carpir ...kilo..	. 15	. 0375
Azucareros—		
de lata; ver Hojalata.		
de peltre, sin platear.....kilo..	1. 40	. 350
Azuelas, para carpinteros.....kilo..	. 50	. 125
Balanzas—		
de un plato, llamadas de mostrador ó decimales, de menos de 150 kilogramos de resistencia.....una..	3. 00	. 75
con columnas de fierro y platos de cobre y bronce.....una..	9. 00	2. 25
con columnas de bronce y platos de cobre y bronce.....una..	11. 50	2. 875
de lata ó latón, para verduleros.....docena..	8. 00	2. 00
de plataforma, desde 150 kilos de resistencia.....kilo..	. 05	. 0125
de bolsillo, para pesar oro.....una..	2. 00	. 50
de fierro, llamadas francesas Roverval, de 2 kilos de resistencia, .....una..	1. 50	. 375
como las anteriores, de 5 kilos.....una..	2. 00	. 50
idem, de 10 kilos.....una..	2. 50	. 625
idem, de 15 kilos.....una..	3. 00	. 75
idem, de 20 kilos.....una..	3. 50	. 875
idem, de 25 kilos.....una..	4. 00	1. 00
idem, de 30 kilos.....una..	5. 00	1. 25
idem, de 35 kilos.....una..	6. 00	1. 50
idem, de 40 kilos.....una..	7. 00	1. 75
idem, de 50 kilos.....una..	8. 00	2. 00
con chapa de mármol; se aumentará un 30 por ciento sobre el valor de las partidas anteriores de Roverval.		
Baldes—		
de fierro galvanizado.....kilo..	. 26	. 065
de cobre ó bronce.....kilo..	. 80	. 20
Baldosas—		
del Havre ó Marsella, para piso, ordinarios.....millar..	21. 00	5. 25
del Havre ó Marsella, para techos.....millar..	13. 50	3. 375
para hornos de 30 centímetros, por 4 ó 5 centímetros de grueso, millar..	105. 00	26. 25
enlozadas (azulejos), hasta 13 centímetros, comunes....millar..	21. 00	5. 25
como las anteriores, más grandes, comunes.....millar..	28. 00	7. 00
mosaicos, para patios ó zaguanes, hasta 14 milímetros de es- pesor.....kilo bruto..	. 07	. 035
mosaicos, como los anteriores, de mayor grueso ...kilo bruto..	. 05	. 025
para veredas ó caballerizas.....kilo bruto..	. 025	. 00625
Bandejas—		
de fierro charoladas, hasta regulares; ver Hojalata.		
de bronce para cafés.....kilo..	. 80	. 20
Bancos para carpinteros.....uno..	18. 00	4. 50

HARDWARE—Continued.

Articles	Duty.
Rings—Continued.	
Iron, for lassoes, girths, or muzzles pound..	<i>Dollars.</i> .0142
Same, galvanized do....	.0197
Iron, for padlocks do....	.0284
Yellow metal, for curtains, or with screws, for pictures. do....	.1018
Articles of hammered or porcelain-lined iron, granite, or agate ware ; see Iron.	
Roasting spits—	
Iron, for field use pound..	.0082
Moved by clockwork each.	.7238
Hoes, iron or steel edged, without handle. pound..	.0164
Sugar dishes—	
Tin ; see Tin.	
Pewter, not plated do....	.1532
Adzes, carpenters' do....	.0547
Scales—	
One plate, dial or decimal, less than 150 kilos capacity each..	.7238
With standards of iron, and copper or bronze plates do....	2.1713
With bronze standards and copper or bronze plates do....	2.7744
Tin or brass, for market dozen..	1.93
Platform, upwards of 150 kilos capacity pound..	.0055
Pocket, for weighing gold each..	.4825
Iron, called French scales, Roverval model, capacity of 2 kilos . . do....	.3619
Same, capacity of 5 kilos do....	.4825
Same, capacity of 10 kilos do....	.6031
Same, capacity of 15 kilos do....	.7238
Same, capacity of 20 kilos do....	.8444
Same, capacity of 25 kilos do....	.965
Same, capacity of 30 kilos do....	1.2065
Same, capacity of 35 kilos do....	1.4475
Same, capacity of 40 kilos do....	1.6888
Same, capacity of 50 kilos do....	1.93
Marble slab, will pay 30 per cent more than the preceding of Rovervai model.	
Buckets—	
Galvanized iron pound..	.0284
Copper or bronze do....	.0088
Slabs—	
Havre or Marseilles tile, for flooring, common 1,000..	5.0663
Same, for roofing do....	3.2569
Furnace, 30 centimeters by 4 or 5 centimeters thick do....	25.3313
Glazed tiles, up to 13 centimeters, common do....	5.0663
Same, larger do....	6.755
Mosaic tiles, for courts and vestibules, up to 14 millimeters thick, gross weight pound..	.0153
Same, thicker, gross weight do....	.0109
For walks or stables, gross weight do....	.0027
Trays—	
Waiters, japanned iron, ordinary and fair ; see Tin.	
Bronze, for cafés do....	.0875
Benches, carpenters' each..	4.3425

FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Baños—	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
de lluvia, de lata ó latón.....uno..	25. 00	6. 25
de fierro fundido (inmersión).....uno..	20. 00	5. 00
como los anteriores, con útiles.....uno..	30. 00	7. 50
de fierro enlozados (inmersión), sin útiles.....uno..	30. 00	7. 50
como los anteriores, con útiles.....uno..	40. 00	10. 00
Barrenas—		
de mano con cabo.....kilo..	1. 15	. 2875
ó brocas con rosca ó espiral para taladros, incluso la caja de cartón.....kilo..	1. 00	. 25.
ó brocas surtidas de rosca ó espiral para taladros, hasta finas, inclusive la caja de cartón.....kilo..	2. 50	. 625
largas de ojo, hasta finas.....kilo..	. 60	. 15
genovesas ó españolas, para calafates.....docena..	1. 50	. 375
Barrenos para minas, hasta 075 centímetros de longitud.....kilo..	. 60	Libre.
Barriletes de fierro para carpinteros.....kilo..	. 27	. 0675
Batidores de alambre para huevos.....docena..	1. 30	. 325
Bicheros de fierro sin cabo.....docena..	4. 50	. 125
Bigornias—		
para herreros.....kilo..	. 15	. 0375
para plateros.....kilo..	. 62	. 155
con martillos para guadañas.....kilo..	. 30	. 075
Bisagras—		
de fierro, llamadas francesas.....kilo..	. 18	. 045
de fierro fundido ó charoladas.....kilo..	10	. 025
de fierro con perillas de bronce.....kilo..	. 24	. 06
de fierro, nikeladas.....kilo..	. 35	. 0875
de fierro ó acero de resorte.....kilo..	1. 30	. 325
de bronce.....kilo..	. 80	. 20
de bronce, nikeladas.....kilo..	1. 00	. 25
Bitácoras; ver Agujas.		
Boca-llaves—		
de madera, lisas ó talladas.....ciento..	1. 00	. 25
de suela ó cartón.....ciento..	. 50	. 125
de zinc, cobre ó bronce, nikeladas ó nó.....kilo..	1. 00	. 25
Bombillas—		
de composición, incluso la caja de cartón.....kilo..	2. 50	. 625
de lata; ver Hojalata.		
Bradores ó lesnas con cabo.....kilo..	. 62	. 155
Bramiles.....docena..	3. 00	. 75
Braseros—		
de fierro, 3 piés, común.....kilo..	. 06	. 015
de mano, metal amarillo.....kilo..	1. 00	. 25
de latón ó fierro con tapa, cualquier número.....docena..	4. 00	1. 00
de fierro fundido para planchadora.....kilo..	. 12	. 03
Brocas para zapateros.....kilo..	1. 40	. 35
Bronce en lingotes, barras ó planchas.....kilo..	. 42	. 105
Bujes de fierro.....kilo..	. 06	. 015
Buzones—		
de bronce.....kilo..	1. 00	. 25
de bronce, nikelados.....kilo..	1. 40	. 35
de fierro, pintados ó bronceados.....kilo..	. 60	. 15
Buques en general, armados ó desarmados; se declara valor.		

HARDWARE—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Bath tubs—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Shower, tin or brass	each.. 6. 0313
Cast-iron, without fixtures	do.... 4. 825
Same, with fixtures.....	do.... 7. 2375
Iron, porcelain lined, without fixtures	do.... 7. 2375
Same, with fixtures	do.... 9. 65
Drills—	
Gimlets, with handle	pound.. . 1258
Or bits, spiral, including pasteboard box	do.... . 1094
Or assorted bits, spiral, common to fine, including pasteboard box	do.... . 2736
Or augers, with eye, common to fine	do.... . 0657
Or augers, Genoese or Spanish, for calkers.....	dozen.. . 3619
Mining drills, up to 75 centimeters long	pound.. Free.
Bench hooks, iron, carpenters'.....	do.... . 0295
Egg-beaters, wire	dozen.. . 3136
Boat hooks, iron, without handle	do.... . 1206
Anvils—	
Blacksmiths'.....	pound.. . 0164
Silversmiths'	do.... . 0678
With hammers, for scythes	do.... . 0328
Hinges—	
Iron, called French	do.... . 0197
Cast iron or japanned.....	do.... . 0109
Iron, with bronze knobs.....	do.... . 0263
Iron, nickel plated.....	do.... . 0383
Iron or steel, spring	do.... . 1422
Bronze	do.... . 0875
Bronze, nickel plated	do.... . 1094
Binnacles; see Compasses.	
Keyhole guards—	
Wooden, plain or carved	100.. . 2413
Sole leather or cardboard	do.... . 1206
Zinc, copper, or bronze, nickel-plated or not.....	pound.. . 1094
Hand lanterns—	
Composition metal, including pasteboard box... ..	do.... . 2736
Tin; see Tin.	
Awls, with handle	do.... . 0678
Chalk lines	dozen.. . 7238
Braziers—	
Iron, 3 feet, common.....	pound.. . 0066
Hand, yellow metal	do.... . 1094
Brass or iron, with cover, any size	dozen.. . 965
Cast-iron, for clothes-ironers.....	pound.. . 0131
Bradawls, shoemakers'.....	do.... . 1532
Bronze, in ingots, bars, or sheets	do.... . 0459
Axle-boxes, iron.....	do.... . 0066
Letter-boxes—	
Bronze.....	do.... . 1094
Bronze, nickel-plated.....	do.... . 1532
Iron, painted or bronzed	do.... . 0657
Vessels (ships) in general, put together or in parts; ad valorem.	

FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Cabo—	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
(cabullería) alquitranado.....kilo..	.23	.0575
de Nueva Zelanda, Sisal ó Manila.....kilo..	.20	.05
de cáñamo blanco.....kilo..	.18	.045
de esparto ó de piazaba ó Cairo.....kilo..	.13	.0325
de alambre galvanizado.....kilo..	.21	.0525
Cabos—		
de composición, para rebenques.....kilo..	2.00	.50
de madera para hachas, picos, azadas ó azuelas.....docena..	1.50	.375
de madera para cepillos de piso.....docena..	.52	.13
de madera, franceses ó italianos, para guadañas.....docena..	2.40	.60
de madera, ingleses ó norte-americanos, para guadañas, .....docena..	6.00	1.50
de madera para leznas, limas ú otros instrumentos de artesanos, .....ciento..	3.00	.75
de madera, para martillos.....ciento..	6.00	1.50
Cacerolas—		
de latón; ver Hojalata.		
de fierro fundido.....kilo..	.19	.0475
de fierro, fundido, enlozado.....kilo..	.21	.0525
ó tachos de cobre, inclusive el mango de fierro.....kilo..	.80	.20
Cadenas—		
de fierro para atar perros.....kilo..	.20	.05
como las anteriores, galvanizadas.....kilo..	.30	.075
de fierro, para buques, balleneras, pozos, cuartas, para tiro de carro, montura, retranca, y las de atar caballos.....kilo..	.11	.0275
como las anteriores, galvanizadas.....kilo..	.16	.04
de alambre de fierro, para balanzas ó persianas, galvanizadas ó nó.....kilo..	.30	.075
de alambre de bronce.....kilo..	.80	.20
Cajas—		
de fierro.....kilo..	.22	.132
para tipos de imprenta.....par..	1.50	.075
Cajones—		
de madera, armados ó desarmados, para 12 botellas.....uno..	.26	.065
de madera, desarmados, para fideos.....uno..	.16	.04
Cal—		
hidráulica en polvo.....100 kilos..	1.00	.25
apagada, suelta.....100 kilos..	1.20	.30
Calderitas de lata, para campo.....kilo..	.42	.1050
Calentadores—		
de cajón, para pié.....docena..	4.00	1.00
de cobre ó bronce, para agua.....docena..	16.00	4.00
ó cocinitas ó estufas, para kerosene.....kilo..	.45	.1125
Camas, para ruedas de carruages.....cada una..	.85	.2125
Campanas de bronce.....kilo..	1.10	.275
Campanillas—		
de mesa, no siendo de oro ó plata.....docena..	4.00	1.00
de bronce con resorte, para pared, inclusive los badajos, para aguadores, chicas para collares, de caballos, cascabeles, cencerros y las de latón bronceadas.....kilo..	.60	.15
Candados—		
de fierro, inclusive los con cerrojo.....kilo..	.41	1.025
de bronce ó nikelados.....kilo..	1.60	.40

HARDWARE—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Cables—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Tarred pound..	.0252
New Zealand, sisal, or manilla do....	.0219
White hemp..... do....	.0197
Grass or piassava or Cairo..... do....	.0142
Galvanized wire..... do....	.0229
Handles—	
For cat-o'-nine tails..... do....	.2188
Wooden, for axes, picks, hoes, or adzes..... dozen..	.3619
Same, for floor brushes..... do....	.1255
Same, French or Italian, for scythes..... do....	.579
Same, English or North American, for scythes..... do....	1.4475
Same, for awls, files, or other workmen's tools..... 100...	.7238
Same, for hammers do....	1.4475
Kettles—	
Or pans, brass; see Tin.	
Same, cast-iron pound..	.0207
Same, cast-iron, granite ware do....	.0229
Same, or pots of copper, including iron handle..... do....	.0875
Chains—	
Iron, dogs'..... do....	.0219
Same, galvanized. do....	.0328
Iron, for ships, whale boats, wells, traces, saddles, brakes, or for hitching horses..... pound..	.0121
Same, galvanized..... do....	.0175
Iron wire, for scales or blinds, galvanized or not..... do....	.0328
Bronze wire..... do....	.0875
Cases—	
Or safes, iron do....	.0578
Printers'..... pair..	.0724
Boxes—	
Wooden, put together or in pieces, for 12 bottles..... each..	.0627
In pieces, for vermicelli..... do....	.0386
Lime—	
Hydraulic, powdered 100 pounds..	.1094
Slacked, loose..... do....	.1313
Tin pans, for field use..... pound..	.0459
Heaters—	
Foot-warmers dozen..	.965
Copper or bronze, for water do....	3.86
Or cook stoves, kerosene..... pound..	.0492
Linchpins..... each..	.2051
Bells, bronze..... pound..	.1204
Bells, small—	
Table, not gold or silver dozen..	.965
Bronze, with spring, for the wall, including clappers, for water-carriers, small, for collars, horse, hawk, cattle, and sheep, and those of brass bronzed pound..	.0657
Padlocks—	
Iron, including those with bolt..... do....	.0449
Bronze or nickel-plated..... do....	.1751

FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Candeleros—		
ó palmatorias de bronce.....kilo..	.80	.20
ó palmatorias de bronce, con asiento de plomo ó zinc....kilo..	.40	.10
Canillas—		
de madera, con ó sin boquilla ó llave de peltre .....docena..	1.25	.3125
ó uniones de bronce; ver Llaves.		
Cafios—		
ó tubos de plomo, zinc ó composición, con ó sin antimonio,		
.....kilo..	.15	.0375
ó tubos de cobre ó bronce .....	.60	.15
de fierro, enchapados en bronce.....kilo..	.24	.06
ó codos de fierro dulce ó batido.....kilo..	.095	.02375
ó uniones de fierro fundido, hasta 75 milímetros de diámetro interior .....	.06	.015
uniones y codos de fierro fundido, de mayor diámetro interior,		
.....kilo..	.06	Libre.
ó codos de fierro galvanizado .....	.15	.0375
de goma, con ó sin tela, sin alambre.....kilo..	1.00	.25
de goma, con alambre... ..kilo..	.80	.20
ó mangas de lona .....	.80	.20
ó codos de barro hasta 20 centímetros de diámetro.....uno..	.20	.05
ó codos de barro, de mayor diámetro .....	.35	.0875
Cápsulas de botellas .....	.70	.175
Capuchinas de fierro, para postigos .....	.30	.075
Carbón—		
de piedra común ó de luz.....1,000 kilos..	10.00	Libre.
de piedra, sud-americano.....1,000 kilos..	6.00	Libre.
Carboneras—		
de fierro, ordinarias.....una..	.75	.1875
de fierro, regulares ó finas.....una..	3.00	.75
de cobre ó bronce	9.00	2.25
Carretillas—		
de mano, con cajón de madera.....una..	2.50	.625
de mano, con cajón de fierro	6.00	1.50
Cascos de madera ó fierro desarmados; se declara valor.		
Cencerros y cascabeles; ver Campanillas.		
Cepillos—		
de fierro, para tubos de máquinas	2.20	.55
para calzado.....docena..	1.10	.275
de paja, para caballos	1.30	.325
de cerda ó mezcla, para caballos, cualquier clase.....docena..	2.50	.625
de cerda ó mezcla, sin cabo, para pisos	3.60	.90
de cerda ó mezcla, con cabo, para pisos.....docena..	4.60	1.15
de paja, sin cabo, para pisos	2.70	.675
de paja, con cabo, para pisos.....docena..	3.40	.85
para empapeladores	3.00	.75
para carpinteros (guillames ó vites machimbrados ó molduras),		
sin manija	5.00	1.25
galopas ó galopines.....docena..	10.00	2.50
molduras grandes con manija; se declara valor.		
rebajadores chicos ó grandes.....docena..	15.00	3.75
acanaladores.....uno..	2.00	.50
Cepos de fierro, para anclas .....	.10	.025

HARDWARE—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Candlesticks—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Bronze..... pound..	.0875
Same, with lead or zinc stand..... do....	.0438
Faucets—	
Wooden, with or without pewter spout or key.....dozen..	.3016
Or connections, bronze; see Keys.	
Pipes—	
Lead, zinc, or composition, with or without antimony.....pound..	.0164
Copper or bronze.....do....	.0657
Iron, plated with bronze.....do....	.0263
Elbows, of soft or wrought iron.....do....	.0104
Joints, cast iron, up to 75 millimeters interior diameter.. .do....	.0066
Joints and elbows, cast iron, larger interior diameter.....do....	Free.
Elbows, galvanized iron.....do....	.0164
Rubber, with or without cloth and without wire.....do....	.1094
Same, with wire.....do....	.0875
Or hose, canvas.....do....	.0875
Elbows, clay, up to 20 centimeters diameter.....each..	.0483
Same, larger diameter.....do....	.0844
Caps for bottles.....pound..	.0766
Corner-irons for gates.....do....	.0328
Coal—	
Common.....1,000 pounds..	Free.
South American.....do....	Free.
Coal hods—	
Iron, ordinary.....each..	.0181
Same, fair or fine.....do....	.7238
Copper or bronze.....do....	2. 1713
Wheelbarrows—	
Wooden body.....do....	.6031
Iron body.....do....	1. 4475
Cooperage, wood or iron; ad valorem.	
Cattle, sheep, and hawk bells; see Bells.	
Brushes—	
Iron, for machine flues.....dozen..	.5307
Shoe.....do....	.2654
Straw, for horses.....do....	.3136
Bristles or mixed, any kind, for horses.....do....	.6031
Floor, bristles or mixed, without handle.....do....	.8685
Same, with handle.....do....	1. 1098
Floor, straw, without handle.....do....	.6514
Same, with handle.....do....	.8203
Paper-hangers'.....do....	.7238
Planes, carpenters', without handle.....do....	1. 2063
Same, fore or jack.....do....	2. 4125
Same, molding, large, with handle; ad valorem.	
Same routing, small or large.....do....	3. 6188
Same, grooving.....each....	.4825
Stocks, anchor, iron.....pound..	.0109

FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Cerda—	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
para zapateros kilo..	8. 00	2. 00
para pinceles kilo..	3. 00	. 75
mezcla, para pinceles kilo..	. 62	. 155
vegetal, suelta ó torcida kilo..	. 08	. 02
Cerraduras—		
de fierro para puertas, de bomba, combinación ó de embutir, finas; se declara valor.		
para puerta, de fierro de 1 ó más llaves, con ó sin picaporte, ó de embutir, hasta regulares kilo..	. 50	. 125
como las anteriores, con frente nikelado kilo..	. 65	. 1625
de fierro para caja, cajón, baul, armario ó de embutir, con ó sin chapa de bronce kilo..	. 70	. 175
de chapa de bronce para baules ó balijas, muy ordinaria kilo..	1. 00	. 25
de bronce para caja, cajón, baul, armario ó de combinación ó con campanilla kilo..	2. 00	. 50
Chafalonía—		
de cobre ó bronce, incluso la chapa de composición de forro de buque, usada kilo..	. 20	. 05
de fierro kilo..	. 015	. 00375
Chairas—		
de fierro ó acero docena..	2. 00	. 50
de esmeril docena..	1. 00	. 25
Chapas de vidrio ó porcelana para puertas; se declara valor.		
Chavetas de fierro; se declara valor.		
Chimeneas de fierro, ordinarias una..	4. 00	1. 00
de otras clases ó calidades; se declara valor.		
Chocolateras de cobre kilo..	. 80	. 20
Cigüeñas de fierro para piedras de vuelta kilo..	. 12	. 03
Cilindros—		
para plateros uno..	82. 00	4. 10
para joyeros uno..	41. 00	2. 05
Cinceles ó punzones kilo..	. 30	. 075
Clavos—		
de cobre, bronce ó composición kilo..	. 50	. 125
de zinc kilo..	. 20	. 05
de fierro fundido ó batido kilo..	. 09	. 0225
de fierro galvanizado kilo..	. 13	. 0325
de fierro para herraduras kilo..	. 32	. 08
de fierro con cabeza de bronce, y los llamados romanos kilo..	. 40	. 10
de otras clases; ver Puntas, brocas ó estoperoles.		
Cobre en barras, lingotes ó planchas kilo..	. 42	. 1050
Cocinas—		
económicas ó estufas de fierro fundido para quemar carbón kilo..	. 12	. 03
económicas para kerosene; véase Calentadores.		
Coke carbón 1,000 kilos..	17. 00	Libre.
Coleros para preparar cola kilo..	. 15	. 0375
Combos—		
ó mandarríos de acero ó con calce hasta 2 kilos kilo..	. 23	. 0575
ó mandarríos de acero mayores de 2 kilos kilo..	. 23	Libre.
Compases de fierro para carpintero y los con llave ó tornillo ó con cabeza de bronce kilo..	. 70	. 175
Copas braceros de bronce kilo..	. 80	. 20
Correas de cáñamo ó pita para poleas kilo..	. 50	. 125

HARDWARE—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Bristles—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Shoemakers'..... pound..	.8754
For paint brushes.....do....	.3283
Mixed, for paint brushes.....do....	.0678
Vegetable, loose or twisted.....do....	.0088
Locks—	
door, iron, pneumatic closer, combination or mortise ; ad valorem.	
Door, iron, one or more keys, with or without catch or mortise, up to fair quality..... pound..	.0547
Same, nickel-faced.....do....	.0711
Iron, for case, box, chest, trunk, wardrobe or mortise, with or without bronze plate..... pound..	.0766
Bronze plate, for trunks or valises, very ordinary.....do....	.1094
Bronze, for safe, box, trunk, wardrobe, combination, or with bell..do....	.2188
Refuse plate—	
Copper or bronze, including composition sheathing for vessels....do....	.0219
Same, iron.....do....	.0016
Knife-sharpener—	
Iron or steel.....dozen..	.2188
Emery.....do....	.1094
Plates, glass or porcelain, for doors ; ad valorem.	
Bolt pins ; ad valorem.	
Stovepipes, iron, ordinary.....each..	.965
Other kinds and qualities ; ad valorem.	
Chocolate pots, copper.....pound..	.0875
Cranks, iron, for grindstones.....do....	.0131
Cylinders—	
For silversmiths.....each..	3.9565
For jewelers.....do. .	1.9783
Chisels or punches.....pound.	.0328
Nails—	
Copper, bronze, or composition.....do....	.0547
Zinc.....do....	.0219
Cast or wrought iron.....do....	.0098
Galvanized iron.....do....	.0142
Iron, horseshoe.....do....	.035
Iron, bronze head, and those called Roman.....do....	.0438
Other kinds ; see tacks, brads, etc.	
Copper in bars, ingots, or sheets.....do....	.0459
Cooking stoves—	
Cast iron, charcoal.....do....	.0131
Same, kerosene; see heaters.	
Coke.....I,000 pounds..	Free.
Glue pots.....pound..	.0164
Mauls—	
Steel or steel-faced, up to 2 kilos.....do....	.0252
Same, heavier.....do....	Free.
Compasses, carpenters', iron, and those with key or screw with bronze head.....pound..	.0766
Fire pans, bronze.....do....	.0875
Pulley belts, hemp or pit.....do....	.0547

FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Corta—	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
estaquillas.....docena..	5. 00	1. 25
fierro .....kilo..	. 15	. 0375
Cubiertos—		
para mesa (tenedor y cuchillo) cabo de fierro, hueso clavados ó los de madera teñida.....docena..	. 70	. 175
como los anteriores, para postre.....docena..	. 50	. 125
para mesa (tenedor y cuchillo) cabo de ébano, pero, ciervo, búfalo, cuerno ó imitación marfil, ordinarios.....docena..	1. 50	. 375
como los anteriores, para postre.....docena..	1. 20	. 30
para mesa, finos, con exclusión de los de cabo de marfil y metal, .....docena..	2. 50	. 625
como los anteriores, para postre.....docena..	1. 80	. 45
Cucharas—		
para albañil ó para encalar.....kilo..	. 90	. 225
cucharones ó cuchillos de plata alemana (composición) para sopa, café ó postre, inclusive la caja de cartón.....kilo..	2. 30	. 575
cucharones de metal blanqueado, para sopa, café ó postre, inclusive la caja de cartón.....kilo..	1. 00	. 25
y tenedores de peltre, toda clase, inclusive la caja de cartón, .....kilo..	. 80	. 20
Cuchillas—		
de cortar pasto de 60 á 75 centímetros.....docena..	12. 40	3. 10
de las mismas de 76 á 100 centímetros.....docena..	25. 00	6. 25
con cabo de madera para zapateros.....docena..	. 62	. 155
de 2 cabos, para toneleros.....docena..	3. 00	. 75
de 1 tajo, para picar carne.....docena..	3. 00	. 75
de 2 ó 3 tajos, para picar carne.....docena..	7. 00	1. 75
de saladero ó para cocina ó las de mondar papas, hasta finas, con exclusión del cabo.....centímetro de largo..	. 008	. 002
chicas, medianas, grandes, dobles ó con filo de piedra, para curtidores.....docena..	10. 50	2. 65
ó tenedores, para mesa ó postre; la mitad del valor de los cubiertos en sus clases respectivas.		
de punta, cabo de madera, hueso ó asta, clavados, inclusive los de embutido, con exclusión del cabo..centímetro de largo..	. 003	. 00075
Cuchillos—		
llamados puñalitos franceses, sin vaina, cabo de madera y hueso ordinarios.....centímetro de largo..	. 007	. 00175
llamados, puñalitos franceses, sin vaina, cabo de madera ó hueso regulares.....centímetro de largo..	. 015	. 00375
como los anteriores finos, cabo de ciervo, hueso, .....centímetro de largo..	. 03	. 0075
como los anteriores, con vaina; se aumentará el valor el ellas.		
para vidrieros.....docena..	1. 50	. 375
Cuñas de fierro para ferrocarriles ó tranvias; se declara valor.		
Dedales, para reempujo.....ciento..	4. 20	1. 05
Desgranadoras—		
de maíz, de madera, ordinarios.....una..	4. 00	1. 00
de maíz con rueda de engranaje, chicas.....una..	9. 00	2. 25
de maíz grandes; se declara valor.		
Despaviladeras—		
de metal amarillo, con ó sin platillo.....kilo..	. 80	. 20
de fierro.....kilo..	. 30	. 075

HARDWARE—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Chisels—	<i>Dollars.</i>
For wood .....dozen..	1. 2063
Cold .....pound..	. 0164
Table cutlery—	
(Knife and fork) iron or bone handle, riveted, or those of stained wood .....dozen..	. 1689
Same, dessert .....do....	. 1206
(Knife and fork), handle of ebony, apple-tree, buck-horn, buffalo, horn, or imitation ivory, ordinary quality.....dozen..	. 3619
Same, dessert .....do....	. 2895
Fine, except those with handle of ivory or metal.....do....	. 6031
Same, dessert .....do....	. 4343
Spoons—	
Trowels, masons' or plasterers'.....pound..	. 0985
Ladles or knives, German silver, for soup, coffee, or dessert, including pasteboard box .....pound..	. 2517
Ladles, white metal, for soup, coffee, or dessert, including pasteboard box .....pound..	. 1094
And forks, pewter, all kinds, including pasteboard box.....do....	. 0875
Folding knives—	
For cutting fodder, from 60 to 75 centimeters .....dozen..	2. 9915
Same, from 76 to 100 centimeters.....do....	6. 0312
Wooden handle, shoemakers' .....do....	. 193
Two-handled (drawing), cooper's' .....do....	. 7238
For mincing meat, one blade .....do....	. 7238
Same, two or three blades .....do....	1. 6888
Meat-packers', or kitchen, or for paring potatoes, common to fine, handle excepted.....per centimeters length..	. 0019
Small, medium, large, two-edged or with stone edge, for tanners..dozen..	2. 5573
Or forks, table, one-half the value of regular article, in their respective classes.	
pointed, wood, bone, or buck-horn handle, riveted, including inlaid, exclusive of handle.....per centimeters' length..	. 0007
Knives—	
Called French daggers, without sheath, wood or bone handle, common quality.....per centimeters length..	. 0017
Same, fair quality.....do....	. 0036
Same, fine, bone or buck-horn handle.....do....	. 0073
Same, with sheath; value of latter to be added.	
Glaziers' .....dozen..	. 3619
Trake-blocks, for railways, steam, or horse; ad valorem.	
Thimbles, for sewing.....100..	1. 0133
Corn-shellors—	
Wooden, ordinary .....each..	. 965
With cogwheel, small.....do....	2. 1713
Same, larger; ad valorem.	
Candle-snuffers—	
Yellow metal, with or without plate.....pound..	. 0875
Iron .....do....	. 0328

FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	Pesos.	Pesos.
Destornilladores, para carpinteros.....kilo..	.67	.1675
Desvasadores—		
para ovejas y caballos, ordinarios .....docena..	1.00	.25
de tijera para ovejas .....kilo..	1.20	.30
Duelas, para cascos; se declara valor.		
Durmientes de fierro, para ferrocarriles y tranvias.....		Libre.
Eclisas, para ferrocarriles.....		Libre.
Ejes—		
para carruajes de patente ó media patente.....uno..	9.00	2.25
para carros ó jardineras .....kilo..	.13	.0325
Escobas—		
de piasaba, sin cabo.....docena..	2.70	.675
con cabo .....docena..	3.10	.775
Escofinas; ver Limas.		
Escoplos ó formones con ó sin cabo.....kilo..	.63	.1575
Escuadras—		
para carpinteros, ordinarias... ..docena..	3.60	.90
para carpinteros, finas; se declara valor.		
falsas .....docena..	4.60	1.15
Eslabones para sacar fuego, ordinarios .....kilo..	.35	.0875
Espolines—		
ó espuelas de composición, con ó sin alza prima ó los de bronce, plateados ó nikelados.....kilo..	2.30	.575
ó espuelas de fierro ó acero, pulido ó estañado .....kilo..	.60	.15
ó espuelas de fierro ó acero nikelado .....kilo..	1.00	.25
ó espuelas de bronce .....kilo..	1.50	.375
Estaño en barras ó lingotes.....kilo..	.42	.021
Estaquillas de madera, para calzado, inclusive la barrica.....kilo..	.08	.02
Estiras, para curtidores.....docena..	3.00	.75
Estopa de algodón, y alquitranada.....kilo bruto..	.18	.045
Estoperoles (clavos).....kilo..	.13	.0325
Estribos—		
de fierro fundido, ordinarios .....kilo..	.25	.0625
de fierro estañado .....kilo..	.30	.075
de fierro pulido ó acero nikelado.... ..kilo..	1.00	.25
de composición ó de bronce plateados ó nikelados .....kilo..	2.00	.50
de bronce .....kilo..	1.20	.30
de goma ó de cauchut, endurecido .....docena de pares..	8.50	2.125
Estuches con leznas.....docena..	1.80	.45
Facones—		
con vaina de suela, ordinarios .....docena..	6.00	3.00
de otras clases; se declara valor.		
Fallevas—		
de fierro ordinarias, bronceadas ó charoladas, cualquier tamaño, inclusive las para portón .....kilo..	.12	.03
de fierro, con guarniciones nikeladas.....kilo..	.30	.075
Fiambreras de tela de alambre .....docena..	25.00	6.25
Fieltros—		
para techos ó forrar buques.....kilo..	.11	.0275
para calderas .....kilo..	.21	.0525
Fierro—		
batido, estañado ó trabajado, en cualquier forma, para uso do- méstico .....kilo..	.36	.09

HARDWARE—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Screw-drivers, carpenters'.....pound..	.0733
Clippers—	
For sheep and horses, common.....dozen..	.2413
Sheep shears.....pound..	.1313
Staves, for casks; ad valorem.	
Cross-ties, for railways, steam or horse	Free.
Fish-plates, railways	Free.
Axles—	
For carriages, patent	2. 1713
Cars and wagons.....pound..	.0142
Brooms—	
Piassava, without handle.....dozen..	.6514
Same, with handle .....	.7479
Rasps; see Files.	
Chisels or gouges, with or without handle.....pound..	.0689
Squares—	
Carpenters', ordinary .....	.8685
Same, fine; ad valorem.	
Bevel.....do....	1. 1098
Steels, fire, ordinary .....	.0383
Spurs—	
Composition metal, with or without catch, or bronze, silver, or nickel-plated .....	.2517
Iron or steel, polished or tinned .....	.0657
Iron or steel, nickel-plated .....	.1094
Bronze .....	.1641
Tin, in bars or ingots.....do....	.0092
Shoe pegs, barrel included .....	.8842
Curriers' knives .....	.7238
Tow or oakum cotton, tarred, gross weight.....pound..	.0197
Scupper-nails .....	.0142
Stirrups—	
Cast-iron, ordinary.....do....	.0274
Tinned iron.....do....	.0328
Polished iron or nickeled steel .....	.1094
Composition or bronze, silver or nickel-plated .....	.2188
Bronze.....do....	.1313
Rubber or gutta-percha, hard.. ..dozen pairs..	2. 0506
Cases with awls .....	.4343
Sheath knives—	
With sole-leather sheath, ordinary.....do....	2. 895
Other kinds; ad valorem.	
Sash bolts—	
Iron, ordinary, bronzed or japanned, any size, including gate bolts, .....	.0131
Iron, with nickeled trimmings .....	.0328
Safe, for eatables, with wire-cloth doors.....dozen..	6. 0312
Felt—	
Roofing and sheathing.....pound..	.0121
For covering boilers .....	.0229
Iron—	
Wrought, tinned or worked in any form, for domestic use.....do....	.0384

FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Fierro—Continúa.		
batido, enlozado, trabajado, en cualquier forma, para uso doméstico	<i>Pesos.</i> .43	<i>Pesos.</i> .1075
en barras, ángulo ó planchuelas, planchas, flejes, para herraduras, ó en varillas, para cerco, sin trabajar .....	.04	.004
en lingotes, para fundición .....	.02	.002
en planchas, enlosadas, para techos .....	.20	.05
galvanizados, en planchas lisas ó de canaletas ó en caballetes,	kilo.. .085	.02125
fundido, en postes ó columnas, huecas	kilo.. .06	.015
en tirantes macizos	kilo.. .04	.004
en yugillos, para coches ó jardineras, ordinarios	par.. .55	.33
en idem, para idem, con argollas plateadas	par.. 1.20	.72
en idem, para idem, plateado	par.. 3.00	1.80
para toda clase de cepillos de carpinteros	kilo.. .50	.125
para bancos de carpinteros	kilo.. .40	.10
viejo; se declara valor.		
Filástica, de toda clase	kilo.. .12	.03
Fraguas, portátiles	una.. 14.00	3.50
Frenos—		
de fierro, para campo, ordinarios	docena.. .85	.2125
como los anteriores, con copas, y los estafiados, con ó sin copas, y los de 6 argollas	docena.. 1.40	.350
de fierro limado, para campo, ordinarios	docena.. 2.60	.650
de fierro limado y los de 5 espigas	docena.. 4.00	Libre.
de fierro, forma árabe ó brasilera, estafiados ó nó	docena.. 3.00	.75
de fierro, como los anteriores, con adornos de composición ó bronce plateado	docena.. 5.00	1.25
de fierro, pulido ó nikelado, para silla ó coche	docena.. 8.00	4.80
de composición ó bronce plateado, para recado ó silla	docena.. 10.00	2.50
de idem ó idem, plateados, de forma árabe ó brasilera	docena.. 16.00	4.00
para coches; se declara valor.		
bocados, de fierro, para carros, ordinarios	docena.. .55	.1375
bocados, de fierro estafiado, para carros, ordinarios	docena.. .85	.2125
bocados, de fierro, para coches y sillas	docena.. 3.20	1.92
de fierro pulidos, nikelados, para coches y sillas	docena.. 5.00	3.00
Fuelles—		
para cocina, ordinarios	docena.. 2.00	.50
para plateros, hasta 45 centímetros	uno.. 6.00	1.50
con suela, para herreros	uno.. 16.00	4.00
de fierro, para herreros	uno.. 25.00	6.25
Ganchos—		
de fierro, para camas	kilo.. .09	.0225
de fierro, para motones ó cuadernales, con ó sin galvanismo,	kilo.. .16	.04
de fierro, triangulares, para carros	kilo.. .13	.0325
de fierro, para pitones, para puertas	kilo.. .25	.0625
Garruchos—		
de madera	docena.. .31	.0875
de fierro, galvanizado ó nó	kilo.. .13	.0325
Gatos, de madera ó fierro, no siendo hidráulicos	uno.. 6.00	1.50
Goma elástica, en planchas, con ó sin tela	kilo.. 1.00	.25
Grampas, de fierro, en general	kilo.. 12	.30
Grilletes, de fierro, para anclas y cadenas	kilo.. 11	.0275
Guadañas, sin cabos, de todas clases	kilo.. .52	.13

HARDWARE—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Iron—Continued.	
Same, porcelain-lined (agate or granite) in any form, for domestic use,	<i>Dollars.</i>
.....pound..	.0471
In bars, angles, or sheet, plates, hoops, for horseshoes and rods for fencing, unmanufactured .....	.0018
.....pound..	
Pig. for foundries .....	.0009
.....do....	
In sheets, silicated, for roofing.....	.0219
.....do....	
Galvanized, in sheets, plain or corrugated, or in ridge beams.....	.0093
.....do....	
Cast, in posts or columns, hollow.....	.0066
.....do....	
In solid beams .....	.0018
.....do....	
Thimbles (yuguillos), for coaches or wagons, ordinary.....	.3185
.....pair..	
Same, with silver-plated rings.....	.6948
.....do....	
Same, silver-plated.....	1.737
.....do....	
For all kinds of carpenters' planes.....	.0547
.....pound..	
For carpenters' benches .....	.0438
.....do....	
Old; ad valorem.	
Yarn, all kinds.....	.0131
.....do....	
Forges, portable.....	3.3775
.....each..	
Bridles—	
Iron, for field use, ordinary .....	.2051
.....dozen..	
Same, with boss or tinned, with or without boss, and those of 6 rings, .....	.3378
.....dozen..	
Filed iron, ordinary, for field use .....	.6273
.....do....	
Same, with 5 spikes .....	.965
.....do....	
Iron, Arab or Brazilian shape, tinned or not .....	.7238
.....do....	
Same, with ornaments of composition metal or plated bronze.....	1.2063
.....do....	
Iron, polished or nickel-plated, for saddle or coach	4.832
.....do....	
Composition or silver-plated bronze, safety or saddle.....	2.4125
.....do....	
Same, Arab or Brazilian shape.....	3.86
.....do....	
For coach; ad valorem.	
Bits, iron, for common wagons .....	.1327
.....do....	
Same, tinned .....	.2051
.....do....	
Same, iron, coach, or saddle.....	1.8528
.....do....	
Iron, polished or nickel-plated, coach or saddle.....	2.895
.....do....	
Bellows—	
Kitchen, ordinary... ..	.4825
.....do....	
For silversmiths, up to 45 centimeters	1.4475
.....each..	
Sole-leather sides, for blacksmiths	3.86
.....do....	
Iron, for blacksmiths.....	6.0312
.....do....	
Hooks—	
Iron, for bedsteads.....	.0098
.....pound..	
Iron, for pulley blocks, galvanized or not.....	.0175
.....do....	
Iron, triangular, for wagons .....	.0142
.....do....	
Iron, for doors.....	.0274
.....do....	
Sheaves—	
(Pulley) wooden .....	.0844
.....dozen..	
Iron, galvanized or not .....	.0142
.....pound..	
Jacks, lifting, wood or iron, not hydraulic.....	1.4475
.....each..	
India-rubber, in sheets, with or without cloth.....	.1094
.....pound..	
Staples, iron, in general.....	1313
.....do....	
Shackles, iron, for anchors and chains.....	.0121
.....do....	
Scythes, without handles, all kinds.....	.0569
.....do....	

FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Guarda-fuegos—		
de fierro para chimeneas ordinarias.....uno..	<i>Pesos.</i> 2. 50	<i>Pesos.</i> . 625
de otras clases; se declara valor.		
Guarda-cabos—		
de fierro, con ó sin galvanismo	kilo.. .16	. 04
de cobre ó bronce.....	kilo.. .60	. 15
Gubias, con ó sin cabo, para carpinteros.....	kilo.. .63	. 1575
Hachas ó hachitas de toda clase, con ó sin cabo.....	kilo.. .36	. 09
Hachuelas, con ó sin cabo, para albañiles; ver Picos.		
Hebillas—		
de fierro, estañadas ó barnizadas y demás piezas para confección de guarniciones de carros y carruages con excepción de yuguillos.....	kilo.. 30	. 18
de bronce ó bronce y fierro plateado y demás piezas para confección de guarniciones, con excepción de yuguillos...kilo..	1. 80	1. 08
Herraduras para cabalgaduras.....	kilo.. .10	. 025
Hilaza de cáñamo.....	kilo bruto.. .35	. 0875
Hilo—		
de algodón, para coser velas ó bolsas.....	kilo.. .60	. 15
de cáñamo, para coser velas ó bolsas.....	kilo.. .50	. 125
de acarreto en ovillo ó madejones hasta fino.....	kilo.. .38	. 095
grueso para atar resortes.....	kilo.. .26	. 065
llamado de atar lana	kilo.. .18	. 045
especial, para segadoras.....	kilo.. .40	. 02
Hoces.....	docena.. 2. 50	. 625
Hojalata—		
en láminas sin trabajar.....	kilo.. .08	. 004
en láminas pintadas.....	kilo.. .12	. 03
cortadas, para envases.....	kilo.. .10	. 005
trabajada en cualquier forma, inclusive la pintada, para uso doméstico.....	kilo.. .42	. 1050
Hojas—		
para cuchillas de curtidor.....	docena.. 2. 10	. 525
para puñales ó facones... ..centímetro..	. 008	. 0048
Hornallas de fierro, para fogones, de cualquier medida.....	kilo.. .08	. 02
Horquillas de fierro, cualquier clase, con cabo.....	kilo.. .27	. 0675
Inodoros; se declara valor.		
Juegos—		
de 3 piezas, para chimeneas ordinarias ó de fierro bruñido,	juego.. 1. 20	. 30
de 3 piezas de bronce, para chimeneas ordinarias.....	juego.. 2. 00	. 50
de otras clases; se declara valor.		
Ladrillos—		
de fuego, infusibles ó refractarios.....	millar.. 30. 00	Libre.
huecos	millar.. 13. 00	3. 25
para limpiar cubiertos.....	docena.. 40	. 10
Lamparitas—		
de cobre ó bronce para soldar.....	docena.. 10. 00	2. 50
de fierro y las de fierro y bronce y cobre	docena.. 7. 00	1. 75
Lanzas en bruto para carruages.....	uña.. .80	. 20
Lápices, para carpinteros.....	kilo.. .60	. 15
Leznas—		
sin cabo.....	kilo.. 5. 00	1. 25
con cabo ó bradores.....	kilo.. .60	. 15
Limas ó escofinas ó raspas de todo tamaño.....	kilo.. .50	. 125

HARDWARE—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Spark-arresters—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Iron, for ordinary chimneys.....each..	.6031
Other kinds; ad valorem.	
Thimbles, for ropes—	
Galvanized or not.....pound..	.0175
Copper or bronze.....do....	.0657
Gouges, carpenters', with or without handle.....do....	.0689
Axes or hatchets, all kinds, with or without handle.... do....	.0394
Masons' axes; see Picks.	
Buckles—	
Iron, tinned or varnished, and other pieces for harness, wagon, or carriage, except thimbles (yuguillos).....pound..	.0788
Bronze, or bronze and plated iron, and other pieces, for harness, except thimbles (yuguillos).....pound..	.4727
Horseshoes.....do....	.0109
Hemp yarn, gross weight.....do....	.0383
Thread—	
Cotton, for sewing sails or pouches.....do....	.0657
Hemp, for sewing sails or pouches.....do....	.0547
Pack, in balls or skeins, common to fine.....do....	.0416
Same, coarse, for tying springs.....do....	.0284
Wool twine.....do....	.0197
Special, for harvesters.....do....	.0088
Sickles.....dozen..	.6031
Tin—	
In sheets, plain.....pound..	.0018
Same, painted.....do....	.0131
Cut out, for packing.....do....	.0022
Manufactured, in any form, including painted, for household use..do....	.0459
Blades—	
For carriers' knives.....dozen..	.5066
For daggers or sheath knives.....centimeter..	.0048
Furnaces, for ships' galleys, any size.....pound..	.0088
Forks, iron, any kind, with handle.....do....	.0295
Dry closet, inodorous; ad valorem.	
Sets—	
Three pieces, stovepipes, ordinary, or of polished iron.....set..	.2895
Three pieces, stovepipes, bronzed, ordinary.....do..	.4825
Other kinds; ad valorem.	
Bricks—	
Fire.....1,000..	Free.
Hollow.....do....	3.136
For cleaning knives.....dozen..	.0965
Lamps—	
Solderers', copper or bronze.....do....	2.4125
Iron, or iron and bronze and copper.....do....	1.6888
Poles, for carriages, in the rough.....each..	.193
Pencils, carpenters'.....pound..	.0657
Awls—	
Without handle.....do....	.5471
With handle, or bradawls.....do....	.0657
Files or rasps, all sizes.....do....	.0547

FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Linternas—	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
con vidrio de aumento.....docena..	3. 50	. 875
ó faroles de buques; se declara valor.		
Locomotoras		Libre.
Llamadores—		
de fierro, para puertas.....kilo..	. 18	. 045
de bronce, para puertas.....kilo..	1. 00	. 25
de bronce nikelado, para puertas.....kilo..	1. 40	. 035
Llaves—		
de fierro especiales, para coches.....kilo..	. 31	. 0775
de fierro, llamadas inglesas, de todos tamaños, clases ó calidades	kilo..	. 55
de estaño ó peltre, para cascós.....kilo..	. 80	. 20
de bronce, para aguadores, toneles, etc.....kilo..	1. 00	. 25
de fierro sin concluir, para cerraduras.....kilo..	. 70	. 175
Machetes—		
para cortar cardos ó yugos, ordinarios.....docena..	1. 20	. 30
para cortar cardos y caña de azúcar, hasta finos.....docena..	5. 00	1. 25
cortos, para cocina.....docena..	4. 20	1. 05
Maderas—		
de 25 milímetros de espesor, de cedro, paroba, canela, costadinho en tablas ó tablones	metro cuadrado..	. 50
de cedro, paroba ó canela en vigas	metro cuadrado..	. 40
de lapacho, quebracho, urunday ú otras semejantes, en vigas,	metro cuadrado..	. 20
de pino blanco ó spruce, sin labrar	metro cuadrado..	. 41
de idem ó idem, labrado.....	metro cuadrado..	. 50
de pino de tea ó álamo blanco.....	metro cuadrado..	. 45
de idem ó idem, labrado	metro cuadrado..	. 58
de nogal.....	metro cuadrado..	1. 00
de pople, roble, fresno, haya, guindo ó maple.....	metro cuadrado..	. 80
de caoba	metro cuadrado..	1. 70
de pino ó spruce, sin labrar, de menos de 20 milímetros,	metro cuadrado..	50
en chapas; con el espesor que traigan.		
de caoba, nogal ó roble.....	metro cuadrado..	13
de jacarandá ó erable.....	metro cuadrado..	30
de rosa.....	metro cuadrado..	70
de ñandubay ó algarrobo, en postes, sin labrar.....	uno..	. 45
de idem, en medios postes, sin labrar.....	uno..	. 30
de ñandubay, en estacones.....	uno..	. 13
Manseras, para arados	par..	. 62
Maneas de fierro, con ó sin llaves, forradas ó nó.....docena..		. 00
Manijas—		
de bronce, nikeladas ó nó, para picaportes ó cerraduras..	kilo..	. 60
de fierro, negras, ordinarias, para baules ó cajones.....	kilo..	. 16
de fierro, limadas ó pulidas, para baules ó cajones	kilo..	. 30
de fierro bronceadas ó doradas, para puertas	kilo..	. 40
de bronce, con ó sin buzón, para puertas.....	kilo..	1. 00
de bronce, nikeladas, con ó sin buzón, para puertas	kilo..	1. 40
para cajones fúnebres, de bronce ó peltre plateado ó nikelado, incluso la caja de cartón.....	kilo..	90
para muebles; ver Tiradores.		225

HARDWARE—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Lanterns—	<i>Dollars.</i>
With magnifying glass .....dozen..	.8444
Ship's; ad valorem.	
Locomotives.....	Free.
Knockers—	
Door, iron.....pound..	.0197
Same, bronze.....do....	.1094
Same, bronze nickel-plated.....do....	.0153
Keys—	
Wrenches, iron, special, for carriages .....do....	.0339
Same, iron, monkey, all sizes, kinds and qualities.....do....	.0602
Faucets, tin or pewter, for casks.....do....	.0875
Same, bronze, for water-carriers, pipes, etc.....do....	.1094
Blanks, for locks .....do....	.0766
Cane knives—	
Machetes, ordinary.....dozen..	.2895
For sugar cane, common to fine.....do....	I. 2063
Short, for kitchen.....do....	I. 0133
Lumber—	
Cedar, paroba, laurel, siding, in boards or planks 25 millimeters thick, .....square yard..	.1013
Cedar, paroba, or laurel, in beams .....do....	.0811
Lapacho, quebracho, urunday, and others similar, in beams.....do....	.0406
White pine or spruce, rough.....do....	.0507
Same, dressed .....do....	.1013
Pitch pine or white poplar.....do....	.0912
Same, dressed .....do....	.1175
Walnut .....do....	.2028
Poplar, oak, ash, beech, cherry, or maple .....do....	.1622
Mahogany.....do....	.3445
Pine or spruce, rough, less than 20 millimeters thick .....do....	.0608
Veneering; according to thickness.	
Same, of mahogany, walnut, or oak .....do....	.0272
Same, jacaranda or maple .....do....	.0608
Same, rosewood .....do....	.1419
Nandubay or locust, in posts, rough.....each..	.1086
Same, small, rough .....do....	.0724
Same, in stakes or piles.....do....	.0314
Handles, plow .....pair..	Free.
Fetters, iron, with or without key, lined or not.....dozen..	I. 6888
Knobs—	
Bronze, nickel-plated or not, for door latches and locks.....pound..	.0657
Iron, black, common, for trunks and drawers.....do....	.0175
Same, filed or polished, for trunks and drawers .....do....	.0328
Same, bronzed or gilt, for doors .....do....	.0438
Bronze, with or without letter slip, for doors.....do....	.1094
Same, nickel plated, with or without letter slip, for doors.....do....	.1532
Handles—	
Bronze or pewter, silver or nickel plated, for coffins, including paste- board boxes .....pound..	.0985
For furniture; see Drawer pulls.	

FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Máquinas—		
para imprenta ó litografía; se declara valor.		
para estirar alambre, toda clasekilo..	.40	.10
de doblar, para hojalaterouna..	13.00	3.25
con motor para buques, máquinas y materiales para instalación de alumbrado público de electricidad y á gas, máquinas para preparación de carnes conservadas por el sistema frigorífico ú otros sistemas modernos, y máquina y maquinarias para nuevas industrias que se establezcan en el país y materias primas, para las mismas; se declara valor.		
de alambrar, para hojalaterouna..	8.00	2.00
de otras clases, para hojalatero; se declara valor.		
para lavar, con esprimidor.una..	16.00	4.00
para idem, sin esprimidor.una..	12.00	3.00
para esprimiruna..	4.00	1.00
de madera, para hacer manteca, número 0 al 3.una..	2.20	.55
de idem, para idem, número 4 al 5.una..	3.20	.80
de segar, con plataforma y las engavilladoras ó espigadoras,una..	200.00	10.00
de segar, sin plataforma (para cortar alfalfa)una..	70.00	3.50
para picar pasto; se declara valor.		
para agujerear fierro; se declara valor.		
para triturar trigo; se declara valor.		
de quebrar ó pisar maíz, chicas.una..	4.00	1.00
de coser á mano, con ó sin cajauna..	8.00	.40
de coser de mesa, mesa con tapa ó media caja chica, y las de saastreuna..	16.00	.80
de coser, media caja, grande y las de zapateros y talabarteros,una..	30.00	1.50
de coser de caja enterauna..	50.00	2.50
de madera ó fierro, para tapar botellas; se declara valor.		
de madera, de manos, para tapar botellasdocena..	4.00	1.00
de lata con filtro, para café.kilo..	.42	.105
de lata ó bronce, nikeladas ó nó, para café, á vapor.la taza..	.30	.075
de trillar; se declara valor.		
Margaritas, para curtidores.una..	1.50	.375
Marmól—		
blanco ó de color, rústico, en chapas de 15 á 20 milímetros de grueso.metro cuadrado..	2.00	.50
blanco ó de color, en chapas de 22 á 70 milímetros de grueso,metro cuadrado..	3.00	.75
de mayor grueso; se declara valor.		
lustrado; se aforarán con un 25 por ciento de aumento sobre los aforos fijados respectivamente.		
en baldosas.metro cuadrado..	2.00	.50
en balaustres.uno..	3.00	.75
Martillos con ó sin cabo, toda clase.kilo..	.35	.0875
Mazas de madera en bruto para ruedas de carruages.una..	.40	.10
Mechas para minas (guías)kilo..	.51	Libre.
Medidas—		
de cinta, de tela, en cajas, hasta fina, de 10 á 30 metrosdocena..	13.00	3.25
de cinta, acero, de 1 á 2 metros.docena..	6.00	1.50
como las anteriores de 3 á 20 metros.docena..	30.00	7.50
de madera de 1 metro ó 3 piés, ordinarias ó las de boj.docena..	.60	.15

HARDWARE—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Machines—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Printing or lithographing; ad valorem.	
Wire-drawing, all kinds.....pound..	.0438
Folding, tanners'.....each..	3.136
With motor, for vessels, machinery and materials for plants for public electric or gas lighting, for preparing meats by refrigerating or other modern processes, and for new industries, and materials for making same; ad valorem.	
Wiring, for tanners.....each..	1.93
Other kinds, for tanners; ad valorem.	
Washing, with wringer.....do....	3.86
Same, without wringer.....do....	2.895
Wringing.....do....	.965
Churns, wooden, Nos. 0 to 3.....do....	.5308
Same, Nos. 4 to 5.....do....	.772
Harvesting, with platform and binders and gleaners.....do....	9.65
Mowing, without platform.....do....	3.3775
Fodder-cutting; ad valorem.	
For drilling iron; ad valorem.	
For crushing wheat; ad valorem.	
For breaking or crushing corn, small.....do....	.965
Sewing, hand, with or without case.....do....	.386
Same, table, with lid or cover, small, and those for tailors.....do....	.772
Same, cover, large, and those for shoemakers and saddlers.....do....	1.4475
Same, cabinet.....do....	2.4125
Bottling, wooden or iron; ad valorem.	
Same, wooden, hand.....dozen..	.965
For making coffee, tin, with filter.....pound..	.0459
Same, steam, tin or brass, nickel-plated or not.....per cup..	.0724
Threshing; ad valorem.	
Margaritas, for tanners and curriers.....each..	.3619
Marble—	
White or colored, in the rough, in slabs from 15 to 20 millimeters thick,.....square yard..	.4053
Same, from 22 to 70 millimeters thick.....do....	.6079
Same, thicker; ad valorem.	
Polished, will be assessed 25 per cent additional, according to class.	
For flooring and walks.....square yard..	.4053
Balusters.....each..	.7238
Hammers, all kinds, with or without handle.....pound..	.0383
Hubs for carriage wheels, in the rough.....each..	.0965
Fuse, for miners.....pound..	Free.
Measures—	
Tape, in case, common to fine, from 10 to 30 meters.....dozen..	3.136
Tape, steel, 1 to 2 meters.....do....	1.4475
Same, 3 to 20 meters.....do....	7.2375
Wooden, 1 meter, or 3 feet, common or boxwood.....do....	.1448

FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Medidas—Continúa.	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
de madera de 2 metro ó 3 piés, con varillas de metal ..docena..	1. 60	. 40
de hueso ó ballena, de 1 metro ó 3 piés ..docena..	2. 00	. 50
de marfil, de 1 metro ó 3 piés.....docena..	6. 00	1. 50
para medir maderas, especiales.....una..	. 80	. 20
de cinta, acero, especiales para agrimensor hasta 25 metros, .....una..	4. 00	1. 00
Meollar—		
común.....kilo..	. 30	. 075
de algodón ... ..kilo..	. 40	. 10
de patente, para máquinas.....kilo..	70	. 175
alquitranado; ver Piola.		
Merlin; ver Piola.		
Moldes—		
de madera para cigarros ..uno..	. 35	. 0875
de cobre, para fideos.....kilo..	. 80	. 20
Molinillos—		
con cajón de madera, chicos ..docena..	5. 00	1. 25
con cajón de fierro ..docena..	6. 00	1. 50
de otras clases; se declara valor.		
Motones—		
ó cuadernales, comunes.....kilo..	. 20	. 05
ó cuadernales de cilindro.....kilo..	. 40	. 10
Motor de viento, con bomba y armazón; se declara valor.		
Motores á vapor ó gas; se declara valor.		
Navajas—		
para podar, hasta finas.....docena..	3. 00	. 75
de otras clases; ver Mercería.		
Necesarios para letrinas; ver Inodoros.		
Niveles—		
de agua, armados en madera ..centímetro..	. 006	. 0015
de agua, armados en bronce.....centímetro..	. 015	. 00375
Ojales de bronce, para velas de buques.....kilo..	. 80	. 20
Ollas—		
de fierro de 3 piés, sin tapa, inclusive los hornos de campo, .....kilo..	. 055	. 01375
de fierro fundido, sin piés, con tapa, enlozadas ..kilo..	. 21	. 0525
ó cacerolas de fierro fundido, sin piés, con tapa, estafiadas ..kilo..	19	. 0475
de latón, estafiadas.....kilo..	. 36	. 090
Orejas de fierro para baldes.....kilo..	. 15	. 0375
Ornamentos—		
de lata para cajones fúnebres, ordinarios ..juego..	1. 00	. 25
de lata para cajones fúnebres, finos ..juego..	2. 00	. 50
de lata para cajones fúnebres, de niños.....juego..	. 41	. 1025
Palas—		
de cubo, sin cabo ..kilo..	. 17	. 0425
con cabo hasta finas ..kilo..	. 25	. 0625
Palitas—		
de fierro ó latón, charoladas, para basura, ordinarias...docena..	1. 50	. 375
de fierro ó latón, para harina.....docena..	2. 10	. 525
de bronce ó cobre, para mostrador, inclusive el mango...kilo..	80	. 20
Palmas, para techos.....una	1. 00	. 25
Palmatorias—		
de bronce; ver Candeleros.		
de bronce, con asiento, plomo ó zinc . ..kilo..	. 40	. 10

HARDWARE—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Measures - Continued.	
Same, with metal strips	<i>Dollars.</i> .386
Bone or whalebone, 1 meter or 3 feet.....	.4825
Ivory, 1 meter, or 3 feet	1.4475
For lumber, special .....	.193
Tape, steel, especially for surveyors, up to 25 meters .....	.965
Yarn—	
Common .....	.0328
Cotton.....	.0438
Patent, for machinery	0766
Tarred ; see Piola.	
Molds—	
Wooden, for cigars.....	.0844
Copper, for vermicelli .....	.0875
Mills—	
Hand, coffee, etc., small, with wooden box ..	1.2063
Same, with iron box.....	1.4475
Other kinds ; ad valorem.	
Pulleys—	
Common .....	.0219
With cylinder .....	.0438
Wind mills, with pumps and frame; ad valorem.	
Motors, steam or gas; ad valorem.	
Pruning knives, common to fine .....	.7237
Razors; see Haberdasher.	
Bowls for water closets; see Odorizers.	
Levels—	
Water, mounted in wood.....	.0362
Same, mounted in bronze.....	.0905
Eyelets, bronze, for sails.....	.0875
Pots—	
Iron, 3 feet, without lid, including stove, for field use.....	006
Cast-iron, without feet, porcelain-lined, granite and agate, with lid, .....	.0229
Stew pans, cast-iron, without feet, with lid, tinned.....	0208
Of brass, tinned .....	.3939
Ears, iron, for buckets or pails.....	.0164
Ornaments—	
Tin plate, for coffins, ordinary.....	.2413
Same, fine.....	.4825
Same, for children's coffins.....	.0989
Shovels—	
Scoop, without handle .....	.0186
With handle, common to fine .....	.0274
Pans—	
Dust, iron or brass, japanned, ordinary.....	.3619
Iron or brass scoops, for flour.....	.5066
Bronze or copper scoops, for counters, handles included.....	.0875
Palms, for roofs .....	.2413
Chamber candlesticks—	
Bronze; see Candlesticks.	
Same, with platter, lead, or zinc.....	.0438

FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Palos, para cepillos, pinceles ó escobillas ciento..	2. 20	. 55
Papel—		
de plomo ó estaño kilo..	. 62	. 155
de lija..... resma..	2. 60	. 65
de lija en género..... resma..	4. 60	. 15
de esmeril en género resma..	6. 00	1. 50
Parrillas, de fierro, ordinarias..... kilo..	. 31	. 0775
Pasadores—		
de fierro, de cualquier medida, para puertas, ordinarios ó con botón de bronce kilo..	. 175	. 04375
de fierro, para muebles..... kilo..	. 35	. 0875
de fierro, para embutir, inclusive los con caja de fierro ó bronce, kilo..	. 35	. 0875
de bronce, de toda clase..... kilo..	. 80	. 20
de otras clases especiales, inclusive los de fierro fundido; se declara valor.		
de composición ó de bronce, plateados, para estriberas... kilo..	2. 00	. 50
Pasta—		
para cilindros de imprenta, especial..... kilo..	. 30	. 015
para limpiar metales, incluso la cajita de lata kilo..	. 20	. 05
Pavas—		
de latón charoladas, de cualquier número kilo..	. 45	. 1125
de fierro colado..... kilo..	. 19	. 0475
de fierro colado, enlozadas kilo..	. 21	. 0525
de cobre ó bronce..... kilo..	1. 00	. 25
Peines—		
de cuero, para pintores docena..	. 78	. 115
de fierro ó bronce, para caballos docena..	1. 00	. 25
Perchas—		
de fierro de 1 ó 2 brazos, para pared ó con cabeza, de loza, porcelana ó composición kilo..	. 26	. 065
de bronce ó nikeladas, para pared, de 1 ó 2 brazos ó la cabeza, de loza, porcelana ó composición kilo..	. 80	. 20
para buques; se declara valor.		
Perillas—		
de bronce ó nikeladas..... kilo..	. 80	. 20
de loza y bronce kilo..	. 50	. 125
Pesas—		
de bronce, en marcos y las de chapas de bronce, inclusive el armazón kilo..	. 50	. 0125
de fierro..... kilo..	. 07	. 0175
Picaportes—		
de fierro, ordinarios kilo..	. 31	. 0775
de fierro, llamados franceses ó encajonados..... kilo..	. 50	. 125
de fierro, llamados de dedo..... kilo..	. 18	. 045
de metal, con vidrio ó porcelana, para vidrieras ó muebles, kilo..	. 60	. 1
Picos—		
ó hachuelas de fierro, hasta regulares..... kilo..	. 10	. 04
ó hachuelas de fierro, finas kilo..	. 31	. 0775

HARDWARE—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Handles, for brushes, paint brushes, or brooms	100 5308
Paper—	
Lead or tin foil	pound 0678
Sand	ream 6273
Sand, on cloth	do 1448
Emery, on cloth	do 1. 4475
Gridirons, iron, ordinary	pound 0339
Bolts—	
Iron, any size, for doors, ordinary, or with bronze knob	do 0191
Same, for furniture	do 0383
Same, flush, including those with iron or brass casing	do 0383
Bronze, all kinds	do 0875
Other special kinds, including those of cast iron; ad valorem.	
Composition or bronze, plated, for stirrup leathers	do 2188
Paste—	
Especially for press rollers	do 0066
For cleaning metals, tin box included	do 0219
Kettles—	
Brass, japanned, any size	do 0492
Cast-iron	do 0208
Same, porcelain-lined, granite or agate	do 0229
Copper or bronze	do 1094
Combs—	
Leather, graining, for painters	dozen 1109
Iron or bronze, for horses (currycombs)	do 2413
Racks—	
Wall, iron, 1 or 2 arms, or with head of china, porcelain or composition	pound 0284
Wall, bronze or nickel-plated, 1 or 2 arms, or with head of china, porcelain, or composition	pound 0875
Spars, vessels'; ad valorem.	
Pommel—	
Bronze or nickel plated	do 0875
China and bronze	do 0547
Weights—	
Bronze, in frames and those of bronze plates, including frame	do 0055
Iron	do 0077
Catches—	
Door, iron, ordinary	do 0339
Same, iron, called French or encased	do 0547
Same, iron, thumb bolts	do 0197
Metal, with glass or porcelain, for glass cases or furniture	do 0656
Picks or axes—	
Iron, common to good	do 0175
Same, fine	do 0339

FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Piedras—		
redondas, para afilar, con armazón, de cualquier medida, de 10 á 20 centímetros	una..	<i>Pesos.</i> .25
para afilar, redondas ó cuadrilongas, sin armazón	kilo..	.00075
para afilar guadañas.....	kilo..	.025
de esmeril.....	kilo..	.075
de aceite, para afilar navajas y herramientas	kilo..	.03
para zapateros ó curtidores, especiales.....	kilo..	.0125
de molino	una..	40.00 2.00
inglesas, para vereda	metro cuadrado..	3.10 .775
genovesas, para vereda	metro cuadrado..	2.00 .50
del Estado Oriental ó Tenerife, para vereda ..	metro cuadrado..	1.40 .35
alemanas, para vereda.....	metro cuadrado..	1.50 .375
para cordón de veredas y para trotadoras.....	metro lineal..	1.45 .435
caliza de Queguay.....	1,000 kilos..	1.50 .375
caliza de toda otra procedencia	1,000 kilos..	4.50 1.125
adoquines, para empedrar, tamaño común.....	1,000 kilos..	5.00 1.50
para empedrado	1,000 kilos..	2.50 .625
para litografías, pulidas ó nó	kilo..	10 .025
Pinceles—		
de cerda ó mezcla, para blanquear.....	docena..	2.80 70
con vírola de cobre, de 1 al 12	docena..	2.50 .625
de vírola de cobre, del 13 al 24.....	docena..	6.20 1.55
para vetear	docena..	12.40 3.10
de otras clases; se declara valor.		
Pinzas—		
ó tenazas, de fierro, para zapateros	kilo..	.60 .15
grandes, de madera, para zapateros	docena..	3.60 .90
Piola—		
ó piolin de algodón	kilo..	.60 .15
ó piolin de toda otra calidad, hasta 10 milímetros de circunferencia	kilo..	.4 .100
ó piolin, 11 hasta 21 milímetros de circunferencia.....	kilo..	.30 .075
de 22 milímetros de circunferencia arriba	kilo..	.18 .045
alquitranada, meollar ó merlin.....	kilo..	.32 .08
Pipas—		
vacías	una..	2.00 Libre.
vacías en medias tercerolas ó cuartas; en proporción.		
abatidas	una..	1.40 Libre.
Pita—		
yute ó cáñamo en rama.....	kilo..	.06 .015
trenzada, para plantillas	kilo..	.11 .0275
Pitones de fierro, cualquier forma.....	kilo..	.25 .0625
Pivotes.....	kilo..	.25 .0625
Pizarras—		
para techos, de 2 á 3 milímetros de grueso... metro cuadrado..	.40	.10
para billares, trabajadas ó nó	metro cuadrado..	3.50 .875
Planchas—		
de fierro, para uso doméstico ó para sastre.....	kilo..	.07 .0175
de fierro, huecas, para uso doméstico ó para sastres.....	kilo..	.20 .05
de fierro americano, para uso doméstico ó para sastres.. juego..	1.00	.25
de cobre ó bronce.....	kilo..	.80 .20

HARDWARE—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Stones—	
Grind, round, with frame, from 10 to 20 centimeters.....each..	<i>Dollars.</i> .2413
Whet, round or oblong, without frame.....pound..	.0003
Same, for scythes.....do....	.0109
Emery.....do....	.0328
Oil, for razors and edge tools.....do....	.0131
For shoemakers or curriers.....do....	.0055
Mill.....each..	1.93
For walks, English.....square yard..	.6282
Same, Genoese.....do....	.4053
Same, Uruguay or Teneriffe.....do....	.2837
Same, German.....do....	.3039
Curb.....yard..	.3816
Lime, of Queguay.....1,000 pounds..	.3619
Same, from other places.....do....	1.0856
Paving blocks, common size, gutter.....do....	1.4475
Paving.....do....	.6031
Lithograph, polished or not.....pound..	0109
Brushes—	
Bristle or mixed, whitewashing.....dozen..	.6755
Copper ferrule, 1 to 12.....do....	.6031
Same, 13 to 24.....do....	1.4958
Graining.....do....	2.9915
Other kinds; ad valorem.	
Pincers—	
Iron, shoemakers'.....pound..	.0656
Clamps, wooden, shoemakers'.....dozen..	.8685
Marline—	
Cotton.....pound..	.0656
Any other kind, up to 10 millimeters circumference.....do....	.0438
11 to 21 millimeters circumference.....do....	.0328
22 millimeters or more circumference.....do....	.0197
Tarred (spun yarn).....do....	.035
Pipes—	
For wine or spirits, large size, empty.....each..	Free.
Same, half, third, or quarter tierces, in proportion.	
Shooks, cooperage.....do....	Free.
Pita straw—	
Jute or hemp, undressed.....pound..	.0066
Plated for soles.....do....	.012
Nozzles, iron, any shape.....do....	.0274
Pivots.....do....	.0274
Slates—	
Roofing, 2 to 3 millimeters thick.....square yard..	.081
For billiard tables, dressed or not.....do....	.7093
Sadirons—	
Iron, household or tailors'.....pound..	.0077
Same, hollow.....do....	.0219
Same, American.....set..	.2413
Copper or bronze.....pound..	.0875

FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Plomada—	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
de bronce para albañiles.....kilo..	. 62	. 155
de fierro ó bronceadas, para albañiles.....kilo..	20	. 05
Plomo—		
en planchas.....kilo..	. 10	. 025
en lingotes ó barras.....kilo..	. 07	. 0035
Podadoras—		
curvas, genovesas ú otras semejantes hasta regulares..docena..	3. 00	. 75
de tijera.....kilo..	1. 20	. 30
de tijera muy grandes; se declara valor.		
Postes de madera ó fierro; ver Madera ó fierro.		
Prensas—		
de copiar.....kilo..	. 15	. 0375
de madera, para carpinteros.....docena .	4. 00	1. 00
para imprenta ó litografía; se declara valor.		
para uva; se declara valor.		
para enfardar pasto ó lana; se declara valor.		
Pulidores de madera.....docena..	2. 50	. 625
Puntas de París (clavos), cualquier medida.....kilo..	. 08	. 032
Puntillas—		
de fierro, para zapateros.....kilo..	. 10	. 025
de bronce, para zapateros.....kilo..	40	. 10
Punzones; ver Cinceles.		
Puñales—		
armas; se declara valor.		
instrumentos de trabajo; ver Cuchillos.		
Raspas para herrar; ver Limas.		
Rasquetas—		
de fierro para caballos, regulares ó finas.....kilo..	. 22	. 55
de fierro, triangulares, para buques.....docena..	3. 10	. 775
Rastras cuadradas ó triangulares, de madera con dientes de fierro, para agricultura.....cada una..	15. 00	. 75
Rastrillos—		
de fierro, sin cabo.....kilo..	. 33	. 0825
de madera, con cabo.....docena..	4. 20	1. 05
para caballos,.....uno..	23. 00	1. 15
Rayos de madera para ruedas de carruajes.....ciento..	7. 00	1. 75
Redondelas—		
de fierro.....kilo..	. 13	. 0325
de fierro galvanizado.....kilo..	. 25	. 0625
Rejas—		
de fierro para arados, forma del país, ó fundidas norte-americanas.....kilo..	. 10	Libre.
de fierro pulido ó acero, para arados.....kilo..	. 30	Libre.
Remaches—		
de fierro, inclusive los estañados.....kilo..	13	. 0325
ó redondeles de bronce.....kilo..	. 70	. 175
Remos norte-americanos ó genoveses, para botes.....par..	2. 00	. 50
Reempujos.....docena..	1. 00	. 25
Resortes—		
ó muelles de fierro, para puertas comunes... ..kilo..	. 30	. 075
ó muelles de alambre, de fierro bañados ó galvanizados, para muebles.....kilo..	. 09	. 0225
ó elásticos, para coches.....kilo..	. 28	. 07
ó elásticos, para carros ó jardineras.....kilo..	. 18	. 045

HARDWARE—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Plummets—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Bronze, masons'..... pound..	.0678
Iron or bronzed, masons'.....do....	.0219
Lead—	
Sheet..... do...	.0109
Bar or pig.....do....	.0015
Pruning knives—	
Curved, Genoese or the like, common to good.....dozen.	.7238
Shears.....pound..	.1313
Same, very large; ad valorem.	
Posts, wooden or iron; see Wood or iron.	
Presses—	
Copying.....do....	.0164
Wooden, carpenters' (handscrews).....dozen..	.965
Printing or lithographing; ad valorem.	
Wine; ad valorem.	
Baling, forage, or wool; ad valorem.	
Burnishers, wooden.....do....	.6031
Nails, wire, any size.....pound..	.014
Brads—	
Shoemakers', iron.....do....	.0109
Same, bronze.....do....	.0438
Awls, straight; see Chisels.	
Daggers—	
Weapons; ad valorem.	
Working tools; see Knives.	
Rasps, horseshoers'; see Files.	
Scrapers—	
Currycombs, iron, for horses, good to fine.....do....	.2407
Iron, triangular, for vessels.....dozen..	.7479
Harrows, square or triangular, iron teeth, for agriculture.....each..	.7238
Rakes—	
Iron, without handle.....pound..	.0361
Wooden, with handle.....dozen..	I. 0133
Horse.....each..	I. 1098
Spokes for carriage wheels.....100..	I. 6888
Washers (redondelas)—	
Iron.....pound..	.0142
Galvanized iron.....do....	.0274
Plowshares—	
Iron, shape used in the country or American cast.....do....	Free.
Polished iron or steel.....do....	Free.
Rivets—	
Iron, tinned included.....do....	.0142
Or washers, bronzed.....do....	.0766
Oars, North American or Italian.....pair..	.4825
Sailmakers' palms.....dozen..	.2413
Springs—	
Iron, for doors, common.....pound..	0328
Iron wire, plated or galvanized, for furniture.....do....	.0098
Coach.....do....	.0306
Wagon or cart.....do....	.0197

FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Rieles—		
de fierro ó acero; se declara valor. usados.....kilo..	.012	.003
Ripias de pino ó cedro	millar.	4.00
Rodajas de fierro, para espuelas.....	kilo..	.60
Roldanas—		
de fierro para pozo, con cilindro.....	kilo..	.18
de fierro para pozo, con ó sin armazón, ordinarias.....	kilo..	.12
Roldanitas—		
de fierro, para persianas, quinqués ó motores	kilo..	.25
de bronce, para persianas, quinqués ó motores.....	kilo..	.80
Romanitas—		
de canuto redondo, hasta 34 kilos	docena..	2.50
de cara, hasta 12 kilos	docena..	2.50
de cara, de 13 hasta 23 kilos.....	docena..	5.00
de cara, de 24 á 35 kilos	docena..	7.50
de cara, de 36 á 46 kilos	docena..	10.00
de forma circular; se declara valor.		
Rompe nueces de fierro, nikelado ó nó.....	docena..	2.10
Ruedas de fierro, para carretillas de mano, con ó sin eje	kilo.	.12
Rueditas—		
de fierro armadas, para camas ó bañaderas.....	kilo..	.12
de madera ó cuerno armadas en bronce y las de bronce, con cubo, para muebles	kilo..	.80
de fierro, armadas en bronce, para muebles y las de cubo de fierro enchapadas en bronce.....	kilo..	.40
Saca-bocados—		
de tenaza, para zapateros	kilo..	.60
de teneza, para hojalatero.....	kilo..	.35
Salivaderas—		
de latón charoladas	kilo..	.42
de metal amarillo	kilo..	.80
Sargentos de fierro	kilo..	.40
Sartenes—		
de fierro batido, estañado ó nó	kilo..	.20
de fierro fundido, enlozado	kilo..	.21
Serruchos de mano	kilo..	.60
Servicios; ver Juegos.		
Sierras—		
grandes, pico de loro ó de trazar, con ó sin armazones ..	kilo..	.45
circulares de cinta ó en hojas, para carpinteros.....	kilo..	1.00
de mano con armazón	kilo..	4.50
Soldadores, incluso el mango.....	kilo..	.55
Soldadura—		
de bronce ó mezcla.....	kilo..	.35
de plomo con estaño	kilo..	.22
Sembradores; se declara valor.		
Tablitas—		
de pino blanco, para cercos	metro cuadrado..	.41
de pino de tea, para cercos.....	metro cuadrado..	.45
para lavar (un cuadrado).....	docena..	1.60
Tachos—		
de cobre ó bronce, inclusive los mangos de fierro.....	kilo..	.80
de fierro, para industria; se declara valor.		.20

HARDWARE—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Rails—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Iron or steel ; ad valorem.	
That have been used .....pound..	. 0013
Shingles, pine or cedar.....1,000..	. 965
Rowels, for spurs, iron.....pound..	. 0657
Sheaves—	
Iron, for wells, with drum.....do....	. 0197
Same, ordinary, with or without frame .....do....	. 0131
Small, iron, for curtains, hanging lamps, or motors.....do....	. 0274
Same, bronze.....do....	. 0875
Scales—	
Small, tubular, weighing up to 34 kilos .....dozen..	6031
Face, weighing up to 12 kilos.....do....	. 6031
Same, weighing from 13 to 23 kilos .....do....	1. 2063
Same, weighing from 24 to 35 kilos .....do....	1. 8094
Same, weighing from 36 to 46 kilos .....do....	2. 4125
Dial face ; ad valorem.	
Nut-crackers, iron, nickel-plated or not .....do....	. 5066
Wheels, iron, for wheelbarrows, with or without axle .....pound..	. 0131
Casters—	
Iron, mounted, for bedsteads or bathtubs.....do....	. 0131
Wooden or horn, mounted in bronze, for furniture .....do....	. 0875
Iron, mounted in bronze, for furniture, and those with iron nave plated with bronze.....pound..	. 0438
Punches—	
Pincers style, shoemakers' .....do....	. 0657
Same, tanners' .....do....	. 0383
Cuspidors—	
Brass, japanned .....do....	. 0459
Yellow metal .....do....	. 0675
Carpenters' presses, iron .....do....	. 0438
Frying pans—	
Wrought iron, tinned or not .....do....	. 0219
Cast-iron, agate, or granite lined.....do....	. 0229
Hand saws .....do....	. 0657
Chambers for commodes ; see Sets.	
Saws—	
Large, cut off, with or without frame .....do....	. 0492
Circular, ribbon or blade, for carpenters.....do....	. 1094
Hand, with frame.....do....	1. 0856
Soldering irons, including handle.....do....	. 0602
Solder—	
Bronze or mixed.....do....	. 0383
Lead, with tin .....do....	. 0481
Seed-sowers ; ad valorem.	
Boards—	
White pine, fencing .....square yard..	. 0495
Pitch pine, fencing .....do....	. 0905
Wash, 1 piece .....dozen..	. 386
Boilers—	
Sugar, copper or bronze, including iron handle.....pound..	. 193
Iron, for manufacturing purposes ; ad valorem.	

FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Tachuelas—	<i>1 esos.</i>	<i>1 esos.</i>
de bronce blanqueadas, inclusive las de espiga de fierro, para muebles ó baules kilo..	. 70	. 175
con cabeza de porcelana kilo..	. 25	. 0625
de fierro fundido ó calado, dulce ó batido kilo..	. 12	. 03
de cobre kilo..	. 80	. 20
Taladros sin brocas, para carpinteros kilo..	. 50	. 125
Tapa-fuentes de alambre docena..	2. 00	. 50
Tarrájas de madera ó fierro; se declara valor.		
Tejas de canaleta, para techos millar..	50. 00	12. 50
Tela—		
de alambre de fierro kilo..	. 36	. 09
de alambre de fierro galvanizado, para cercos kilo..	. 23	. 0575
de alambre de bronce kilo..	1. 50	. 375
de cerda, para cernidores kilo..	7. 00	1. 75
Tenazas—		
de fierro, para carpinteros kilo..	. 35	. 0875
de cocina, ordinarias kilo..	. 13	. 0325
Tenedores—		
de metal blanqueados, inclusive la caja de cartón kilo..	1. 00	. 25
de composición (plata alemana) kilo..	2. 30	. 575
de peltre, sin platear kilo..	. 80	. 20
Teteras de peltre, sin platear kilo..	1. 40	. 35
Tierra—		
hidráulica ó romana 100 kilos bruto..	1. 60	. 016
brezo ó castaño, para plantas 100 kilos bruto..	1. 60	Libre.
refractaria 1,000 kilos..	18. 00	Libre.
Tijeras—		
de fierro, para plegar ropa kilo..	. 41	. 1025
de esquilar, pulidas ó negras kilo..	1. 00	. 25
para pelar caballos docena..	1. 00	1. 00
de hojalatero kilo..	. 45	. 1125
Tinas charoladas ó barnizadas, chatas, para baños de esponja . una..	3. 30	. 825
Tipos para imprenta, inclusive los mudos ó blancos kilo..	. 52	. 13
Tirabuzones, hasta regulares docena..	. 50	. 125
Tiradores—		
de madera ó bronce, ó zinc nikelados ó ní, para muebles . kilo..	. 80	. 20
de madera, pintados kilo..	. 40	. 10
Tirantes de fierro; ver Fierro.		
Toberas docena..	. 07	. 0175
Toletes—		
de fierro ó escarmas docena..	. 2	. 05
galvanizados docena..	. 25	. 0625
de bronce docena..	. 80	. 20
Tornillos—		
de fierro, para madera kilo..	. 18	. 045
de fierro con tuerca, inclusive los de catre ó cama kilo..	. 13	. 0325
de fierro, para bancos de carpinteros, tornos de hereros ó taburetes, kilo..	. 23	. 0575
de fierro galvanizado kilo..	. 25	. 0625
de bronce kilo..	. 80	. 20
de madera, para bancos de carpinteros docena..	4. 00	1. 00

HARDWARE—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Tacks—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Bronze, white plated, with iron point, for furniture or trunks . . . pound..	.0766
Porcelain head do. . . . .	.0274
Cast, malleable or wrought iron do. . . . .	.0131
Copper do. . . . .	.0875
Drills, without taps or bits, carpenters' do. . . . .	.0547
Dish covers, wire dozen..	.4825
Screw plates, wood or iron; ad valorem.	
Tiles, roof-gutter I,000..	12.0625
Wire cloth—	
Iron pound..	.0394
Same, galvanized, for fencing do. . . . .	.0252
Bronze do. . . . .	.1641
Hair cloth, for sieves do.	1.6888
Tongs—	
Iron, carpenters' do. . . . .	.0383
Kitchen, ordinary do. . . . .	.0142
Forks—	
Table, plated metal, including pasteboard box do. . . . .	.1094
Same, German silver do. . . . .	.2516
Same, pewter, unplated do. . . . .	.0875
Teapots, pewter, unplated do. . . . .	.1532
Cement—	
Hydraulic or Roman, gross weight 100 pounds..	.007
Earth, brown, for plants, gross weight do.	Free.
Fire clay ton..	Free.
Shears—	
Or fluting irons pound..	.0449
Sheep, polished or black do . . . . .	.1094
Horse-clippers dozen..	.965
Tinnors' pound..	.0492
Tubs, japanned or varnished, low, for sponge bath each..	.7961
Type, printers', including leads and spaces pound..	.0569
Corkscrews, common to fair dozen..	.1206
Drawer pulls or handles—	
Wood, bronze, or zinc, nickel-plated or not, for furniture pound..	.0875
Wooden, painted do. . . . .	.0437
Cross beams, iron; see Iron.	
Bellows pipes dozen..	.0169
Thole pins—	
Iron do. . . . .	.0483
Galvanized do. . . . .	.0603
Bronze do. . . . .	.193
Screws—	
Iron, for wood pound..	.1969
Iron, with nuts, including bed screws do. . . . .	.0142
Iron, for carpenters' benches, smiths' vises, or camp stools do. . . . .	.0252
Galvanized iron do. . . . .	.0273
Bronze do. . . . .	.0875
Wooden, for carpenters' benches dozen..	.965

FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Tornos—	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
de fierro, de mano con ó sin mango y los de mesa.....kilo..	.50	.125
de fierro, para bancos de hereros ó carpinteros .....kilo..	.20	.05
de fierro para tornero; se declara valor.		
Trabadores—		
de fierro para cerruchos, con ó sin cabo .....docena..	1.20	.30
de fierro para cerruchos, con tenazas.....docena..	7.00	1.75
Tramos para puentes y alcantarillas		Libre.
Trampas de fierro con dientes, para ratones.....kilo..	.20	.05
Travesaños de fierro, para ferro-carriles y tranvías		Libre.
Trébedes de fierro para fogones ó planchadoras .....kilo..	.10	.025
Trinchantes—		
con cabo de madera ó hueso, ordinarios .....juego..	.30	.075
con cabo de ébano ó imitación marfil.....juego..	.40	.10
Trinchetas—		
para zapateros	2.50	.625
para desvasar	1.50	.375
Tuercas de fierro con ó sin rosca y las galvanizadas.....kilo..	.12	.03
Tubos de cristal, para máquinas.....kilo..	.50	.125
Uniones de bronce; como las llaves.		
Útiles—		
para construcción de carruages; se declara valor.		
para máquinas de engavillar, trillar y segar; se declara valor.		
Vainas—		
de suela para cuchillos, hasta regulares.....docena..	.82	.205
de suela para cuchillos con adorno de composición, ordinarias,		
.....docena..	1.30	.325
como las anteriores, regulares.....docena..	2.00	.50
Varas—		
en bruto, para carruages.....par..	1.40	.35
herradas, para carruages.....par..	2.50	.625
Yesqueros—		
de bronce, zinc ó pintados, ordinarios.....docena..	.80	.20
de composición.....docena..	8.70	2.175
Yuguillos—		
de madera ó fierro, para carros.....kilo..	.22	.055
mejores; ver Fierro.		
Yunques de fierro.....kilo..	.15	.0375
Zinc—		
en lingotes ó barras.....kilo..	.06	.003
en planchas lisas ó de canaleta.....kilo..	.10	.025
Zorras de 2 ruedas, de mano	5.00	1.25

NOTA.—En todos los artículos de las secciones de ferretería y armería que están aforados al peso neto, se considerará comprendido en dicho peso el papel de la envoltura.

ARMERÍA.

Balas ó balines de plomo.....kilo..	.10	.05
Baquetas—		
de madera, para escopetas .....	.80	.40
de fierro, idem idem.....docena..	.60	.30
de 3 piezas	2.50	1.25

HARDWARE—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Lathes, iron, hand, with or without handle, and those with table or bench, pound..	<i>Dollars.</i> .0547
Vises—	
Iron, for smiths' or carpenters' benches .....do....	.0219
Turners', iron; ad valorem.	
Saw sets—	
Iron, with or without handle.....dozen..	.2895
Iron, with pincers .....do....	1.6888
Spans for bridges; ad valorem.	
Traps, rat, iron, with teeth.....pound..	.0219
Cross-ties, iron, for steam or horse railway.....	Free.
Trevets (tripods), iron, for furnaces or sadirons.....pound..	.0109
Carvers—	
Bone or wooden handle, ordinary.....set..	.0724
Handle of ebony or imitation ivory .....do..	.0438
Knives—	
Paring, shoemakers' .....dozen..	.6031
Skinners .....do....	.3619
Nuts, iron, with or without thread, and those galvanized.....pound..	.0131
Tubes, glass, for machinery .....do....	.0547
Joints, connections, bronze, see Faucets, etc.	
Tools—	
And appliances for carriage-makers; ad valorem.	
Same, for harvesters and threshers; ad valorem.	
Cheaths—	
Sole leather, for knives, common and fair .....dozen..	.1978
Same, with ornaments of composition metal, ordinary .....do....	.3136
Same, fair.....do....	.4825
Shafts—	
For carriages, in the rough .....pair..	.3378
Same, ironed .. .....do....	.6031
Tinder boxes—	
Bronze, zinc or painted, ordinary.....dozen..	.193
Composition metal.....do....	2.0989
Thimbles (yuguillos)—	
Wood or iron, for wagons.....pound..	.0241
Better quality; see Iron.	
Anvils, iron.....do....	.0164
Zinc—	
Pig or bar.....do....	.0013
Sheet, plain or corrugated .....do....	.0109
Hand carts, 2-wheeled.....each..	1.2063

NOTE.—On all articles of hardware and arms assessed by net weight wrapping paper will be included.

ARMS, AMMUNITION, ETC.

Balls or bullets, lead .....pound..	.0219
Ramrods—	
Wooden, for guns .....dozen..	.386
Iron, for guns .....do....	.2895
In three pieces.....do....	1.2063

ARMERÍA—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Bozales, para perros.....docena..	3. 00	. 75
Cadenitas, de fierro, acero ó bronce, para perros.....docena..	2. 00	. 50
Cajas—		
de tela ó engomadas, para escopetas, sin útiles.....una..	1. 50	. 375
de cuero, para escopetas, sin útiles.....una..	4. 20	1. 05
de madera, para escopetas, sin útiles.....una..	6. 00	1. 50
Cantimploras.....docena..	6. 00	1. 50
Cápsulas—		
Monte-Cristo, con bala ó munición, inclusive las cajitas..kilo..	. 90	. 45
de Monte-Cristo, sin bala.....kilo..	1. 50	. 75
Carabinas—		
ó tercerolas de fulminante, para tropas, ordinarias.....una..	2. 00	1. 00
ó tercerolas Remington, Mausser y otras semejantes.....una..	10. 00	5. 00
ó tercerolas de otros sistemas, finas.....una..	19. 00	9. 50
de salón ó Monte-Cristo (sistema Flobert), de 6 á 9 milímetros, y las de resorte y aire comprimido.....una..	4. 00	2. 00
Caretas, de alambre, para esgrima.....docena..	7. 00	1. 75
Cartuchos—		
Lefauchaux, fuego central ó anular, para revolver, inclusive las cajas.....kilo..	. 45	. 225
para escopetas, de cartón, vacíos, con ó sin sus tacos correspon- dientes.....kilo..	. 60	. 30
Lefauchaux, sin bala ó fuego central.....kilo..	1. 50	. 75
para escopetas, de cartón, cargados á munición.....kilo..	. 40	. 20
para carabinas, fusiles, rifles ú otras armas, perfeccionadas, car- gadas á bala, inclusive las cajas.....kilo..	. 55	. 275
metálicos, vacíos, para fusiles, rifles ú otras armas, perfecciona- das.....kilo..	. 90	. 45
Cartucheras—		
de tela, para cartuchos de caza.....docena..	4. 00	1. 00
de cuero, para cartuchos de caza.....docena..	10. 00	2. 50
Cepillos, de alambre, para limpiar armas.....docena..	70	. 175
Chimeneas—		
para escopetas y pistolas.....ciento..	1. 00	. 50
para fusiles.....ciento..	2. 00	1. 00
Culatas, de madera, sin trabajar, para escopetas.....una..	. 40	. 10
Collares—		
para perros, de composición, acero, fierro ó bronce, de todo tamaño.....docena..	7. 00	1. 75
de suela ó charol.....docena..	4. 00	1. 00
Correas, de cuero, para escopeta.....docena..	. 50	1. 25
Dinamita.....kilo..	. 50	. 125
Destornilladores, para escopeta ó fusil.....kilo..	1. 50	375
Dragonas—		
de cuero ó charol.....docena..	2. 60	1. 30
de seda.....docena..	6. 20	3. 10
Escopetas—		
de fulminante, de 1 tiro.....una..	2. 00	1. 00
de fulminante, de 2 tiros.....una..	4. 00	2. 00
Lefauchaux ó fuego central, de 1 tiro, ordinarias ó regulares, .....una..	7. 00	3. 50
Lefauchaux ó fuego central, de 1 tiro, finas.....una..	14. 50	7. 25
Lefauchaux ó fuego central, de 2 tiros, hasta regulares...una..	10. 00	5. 00

ARMS, AMMUNITION, ETC.—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Muzzles, for dogs..... dozen..	. 7238
Chains, iron, steel, or bronze, for dogs :.....do....	. 4825
Gun cases—	
Cloth or gummed fabric, without appurtenances.....each..	. 3619
Same, leather.....do....	1. 0133
Same, wooden.....do....	1. 4475
Canteens.....dozen..	1. 4475
Cartridges—	
Monte Cristo, ball or shot, including boxes.....pound..	. 1969
Same, without ball.....do....	. 3283
Carbines—	
Percussion, for troops, ordinary.....each..	. 965
Remington, Mauser, and the like.....do....	4. 825
Other kinds, fine.....do....	9. 1675
Parlor rifles or Monte Cristo (Flaubert type), caliber 6 to 9 millimeters, and those discharged by spring or compressed air.....each..	1. 93
Masks, for fencing.....dozen..	1. 6888
Cartridges—	
Lefauchaux, central or rim fire, for revolvers, box included.....pound..	. 0984
Gun, pasteboard, empty, with or without wads.....do....	. 1313
Lefauchaux, without ball or central fire.....do....	. 3283
Gun, pasteboard, loaded with small shot.....do....	. 0875
Carbine, musket, rifle, or other improved fire arms, loaded with ball, box included.....pound..	. 1204
Metallic, empty, for muskets, rifles, or other improved firearms...do....	. 1969
Cartridge boxes—	
Cloth.....dozen..	. 965
Leather.....do....	2. 4125
Brushes, wire, for cleaning arms.....do....	. 1688
Tubes (nipples)—	
For fowling pieces and pistols.....100..	. 4825
For muskets.....do....	. 965
Stocks, gun, unfinished, wooden.....each..	. 0965
Collars—	
Dog, composition metal, steel, iron, or bronze, all sizes.....dozen..	1. 6888
Same, sole or patent leather.....do....	. 965
Straps, gun, leather.....do....	1. 2063
Dynamite.....pound..	. 0547
Screwdrivers, for fowling pieces or musket.....do....	. 1641
Sword knots—	
Leather, sole or patent.....dozen..	1. 255
Silk.....do....	2. 9915
Fowling pieces—	
Percussion, single barrel.....each..	. 965
Same, double-barrel.....do....	1. 93
Lefauchaux or central fire, single barrel, common and fair.....do....	3. 3775
Same, fine.....do....	6. 9963
Lefauchaux or central fire, double barrel, common and fair.....do....	4. 825

ARMERÍA—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Escopetas—Continúa.		
Lefauchaux ó fuego central, de 2 tiros, finas una..	<i>Pesos.</i> 33. 00	<i>Pesos.</i> 16. 50
Lefauchaux ó fuego central, extra; se declara valor. incompletas; pagarán como completas.		
Espadas—		
ó sables, muy ordinarias, para tropas una..	1. 40	. 70
ó sables, ordinarios ó regulares. uno..	5. 00	2. 50
finas; se declara valor. de otras clases ó espadines; se declara valor.		
Empuñaduras para floretes. docena..	2. 00	. 50
Floretes para esgrima. par..	2. 60	. 65
Fulminantes—		
inclusive los de espiga, con su caja de cartón ó lata. kilo .	1. 70	. 85
para dinamita; se declara valor.		
Fundas de cuero ó charol para revolvers docena..	15. 00	3. 75
de cuero para escopetas. docena..	30. 00	7. 50
Fusiles; se aumentará un peso en cada uno, en las clases respecti- vas de carabinas ó tercerolas.		
Guantes—		
para florete docena..	4. 00	2. 40
para sable docena..	12. 00	7. 20
Hojas—		
para sables ó espadas, ordinarias. docena..	10. 30	5. 15
para sables ó espadas, regulares ó finas; se declara valor.		
para floretes de esgrima. docena..	2. 60	. 65
para espadones de esgrima. docena..	4. 00	1. 00
Machetes ó sables cortos con empuñadura de bronce. uno..	1. 50	. 75
Máquinas—		
para cerrar cartuchos, de madera ó fierro. docena..	6. 00	1. 50
de bronce ú otras clases, para cerrar cartuchos. una..	1. 50	. 375
Medidores de pólvora ó munición para cartucho. docena..	1. 60	. 80
Morrales para caza, hasta finos docena..	20. 00	5. 00
Munición para cazar kilo..	. 10	. 05
Municioneros—		
de gamuza ó badana. docena..	4. 00	2. 00
de cuero ú otras clases. docena..	9. 20	4. 60
Piezas sueltas ó repuestos para armería; se declara valor.		
Pistolas—		
de fulminante de 1 tiro. par..	1. 60	. 80
de fulminante de 2 tiros. par..	2. 60	1. 30
de 2 tiros Lefauchaux, fuego central ó cañón fina, culata de marfil. par..	13. 00	6. 50
como las anteriores, culata de ebano, nogal ó madera pintada, par..	5. 20	2. 60
como las anteriores, de 1 tiro; se aforarán con un 40 por ciento menos que las de 2 tiros.		
de salón. una..	2. 80	1. 40
Plastronas, para esgrima. docena..	12. 00	7. 20
Pólvora—		
de cazar, común ú ordinaria. kilo..	. 40	. 20
de cazar fina. kilo..	1. 00	. 50
de cañón ó de fusil. kilo..	. 30	. 075
especial para minas kilo..	. 20	Libre

ARMS, AMMUNITION, ETC.—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Fowling pieces—Continued.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Same, fine.....each..	15. 9252
Same, extra quality; ad valorem.	
Unfinished; pay as finished.	
Swords—	
Or sabers, very ordinary, for troops .....do....	. 6755
Same, ordinary and fair .....do....	2. 4125
Fine; ad valorem.	
Other kinds or dress swords; ad valorem.	
Hilts, for fencing foils.....dozen..	. 4825
Fencing foils.....pair..	. 6273
Percussion caps—	
Including those with pin, with pasteboard or tin box.....pound..	. 372
For dynamite; ad valorem.	
Holsters, leather or patent leather, for revolvers.....dozen..	3. 6188
Covers, leather, for fowling pieces .....do....	7. 2375
Muskets will be assessed \$1 additional each on corresponding classes of carbines.	
Gloves—	
Fencing.....dozen..	2. 316
Cavalry .....do....	6. 948
Blades—	
Sword or saber, ordinary .....do....	4. 9698
Same, fair and fine; ad valorem.	
Fencing foils .....do....	. 6273
Fencing swords.....do....	. 965
Cutlasses or short sabers, bronze hilt .....cach..	. 7238
Machines—	
For closing cartridges, wood or iron.....dozen..	1. 4475
Same, bronze or other kind .....each..	. 3619
Measures, powder or shot, for cartridges .....dozen..	. 772
Bags, game, common and fine.....do....	4. 825
Shot, small .....pound..	. 0219
Shot pouches—	
Chamois or sheepskin.....dozen..	1. 93
Leather or other kind.....do....	4. 439
Pieces, extra, for repairs for arms; ad valorem.	
Pistols—	
Percussion, single barrel.....pair..	. 772
Same, double barrel.....do....	1. 255
Lefauchaux, central fire, double barrel or fine barrel, ivory handle..do....	6. 2725
Same, handle of ebony, walnut or painted wood.....do....	2. 509
Same, single barrel, will pay 40 per cent less than double barrel.	
Parlor.....each..	1. 351
Chest pads, for fencers.....dozen..	6. 948
Gunpowder—	
For hunters, common.....pound..	. 0875
Same, fine.....do....	. 2188
Cannon or musket.....do....	. 0724
Blasting.....do....	Free.

ARMERÍA—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Polvorines—	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
de zinc, metal ó bronce.....docena..	3. 60	1. 80
de asta.....docena..	6. 20	3. 10
de cuero ú otras clases.....docena..	11. 00	5. 50
Revolvers—		
sistema Lefauchaux, ordinarios.....uno..	1. 70	. 85
fuego central, ordinarios.....uno..	2. 50	1. 25
con sistema para abrir, hasta regulares.....uno..	5. 00	2. 50
de los mismos, finos.....uno..	10. 50	5. 25
incompletos; pagarán como completos.		
Rifles revolvers; se declara valor.		
Saca-bocados, para tacos de escopeta.....docena..	1. 50	. 375
Saca-trapos para escopetas y fusiles.....docena..	. 50	. 25
Sables—		
para tropa; ver Espadas.		
de madera para esgrima.....docena..	2. 60	. 65
de fierro, sin vaina, para esgrima.....docena..	12. 50	3. 125
Silbatos—		
de metal, ordinarios.....docena..	. 50	. 12550
de composición ó metal regulares ó finos.....docena..	2. 00	.
Tacos, para escopetas.....kilo..	. 60	. 30
Tiros—		
ó cinturones, de cuero ó charol, para militares, forrados, con tafilete.....uno..	2. 30	1. 15
ó cinturones sencillos.....uno..	1. 30	. 65
con cordón de seda y oro, plata ó plateados.....uno..	6. 00	3. 00
de seda ó con cordón de seda.....uno..	4. 60	2. 30
de plata y oro; se declara valor.		
Trabucos de fulminante, de fierro ó bronce, de cargar por la culata,.....uno..	8. 00	4. 00
Vainas de espada, de composición, acero ó suela.....una..	1. 10	. 55
Zapatillas, para esgrima.....par..	1. 00	. 60

TEJIDOS.*

Alfombra—		
de Esmirna ó sus imitaciones, de lana ó mezcla.....kilo..	4. 00	1. 00
de tripe, cortado ó aterciopelado, de lana ó mezcla.....kilo..	2. 00	. 50
de tripe, rizado, de lana ó mezcla.....kilo..	1. 00	. 25
de tripe ú otros géneros de pita.....kilo..	. 50	. 125
Alemanesco—		
de hilo ó mezcla, para manteles, servilletas ó tohallas....kilo..	1. 80	. 45
de algodón, para manteles, servilletas ó tohallas.....kilo..	. 90	. 225
Anascote, de lana ó mezcla, con algodón.....kilo..	1. 50	. 375
Arpillera, de pita, delgada ó gruesa.....kilo..	. 20	. 01
Bayeta, de lana ó lana y algodón.....kilo..	1. 50	. 375
Bayetón, de lana ó lana y algodón.....kilo..	1. 00	. 25

* Todos los artículos al peso en esta sección se pesarán con sus cajas y envolturas y con las maderas y cartones en el interior de las piezas, pesándose bruto cuando vengan en fardos. Se exceptúan las partidas en que se determina especialmente la manera de pesar.

ARMS, AMMUNITION, ETC.—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Powder flasks—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Zinc, metal, or bronze.....dozen..	1. 737
Horn.....do....	2. 9915
Leather or other kinds.....do....	5. 3075
Revolvers—	
Lefauchaux system, ordinary.....each..	. 8203
Central fire, ordinary.....do....	1. 2063
Opening system, common to fair.....do....	2. 4125
Same, fine.....do....	5. 0663
Unfinished will pay as finished.	
Rifles, revolving; ad valorem.	
Wad-cutters, for shot guns.....dozen..	3. 619
Wad-extractors, for shot guns or muskets.....do....	. 2413
Sabers—	
For troopers; see Swords.	
Wooden, for fencing.....do. . .	. 6273
Iron, without sheath, for fencing.....do....	3. 0156
Whistles—	
Metal, ordinary.....do....	. 1206
Composition or metal, fair to fine.....do....	. 4825
Wads, shot-guns.....pound..	. 1313
Belts—	
Sword, leather or patent leather, lined with morocco, for soldiers..each..	1. 1098
Swords, single.....do....	. 627
Swords, with cord of silk or gold, silver or plated.....do....	2. 8953
Swords, silk or with silk cord.....do....	2. 21 ⁹ / ₂
Silver or gold; ad valorem.	
Blunderbusses, percussion, iron or bronze, breech-loading.....do....	3. 86
Sheaths, sword, composition metal, steel or sole leather.....do....	. 5308
Shoes, fencing.....pair..	. 579

WOVEN FABRICS.*

Carpeting—	
Smyrna or imitation, wool or mixed.....pound..	. 4377
Brussels, cut or pile, wool or mixed.....do....	. 2188
Same, shag, wool or mixed.....do....	. 1094
Same and other kinds, agave.....do....	. 0547
Damask—	
Table linen and toweling, linen or mixed.....do....	. 1969
Same, cotton.....do....	. 0985
Serge, wool or mixed with cotton.....do....	. 1641
Bagging, agave or henequen, light or coarse.....do....	. 0044
Baize, wool or cotton and wool.....do....	. 1641
Frieze (coating), wool or cotton and wool.....do....	. 1094

* All articles in this section assessed by weight will be weighed with their cases and wrappers, and with the pieces of wood and cardboard inside the pieces of goods; but when in bales will be assessed gross weight, except when otherwise specified.

TEJIDOS—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Bolsas—	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
de arpillera.....kilo..	. 24	. 06
de brín ú otros géneros de algodón.....kilo..	. 50	. 10
Bombasí—		
de algodón, liso.....kilo..	. 80	. 20
de algodón, labrado.....kilo..	1. 20	. 30
Bramante, de algodón y otras telas semejantes.....kilo..	. 80	. 12
Brincs—		
de hilo ó mezcla, para ropa de hombres, niños y muebles, .....kilo..	1. 00	. 25
de hilo ó mezcla de todas clases, de Rusia, de entretela, crehuela y lienzo de hilo, inclusive los cuadrados para repasar..kilo..	. 70	. 175
de algodón blanco, de colores y dril.....kilo..	. 80	. 20
Carpetas para mesas; se aforarán al mismo precio de las telas de que estén hechas con excepción de las bordadas.		
Casimires—		
paños, meltons, astrakanes, felpas de lana y lana con algodón, .....kilo..	2. 20	. 55
paños meltons, astrakanes, felpas de lana con trama de algodón, .....kilo..	1. 00	. 25
Chuse de coco, pita ó cuerda.....kilo..	. 30	. 075
Colchas—		
de algodón en general.....kilo..	1. 20	. 30
de algodón, de crochet y de hilo ó mezcla.....kilo..	3. 00	. 75
de algodón, imitación crochet ó guipiur.....kilo..	2. 50	. 625
Cortinas—		
de algodón, imitación guipiur ó crochet y de muselina ó tul bordado.....kilo..	3. 00	. 75
de otros géneros; se aforaran al mismo precio de las telas de que estén hechas.		
Coti—		
de hilo ó mezcla.....kilo..	1. 00	. 25
de algodón.....kilo..	. 80	. 12
Crinolina ó capricho de algodón.....kilo..	. 70	. 175
Cortes de chalecos en general, con mezcla de seda.....corte..	1. 00	. 40
Damasco—		
reps, lampas, brocatela, cachemir y todos los géneros para mue- bles, carruages ó cortinas, de seda.....kilo..	20. 00	8. 00
de los mismos, con mezcla de algodón ú otras materias..kilo..	6. 00	2. 40
de los mismos, de lana ó con mezcla de algodón, yute ó hilo, .....kilo..	3. 00	. 75
de los mismos, de algodón, yute, hilo y las mezclas de estas materias.....kilo..	1. 00	. 25
Entretela de algodón para camisas.....kilo..	. 70	. 175
Fajas—		
de seda ó mezcla, peso neto.....kilo..	12. 00	4. 80
de lana ó mezcla con algodón, inclusive las ligas de campo y género en piezas para fajar niños.....kilo..	1. 20	. 30
de algodón.....kilo..	. 80	. 20
Frazadas—		
de lana, dobladilladas y ribeteadas.....kilo..	2. 50	1. 50
de lana y algodón dobladilladas y ribeteadas.....kilo..	1. 80	1. 08
de algodón, borra de lana, pelo de cabra y las mezclas de las mismas, con ó sin confección.....kilo..	. 60	. 15

WOVEN FABRICS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Sacks—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Bagging pound..	.0263
Canvas or other kinds, cotton.....do....	.0547
Bombazine—	
Cotton, plain .....do....	.0875
Same, figured.....do....	.1313
Brabant, cotton and other like goods .....do....	.0525
Canvas duck—	
Linen or mixed, for men's and boys' clothing or furniture.....do....	.1094
Same, all kinds, Russia, lining and linen cloth, including ironing sheets, .....pound..	.0766
Cotton, white or colored and drills .....do....	.0875
Table covers, assessed same as cloth of which made, except embroidered.	
Cassimeres—	
Meltons, astrachans, plushes, of wool or wool and cotton.....pound..	.2407
Same, of wool, with cotton wool.....do....	.1094
Cheese cloth, of cocoa fiber, henequen, or cord.....do....	.0328
Quilts—	
Cotton, in general.....do....	.1313
Same, crochet, or linen or mixed.....do....	.3283
Same, imitation crochet or guipure .....do....	.2736
Curtains—	
Cotton, imitation guipure or crochet, muslin or tulle, embroidered, .....pound..	.3283
Other kinds, assessed as fabrics of which made.	
Bed ticking—	
Linen or mixed.....do....	.1094
Cotton.....do....	.0525
Crinoline or cotton lining .....do....	.0766
Patterns, vest, in general, with silk mixture .....pattern..	.386
Damask—	
Reps, China silk, brocatelle, cashmere, and all stuffs for furniture, car- riages, and curtains, silk .....pound..	3.5014
Same, mixed with cotton or other materials .....do....	1.0504
Same, wool, mixed with cotton, jute, or linen.....do....	.3283
Same, cotton, jute, linen, and mixture.....do....	.1094
Buckram, cotton, for shirts.....do....	.0766
Sashes—	
Girdles, silk or mixed, net weight.....do....	2.1008
Wool or mixed with cotton, including garters and bandages for infants, .....pound..	.1313
Cotton.....do....	.0875
Blankets—	
Wool, hemmed and bound.....do....	.6565
Wool and cotton, hemmed and bound.....do....	.4727
Cotton, wool waste, goat hair and mixture, with or without hem or bind- ing.....pound..	.0657

TEJIDOS—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	Pesos.	Pesos.
Frazadas—Continúa.		
de lana, sin confección.....kilo..	2. 50	. 625
de lana y algodón, sin confección.....kilo..	1. 80	. 45
Géneros—		
de algodón, llamados oxford, gambrona, wince, piel del diablo, angolas, zarazas, percales y bordatos.....kilo..	1. 00	. 15
de algodón en general, con excepción de los expresados en esta sección, comprendidos los vestidos en corte.....kilo..	1. 00	. 25
de lana, comprendidos los vestidos en corte.....kilo..	2. 80	. 70
de lana ó algodón, comprendidos los vestidos en corte...kilo..	2. 00	. 50
de lana ó algodón con seda, comprendidos los vestidos en corte,.....kilo..	. 00	1. 00
de hilo y seda, y algodón y seda, comprendidos los vestidos en corte.....kilo..	4. 50	1. 125
de seda y la tela para cernidores, comprendidos los vestidos en corte.....kilo..	16. 00	6. 40
de seda, trama de algodón ó lana y seda cruda, comprendidos los vestidos en corte.....kilo..	9. 00	3. 60
de lana con seda, comprendidos los vestidos en corte...kilo..	5. 00	1. 25
de hilo ó mezcla con algodón, comprendidos los vestidos en corte.....kilo..	1. 40	. 35
blancos, de hilo ó mezcla con algodón.....kilo..	2. 60	. 65
de punto de algodón (Jersey).....kilo..	. 80	. 20
de punto de lana ó mezcla (Jersey).....kilo..	2. 50	. 625
Granadina de seda ó mezcla bordada de canutillo.....kilo..	4. 50	1. 80
Jergas en general.....kilo..	. 40	. 10
Jergón ó chuse de lana ó mezcla, para alfombras.....kilo..	. 60	. 15
Lanilla, para banderas.....kilo..	1. 50	. 375
Lienzos—		
de algodón, llamados tabla, grueso, guaraní, asargado y tejido fino.....kilo..	. 50	. 075
de color.....kilo..	. 80	. 12
Lona—		
de hilo, hilo y pita ó cáñamo.....kilo..	. 40	. 10
de pita.....kilo..	. 25	0125
ó loneta de algodón ó mezcla.....kilo..	. 70	. 175
Madapolan de algodón.....kilo..	. 90	. 135
Mantas—		
ó ponchos de algodón ó con faja de lana.....kilo..	1. 50	. 375
ó ponchos de lana ó lana y algodón.....kilo..	3. 00	. 75
de lana ó mezcla afelpadas y los chalones de lana ó mezcla, para viajes.....kilo..	4. 00	1. 00
Manteles—		
de hilo ó mezcla, lisos.....kilo..	2. 00	. 50
de algodón, lisos.....kilo..	1. 00	. 25
de hilo ó mezcla, bordados ó con aplicaciones bordadas ó marcados.....kilo..	8. 00	4. 80
de los mismos de algodón.....kilo..	. 00	2. 40
Medias—		
de algodón de toda especie con excepción de las largas de hombre, para campo.....kilo..	2. 00	. 50
de algodón crudo, largas para hombre, de campo.....kilo..	. 70	. 175
de lana ó mezcla con algodón, exceptuando las apañadas.kilo..	3. 00	. 75
de lana, apañadas.....kilo..	2. 00	. 50

WOVEN FABRICS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Blankets—Continued.	
Wool, without hem or binding..... pound..	<i>Dollars.</i> .2736
Wool and cotton, without hem or binding.....do....	.1969
Goods—	
Cotton, oxfords, satinets, winces, devil's hide, angolas, prints, percales, and bordatos pound..	.0656
Cotton, in general, except those designated in this section, including dress patterns pound..	.1094
Wool, including dress patterns .....do....	.3064
Wool or cotton, including dress patterns .....do....	.2188
Same, with silk, including dress patterns .....do....	.4377
Linen and silk or cotton and silk, including dress patterns .....do....	.4924
Silk, including sieve cloth and dress patterns .....do....	2.8012
Silk, woof of cotton or wool, and raw silk, including dress patterns, pound..	1.5756
Wool, with silk, including dress patterns .....do....	.5471
Linen or mixed with cotton, including dress patterns.....do....	.1532
White, linen or cotton mixed.....do....	.2845
Knit cotton (Jersey cloth).....do....	.0875
Knit wool or mixed (Jersey).....do....	.2736
Grenadine, silk or mixed, embroidered with bugle ....do....	.7878
Freize, coarse, in general.....do....	.0438
Shag or Kidderminster carpeting, wool or mixed.....do....	.0657
Bunting, for flags.....do....	.1641
Cloths—	
Cotton tabla, heavy guarani, twilled and fine woven .....do....	.3283
Same, colored .....do....	.0525
Sail cloth—	
Linen and henequen, or nemp .....do....	.0438
Henequen.....do....	.0055
Or Raven's duck, cotton or mixed .....do....	.0766
Calico, cotton .....do....	.0591
Shawls—	
Or ponchos, cotton or with woolen band.....do....	.1641
Same, wool or wool and cotton .....do....	.3283
Wool or mixture, shaggy, large, for travelers .....do....	.4377
Tablecloths—	
Linen or mixed, plain.....do....	.2188
Cotton, plain .....do....	.1094
Linen or mixed, embroidered, or with embroidered ornaments or marked, pound..	2.1008
Same, cotton .....do....	1.0504
Stockings—	
Cotton, all kinds except long for men, for country .....do....	.2188
Raw cotton, long, for men, for country.....do....	.0766
Wool or mixed with cotton, except cloth texture .....do....	.3283
Same, cloth texture .....do....	.2188

TEJIDOS—Contiúta.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Medias—Contiúta.	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
de algodón con listas ó dibujos de seda.....kilo..	4. 00	1. 00
de lana, con listas ó dibujos de seda.....kilo..	6. 00	2. 40
de hilo ó sus imitaciones, lisas, bordadas ó caladas.....kilo..	7. 00	1. 75
de hilo, con listas ó dibujos de seda.....kilo..	10. 00	2. 50
de seda ó mezcla, con algodón.....kilo..	16. 00	6. 40
Muselina de algodón bordada y los géneros calados ó imitación guipiur ó crochet, para cortinas.....kilo..	1. 80	. 45
Moleton de algodón, para forros.....kilo..	. 40	. 10
Pana ó terciopelo de algodón, lisa ó labrada.....kilo..	1. 20	. 30
Paño—		
pintado, para alfombras.....kilo..	. 60	. 15
para billares.....kilo..	4. 00	1. 00
de algodón, de crochet, para sofases ó sillones llamados antimacasas.....kilo..	3. 50	. 875
Pañuelos—		
de algodón, de rebozo, medio rebozo y de cuello, inclusive los chalones.....kilo..	1. 50	. 375
de lana y de lana y algodón.....kilo..	2. 00	. 50
ó chalones de merino de lana, negros, de colores ó pintados,.....kilo..	3. 50	. 875
de los mismos de lana y algodón.....kilo..	2. 00	. 50
de los mismos de lana, bordados.....kilo..	5. 00	1. 25
de los mismos con fajas de seda.....kilo..	5. 00	1. 25
de varelle, granadina ú otros géneros transparentes, de lana y algodón.....kilo..	3. 00	. 75
pañoletitas, boas y fichús de punto de algodón.....kilo..	1. 00	. 25
de las mismas de lana ó mezcla con algodón.....kilo..	2. 00	. 50
de las mismas con listas y dibujos de seda.....kilo..	2. 50	. 625
de seda en general.....kilo..	20. 00	8. 00
de seda y algodón en general.....kilo..	10. 00	4. 00
de hilo ó mezcla, sin vainilla.....kilo..	4. 00	1. 00
de hilo ó mezcla, con vainilla.....kilo..	6. 00	1. 50
de algodón.....kilo..	1. 20	. 30
Percalina de algodón, con listas de seda.....kilo..	3. 00	. 75
Piqué de algodón, para chalecos.....kilo..	2. 00	. 50
Raso y sarga de lana y algodón, con listas de seda.....kilo..	3. 00	. 75
Servilletas—		
de algodón, lisas.....kilo..	1. 00	. 25
de hilo ó mezcla, lisas.....kilo..	2. 00	. 50
de hilo ó mezcla, bordadas ó marcadas ó con aplicaciones bordadas.....kilo..	8. 00	4. 80
de las mismas, de algodón.....kilo..	4. 00	2. 40
Tela—		
impermeable, de goma y algodón.....kilo..	1. 50	. 375
impermeable, de goma y lana.....kilo..	3. 00	. 75
impermeable, de goma con seda.....kilo..	5. 00	2. 00
punto ó canabá, de lana ó mezcla, para zapatillas.....kilo..	2. 00	. 50
de algodón ó pita.....kilo..	1. 00	. 25
de algodón, ó con fajas de lana, para ponchos.....kilo..	1. 00	. 25
mezcla, de lana y algodón, para ponchos.....kilo..	1. 50	. 375
sin friza, de lana, para frazadas.....kilo..	1. 90	. 475
de la misma, de lana y algodón, para frazadas.....kilo..	1. 35	. 3375
de algodón, borra de lana, pelo de cabra, y las mezclas de las mismas, para frazadas.....kilo..	. 40	. 10

WOVEN FABRICS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Stockings—Continued.	
Cotton, with silk stripes or figures .....pound..	<i>Dollars.</i> .4377
Wool, with silk stripes or figures .....do....	1.0504
Linen or imitation, plain, embroidered or open worked .....do....	.7659
Linen, with silk stripes or figures.....do....	1.0942
Silk or mixed with cotton .....do....	2.8012
Muslin, cotton, embroidered and open-worked goods, or imitation guipure, or crochet, for curtains .....pound..	.1969
Molleton or canton flannel, cotton, for lining .....do....	.0437
Corduroy, velveteen or velvet, cotton, plain or figured.....do....	.1313
Cloth—	
Painted, for carpets.....do....	.0657
Billiard .....do....	.4377
Tidies, cotton, crochet, for sofas or chairs .....do....	.3829
Handkerchiefs—	
Cotton, mufflers, half mufflers, and neck, including shawls .....do....	.1641
Wool or wool and cotton .. .....do....	.2188
Or shawls, merino, black, colored or painted.....do...	.3829
Same, wool and cotton .....do....	.2188
Same, wool, embroidered .....do....	.5471
Same, with silk bands.....do....	.5471
Varelle, grenadine or other transparent stuffs, wool and cotton...do....	.3283
Picadillies, boas, and fichus, cotton knit.....do....	.1094
Same, wool or mixed with cotton.....do....	.2188
Same, with silk stripes or figures .....do....	.2736
Silk, in general.....do....	3.5014
Silk and cotton. in general .....do....	1.7507
Linen or mixed, without hem.....do....	.4377
Same, with hem.....do....	.6565
Cotton.....do....	.1313
Percaline, cotton, with silk stripes.....do....	.3283
Piqué, cotton, for vests.....do....	.2188
Satin and serge, wool and cotton, with silk stripes.....do....	.3283
Napkins—	
Cotton, plain .....do....	.1094
Linen or mixed, plain.....do....	.2188
Same, embroidered, marked, or with embroidered appliqué ornaments, .....pound..	2.1008
Same, cotton .....do....	1.0504
Cloth—	
Waterproof, rubber and cotton.....do....	.1641
Same, wool and rubber.....do....	.3283
Same, silk and rubber .....do....	.8754
Knit or canvas, wool or mixed, for slippers.....do....	.2188
Cotton or henequen.....do....	.1094
Cotton, with woolen bands, for ponchos.....do....	.1094
Wool and cotton mixed, for ponchos.....do....	.1641
Without shag, wool, for blankets.....do....	.2079
Same, wool and cotton, for blankets .....do....	.1477
Cotton, wool waste, goat's hair, and mixtures, for blankets .....do....	.0438

TEJIDOS—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Terciopelo—	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
y felpa, de seda y algodón.....kilo..	10.00	4.00
y felpa, de seda.....kilo..	20.00	8.00
Tohallas—		
de algodón, sin friza.....kilo..	1.00	.25
de algodón, con friza, mezcla con hilo, y los géneros de algodón y sábana, con friza.....kilo..	2.00	.50
de hilo ó mezcla en general, y las italianas hasta el número 35,.....kilo..	3.00	.75
de las mismas, del número 40 al 80.....kilo..	8.00	2.00
de las mismas, del número 100 al 150.....kilo..	15.00	3.75
Tripe—		
rizado, común de lana ó mezcla.....kilo..	.60	.15
rizado, de Bruselas ó imitación de lana ó mezcla.....kilo..	1.00	.25
cortado común, de lana ó mezcla.....kilo..	1.50	.375
cortado de Bruselas ó imitación de lana ó mezcla.....kilo..	2.50	.625
de pita.....kilo..	.50	.125
Tul—		
de seda ó mezcla, bordado de canutillo.....kilo..	4.50	1.80
de algodón, bordado de canutillo.....kilo..	3.00	.75
Uso doméstico ó trué de algodón y otras telas semejantes....kilo..	.70	.105
Velos—		
andaluzos ó capelinas de algodón.....kilo..	2.00	.50
andaluzos, capelinas, de seda ó mezcla, lisas de motita ó bordadas.....kilo..	18.00	7.20
de seda, para novia, de uno en caja; se declara valor.		
andaluzas ó capelinas, de seda bordadas de canutillo....kilo..	4.50	1.80
Vestidos, en corte; ver Géneros.		

CONFECCIONES.

Ajuares—		
de algodón, para bautismos, ordinarios.....uno..	2.00	1.20
de los mismos regulares y finos; se declara valor.		
Batas—		
de algodón lisas ó con filetes, para señoras.....docena..	8.00	4.80
de las mismas, de algodón, bordadas, con embutidos ó aplicaciones bordadas.....docena..	15.00	9.00
de las mismas, para niñas; se aforarán por la mitad del precio asignado á las de señora.		
talmas, capitas, vestidos y mamelucos de punto de lana ó mezcla con algodón, con las cajas y papeles de envoltura..kilo..	3.00	1.80
de las mismas, con listas de seda, con las cajas y papeles de envoltura.....kilo..	4.00	2.40
Batones—		
de algodón, lisos, para señora.....docena..	21.00	12.60
de los mismos, bordados ó con embutidos ó aplicaciones bordadas.....docena..	60.00	36.00
de lana ó mezcla con algodón, para señora.....una..	20.00	12.00
de género de seda ó mezcla y las de terciopelo.....una..	40.00	24.00

WOVEN FABRICS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Velvet and plush—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Silk and cotton .....pound..	1. 7507
Same, silk .....do....	3. 5014
Towels—	
Cotton, without shag.....do....	. 1094
Cotton, with shag, mixed with linen, and cotton stuffs and sheeting, with shag.....pound..	. 2188
Linen or mixed, in general, and Italian toweling, up to No. 35 ...do....	. 3283
Same, from 40 to 80.....do ...	. 8754
Same, from 100 to 150.....do....	1. 6413
Carpet—	
Three-ply, curled, common, wool or mixed.....do....	. 6565
Curled, Brussels or imitation, wool or mixed .....do....	. 1094
Cut, common, wool or mixed.....do....	. 1641
Cut, Brussels or imitation, wool or mixed .....do....	. 2736
Henequen.....do....	. 0547
Tulle—	
Silk or mixed, embroidered with bugle.....do....	. 7878
Cotton, embroidered with bugle .....do....	. 3283
Sheeting, cotton, and other like goods.....do....	. 0459
Veils—	
Andalusian, cotton .....do....	. 2188
Same, silk or mixed, plain, dotted, or embroidered.....do....	3. 1513
Silk, bridal, 1 in a box; ad valorem.	
Andalusian, silk, embroidered with bugle .....do....	. 7878
Dress patterns; see Goods.	

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Trousseaux—	
Cotton, baptismal, ordinary.....each..	1. 159
Same, good to fine; ad valorem.	
Wrappers—	
Cotton, plain or corded, ladies'.....dozen..	4. 632
Same, embroidered with insertions or embroidered appliqué .....do....	8. 635
Same, girls'; half duty.	
Talmas, capes, robes, and mamelukes, knit, wool or mixed with cotton, including container .....pound..	. 7878
Same, with silk stripes, including container ....do....	1. 0504
Dressing gowns—	
Ladies', cotton, plain .....dozen..	12. 169
Same, embroidered or with insertions or embroidered applique ...do....	34. 74
Same, wool or mixed with cotton.....each..	11. 59
Silk stuff or mixed, or of velvet.....do....	23. 18

CONFECCIONES—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Batones—Continúa		
para hombre (robe de chambre) de lana ó mezcla con algodón, forro de lana uno..	<i>Pesos.</i> 10. 00	<i>Pesos.</i> 6. 00
de los mismos, de lana ó mezcla con seda, forro de seda . uno..	20. 00	12. 00
Calzones—		
de algodón, lisos ó con filetes, para señora. docena..	8. 00	4. 80
de los mismos de algodón, bordados, con embutidos ó aplicaciones bordadas. docena..	14. 00	8. 40
para niñas; se aforarán por la mitad del precio asignado á los de señora.		
Calzoncillos—		
de hilo ó mezcla, para hombre docena..	10. 00	6. 00
de madapolan, uso doméstico ó bombasi de algodón. . docena..	7. 00	4. 20
para niños; se aforarán por la mitad del precio asignado á los de hombre, con excepción de los aforados al peso.		
de punto de algodón, para hombres, señoras y niños. kilo..	1. 50	. 90
de franela, de lana ó mezcla, para hombres, señoras y niños, kilo..	5. 00	3. 00
de punto de lana ó mezcla con algodón, para hombres, señoras y niños kilo..	3. 00	1. 80
de lana con mezcla de seda kilo..	7. 00	4. 20
de seda ó mezcla, para hombres, señoras y niños, con las cajas y papeles de envoltura. kilo..	25. 00	15. 00
Camisas—		
de algodón, blancas y de colores, para hombres docena..	8. 50	5. 10
de algodón, vista de hilo ó mezcla, para hombre docena..	14. 00	8. 40
de algodón, bordadas, vainilladas ó pechera de piqué ó medio hilo docena..	30. 00	18. 00
de hilo ó mezcla, lisas, para hombre docena..	30. 00	18. 00
de hilo ó mezcla, bordadas, para hombre. docena..	40. 00	24. 00
para niños; se aforarán por la mitad del precio asignado á las de hombre.		
de algodón, lisas ó con filete, para señora. docena..	8. 00	4. 80
de algodón, bordadas, con embutidos ó aplicaciones bordadas, para señora. docena..	17. 00	10. 20
de hilo ó mezcla, lisas ó con filetes, para señora docena..	20. 00	12. 00
de hilo ó mezcla, bordadas, con embutidos ó aplicaciones bordadas, para señoras docena..	30. 00	18. 00
para niñas; se aforarán por la mitad del precio asignado á las de señora.		
ó camisetas de lana ó mezcla, á la crimea, para hombre, docena..	15. 00	9. 00
como las anteriores para niños; se aforarán por la mitad del precio.		
Camisetas—		
de franela, de lana ó mezcla, para hombres, señoras y niñas, con las envolturas y cajas de cartón kilo..	5. 00	3. 00
de punto de lana ó mezcla, para hombres, señoras y niños, con las envolturas y cajas de cartón. kilo..	3. 00	1. 80
de punto de algodón ó mezcla, para hombres, señoras y niños, con las envolturas y cajas de cartón. kilo..	1. 50	. 90
y camisas de seda ó mezcla con algodón, para hombres, señoras y niños, con las envolturas y cajas de cartón. kilo..	25. 00	15. 00
de lana con mezcla de seda. kilo..	7. 00	4. 20

READY-MADE CLOTHING—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Dressing gowns—Continued.	
Men's, wool or mixed with cotton, lined with wool .....each..	<i>Dollars.</i> 5. 79
Same, silk-lined .....do....	11. 59
Drawers—	
Wide, ladies', cotton, plain or ribbed .....dozen..	4. 632
Same, cotton, embroidered with insertions or embroidered appliqué. .....dozen..	8. 106
Girls'; half duty.	
Men's, linen or mixed.....do....	5. 79
Madapolan, domestic, or bombazine, cotton.. .....do....	4. 053
Boys'; half duty, except those assessed by weight.	
Cotton, knit, men's, ladies', or children's .....pound..	. 3939
Flannel, wool or mixed, for men, women, and children.....do....	1. 313
Wool or mixed with cotton, knit, for men, women, and children..do....	. 7878
Wool, with silk mixture.....do....	1. 8383
Silk or mixed, for men, women, and children, including container.do....	6. 5652
Shirts—	
Men's, cotton, white or colored .....dozen..	4. 9215
Same, cotton, linen, or mixed, bosom .....do....	8. 106
Cotton, embroidered, hemmed, or with bosom of piqué or half linen, .....dozen..	17. 37
Men's, linen or mixed, plain .....do....	17. 37
Same, linen or mixed, embroidered .....do....	23. 18
Boys'; half duty.	
Or chemises, women's, cotton, plain or ribbed .....do....	4. 053
Same, women's, cotton, embroidered, with insertions, or embroidered appliqué.....dozen..	9. 843
Same, women's, linen or mixed, plain or ribbed.....do....	11. 59
Same, embroidered, with insertions or embroidered appliqué.....do....	17. 37
Same, girls'; half duty.	
Or blouse, men's, Crimea style, wool or mixed.....do....	8. 685
Same, for boys; half duty.	
Undershirts—	
Flannel, wool or mixed, including container .....pound..	1. 313
Wool or mixed, knit, including container.....do....	. 7876
Cotton or mixed, knit, including container.....do....	. 3939
And chemise, silk or mixed with cotton, including container .....do....	6. 5652
Wool mixed with silk .....do....	1. 8383

CONFECCIONES—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Camisetas—Continúa.	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
de algodón y lana con listas de seda.....kilo..	5.00	3.00
de hilo ó sus imitaciones, para hombres, señoras y niños, con las cajas y papeles.....kilo..	8.00	4.80
de hilo ó sus imitaciones, mezcla con seda.....kilo..	10.00	6.00
Capas—		
de paño, de lana ó mezcla, para hombre.....una..	10.00	6.00
paletos y ponchos de goma y de tela impermeable, con ó sin caperuza, para hombres y señoras.....una..	6.00	3.60
como las anteriores, para niños; se aforarán por la mitad del valor.		
Caperuzas de goma ó tela impermeable.....docena..	10.00	6.00
Capotes ó paletos de hule encerados, para marinos.....docena..	25.00	15.00
Chaponas de hule, encerados, para marinos.....docena..	19.00	11.40
Chalecos—		
de género de lana ó mezcla.....uno..	2.00	1.20
de seda ó mezcla.....uno..	4.00	2.40
de algodón ó de hilo ó mezcla.....uno..	1.50	.90
Chaquetones—		
de punto de algodón, para hombre.....docena..	6.00	3.60
de punto de lana ó mezcla, para hombre.....docena..	12.00	7.20
ó chalecos de punto de lana ó mezcla, con mangas de seda, para hombre.....docena..	40.00	24.00
ó batas de punto de lana (Jersey), para señoras.....docena..	12.00	7.20
de las mismas de algodón.....docena..	6.00	3.60
para niñas; se aforarán por la mitad del precio asignado á las de señoras.		
Colchas—		
acolchadas en tela de algodón hasta 2 y 50 de largo.....una..	2.50	1.50
de las mismas, acolchadas en tela de lana ó mezcla.....una..	4.50	2.70
de las mismas, acolchadas en tela de seda ó mezcla.....una..	10.00	6.00
de las mismas, para cunitas de niños hasta 1.20 de largo; se aforarán por la mitad del precio de las anteriores.		
Corbatas—		
de algodón, sin confección.....docena..	1.10	.275
de algodón, con confección.....docena..	1.60	.96
de seda ó mezcla, sin confección.....docena..	2.00	.80
de seda ó mezcla, con confección.....docena..	3.50	2.10
de lana ó mezcla, sin confección.....docena..	2.00	.50
de lana ó mezcla, con confección.....docena..	3.00	1.80
de lana ó mezcla, con pechera.....docena..	8.00	1.80
Cuellos—		
de algodón ó hilo mezcla, para hombres y niños.....docena..	1.50	.90
de papel, para hombres y niños.....los 100..	1.10	.275
de cauchut, para hombres y niños.....docena..	2.00	.50
con puños lisos, para señoras y niñas.....docena..	4.00	2.40
con puños bordados con embutidos, ó aplicaciones bordadas, para señoras y niñas.....docena..	6.00	3.60
ó puños, con valencianas; se declara valor.		
ó puños, solos para señoras y niñas; se aforarán por la mitad del precio asignado en las partidas anteriores.		
Delantales—		
de hilo, de algodón y de tela impermeable, para atar en la cintura, para señoras y niñas.....docena..	6.00	3.60

READY-MADE CLOTHING—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Undershirts—Continued.	
Cotton and wool, with silk stripes..... pound..	<i>Dollars.</i> 1. 313
Linen or imitation, for men, women, and children, including container, pound..	2. 1008
Same, mixed with silk do....	2. 626
Cloaks—	
Cloth, wool or mixed, for men each..	5. 79
Paletots and ponchos, rubber or waterproof cloth, with or without hood, for men and women each..	3. 474
Same, for children ; half duty.	
Hoods, rubber or waterproof cloth dozen..	5. 79
Surtouts or paletots, oilcloth, for sailors..... do....	14. 475
Sou'westers, oilcloth, for sailors do....	11. 001
Vests—	
Cloth, wool or mixed..... each..	1. 159
Silk or mixture do....	2. 318
Cotton, linen, or mixture..... do....	. 8685
Overjackets—	
Cotton, knit dozen..	3. 474
Wool or mixed, knit do....	6. 948
Or vests, wool or mixed, silk sleeves, for men do....	23. 18
Or gowns, wool, knit (jersey), for women.... do....	6. 948
Same, cotton do....	3. 474
Jerseys, for girls ; half duty.	
Coverlets—	
Quilted, on cotton cloth, up to 2½ meters length..... each..	1. 4475
Same, on wool or mixed cloth..... do....	2. 6055
Same, on silk or mixed cloth do....	5. 79
Same, for cradles, up to 1½ meters half duty.	
Neckties—	
Cotton, without hand work dozen..	. 2654
Same, with hand work..... do....	. 9264
Silk or mixed, without hand work..... do....	. 772
Same, with hand work..... do....	2. 0265
Wool or mixed, without hand work do....	. 4825
Same, with hand work..... do....	1. 737
Wool or mixed, with breast piece do....	4. 632
Collars—	
Men's and boys , cotton or linen mixed..... do....	. 8685
Same, paper 100.	. 2654
Same, rubber..... dozen..	. 4825
With cuffs, plain, for women and girls. do....	2. 318
Same, embroidered, with insertions or appliqué, for women and girls, dozen..	3. 474
Or cuffs, with Valenciennes lace ; ad valorem.	
Same, for ladies and girls only ; half duty.	
Aprons—	
Linen, cotton, and waterproof cloth, tying at the waist, for ladies and girls dozen..	3. 474

CONFECCIONES—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Delantales—Continúa.		
vestidos de género de algodón, para niñas, y de hilo ó mezcla, .....docena..	10. 00	6. 00
Enaguas—		
hechas, de algodón, blancas ó de colores, lisas .....docena..	11. 00	6. 60
de algodón, bordadas con embutidos ó aplicaciones bordadas, .....docena..	15. 00	9. 00
de fieltro ó de lana ó mezcla, lisas ó bordadas .....docena..	20. 00	12. 00
de punto de algodón .....docena..	4. 00	2. 40
de punto de lana ó mezcla .....docena..	9. 00	5. 40
con valencianas; se declara valor.		
de seda ó mezcla.....docena..	40. 00	24. 00
para niñas; se aforarán por la mitad de los precios anteriores.		
Levitás—		
ó jaquet, de paño ó casimir de lana ó mezcla, para hombre, .....uno..	10. 00	6. 00
ó jaquet de género de algodón, para hombre.....uno..	4. 00	2. 40
ó jaquet de lustrina, alpaca, brin de hilo ó mezcla, para hom- bre.....uno..	5. 00	3. 00
ó jaquet, de seda ó mezcla, para hombre uno..	12. 00	. 207
ó jaquet, para niños; se aforarán por la mitad de los precios anteriores.		
Matinés; se declara valor.		
Mantillas—		
de chapa ó imitación, de seda ó mezcla, con las cajas y papeles, .....kilo..	18. 00	10. 80
en corte, de chapa ó imitación, de seda ó mezcla, con las cajas y papeles.....kilo..	18. 00	7. 20
Paletoes—		
ó sobretodos de paño ó casimir de lana ó mezcla, para hombre, .....uno..	12. 00	7. 20
ó sobretodos, para niños; se aforarán por la mitad del precio anterior.		
Pantalones—		
de hule encerados, para marinos .....uno..	1. 30	. 78
de lana ó mezcla, para hombre .....uno..	4. 00	2. 40
de hilo ó mezcla, para hombre .....uno..	1. 50	. 90
de algodón, para hombre .....uno..	. 80	. 48
Pellones—		
de lana ó mezcla, con excepción de los chilenos .....uno..	2. 00	1. 20
idem, chilenos .....uno..	6. 00	3. 60
Polainas—		
de goma .....par..	1. 60	96
de tela impermeable .....par..	3. 20	1. 92
Puños—		
de algodón y de hilo ó mezcla .....docena de pares..	3. 00	1. 80
de papel .....los 100..	1. 40	. 35
de cauchut .....docena de pares..	2. 50	. 625
Sábanas—		
y fundas de hilo ó mezcla, dobladilladas y vainilladas....kilo..	5. 00	3. 00
de las mismas, bordadas ó marcadas.....kilo..	10. 00	6. 00
de algodón, dobladilladas y vainilladas .....kilo..	2. 00	1. 20
de las mismas bordadas ó marcadas ....kilo..	5. 00	3. 00
Salidas, para baño, de algodón, con ó sin friza .....una..	2. 00	1. 20

READY-MADE CLOTHING—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Aprons—Continued.	
Full length, cotton goods, linen or mixed, for girls .....dozen..	<i>Dollars.</i> 5. 79
Underskirts—	
Ready-made, cotton, white or colored, plain .....do....	6. 369
Cotton, embroidered, with insertions or embroidered appliqué.....do....	8. 685
Felt, wool or mixed, plain or embroidered.....do....	11. 59
Cotton, knit.....do....	2. 318
Wool or mixed, knit.....do....	5. 211
With Valenciennes lace; ad valorem.	
Silk or mixed.....do....	23. 18
For girls; half duty.	
Coats—	
Frock or jacket, cloth or cassimere, wool or mixed, for men.....each..	5. 79
Same, cotton .....do....	2. 318
Same, lustring, alpaca, linen or mixed duck.....do....	2. 895
Same, silk or mixed.....do....	6. 948
Same, for boys; half duty.	
Morning gowns; ad valorem.	
Mantillas—	
De chapa, or imitation, silk or mixed, including container.....pound..	4. 7269
Same, in pattern, including container .....do....	3. 1513
Overcoats—	
Broadcloth or cassimere, wool or mixed, for men.....each..	6. 948
Same, for boys; half duty.	
Trousers—	
Oilcloth, for sailors.....do....	. 7527
Wool or mixed, for men .....do....	2. 318
Linen or mixed, for men .....do....	. 8685
Cotton, for men.....do....	. 4632
Robes—	
Wool or mixed, except Chilean.....do....	1. 159
Chilean .....do....	3. 474
Leggings—	
Rubber.....pair..	. 9264
Waterproof cloth.....do....	1. 8528
Cuffs—	
Cotton, linen, or mixed.....dozen pairs..	1. 737
Paper .....100..	. 3378
Rubber.....dozen pairs..	. 6031
Sheets and pillow slips—	
Linen or mixed, hemmed.....pound..	1. 313
Linen or mixed, embroidered or marked.....do....	2. 626
Cotton, hemmed.....do....	. 5252
Cotton, embroidered or marked.....do....	1. 313
Bath robes, cotton, with or without shag.....each..	1. 150

CONFECCIONES—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Sacos—	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
de seda ó mezcla, para hombre uno..	3. 00	1. 80
de seda ó mezcla, largos, llamados guardapolvo uno..	5. 00	3. 00
de lustrina, para hombre uno..	2. 00	1. 20
de lustrina, largos, llamados, guardapolvo uno..	4. 00	2. 40
de brin, de hilo ó mezcla, para hombre uno..	1. 50	. 90
de brin, de hilo ó mezcla, largos, llamados guardapolvo . . uno..	3. 00	1. 80
de paño, casimir ó meltón de lana ó mezcla uno..	5. 00	3. 00
de algodón, para hombre uno..	1. 50	. 90
para niños; se aforarán por la mitad de los precios anteriores.		
Tapados—		
de género de lana ó mezcla, cortos ó largos, para señoras ordi- narios uno..	3. 00	1. 80
de los mismos, regulares y finos uno..	8. 00	4. 80
de género de seda ó mezcla, para señoras, cortos ó largos, ordinarios uno..	7. 00	4. 20
de los mismos, regulares y finos uno..	15. 00	9. 00
de terciopelo ó felpa de seda ó mezcla, para señoras, cortos ó largos uno..	30. 00	18. 00
para niñas; se aforarán por la mitad de los precios anteriores.		
Toldos—		
de lona encerada uno..	20. 00	12. 00
de lona sin encerar uno..	15. 00	9. 00
Trajes—		
de paño, casimir, franela ó meltón de lana ó mezcla, para hombre, uno..	12. 00	7. 20
de brin de hilo ó mezcla, para hombre uno..	4. 00	2. 40
de algodón para hombre uno..	3. 00	1. 80
para niños; se aforarán por la mitad del precio de los anteriores.		
de punto de lana ó mezcla (Jersey) con ó sin gorro, para niño. uno..	3. 00	1. 80
de seda cruda, con ó sin gorro uno..	5. 00	3. 00
de punto de algodón con ó sin gorro uno..	1. 50	. 90
Vestidos—		
de algodón, para bautismos, lisos ó con encajes de algodón, uno..	1. 50	. 90
de algodón, para bautismos, bordados, con embutidos ó aplica- ciones bordadas uno..	3. 00	1. 80
de lana para bautismos uno..	8. 00	4. 80
con valencianas; se declara valor.		
ó capitas de piqué ú otros géneros de algodón, lisos ó bordados, para niños uno..	1. 00	. 60
de seda ó mezcla, adornados ó sin adornos, para niños hasta 4 años uno..	10. 00	6. 00
de género de lana ó mezcla adornados ó sin adornos, para niños hasta 4 años uno..	4. 00	2. 40
de punto de lana ó mezcla, Jersey y los adornados con otros géne- ros de lana uno..	2. 50	1. 50
de género de hilo ó mezcla, adornados ó sin adornos, para niños, uno..	1. 50	. 90
hechos de género de algodón, para señoras, adornados ó sin adornos uno..	15. 00	9. 00
de género de lana ó mezcla, para señora, adornados ó sin ador- nos uno .	40. 00	24. 00

READY-MADE CLOTHING—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Sacks (coats)—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Men's, silk or mixed.....each..	1. 737
Same, dusters, silk or mixed .....do....	2. 895
Same, lustring.....do....	1. 159
Same, dusters, lustring.....do....	2. 318
Same, duck, linen or mixed .....do....	. 8685
Dusters, linen or mixed duck.....do....	1. 737
Broadcloth, cassimere, or melton, wool or mixed.....do....	2. 895
Men's, cotton.....do....	. 8685
Boys'; half duty.	
Cloaks—	
Women's, wool or mixed, short or long, ordinary.....do....	1. 737
Same, fair to fine.....do....	4. 632
Women's, silk or mixed, short or long, ordinary.....do....	4. 053
Same, fair to fine.....do....	8. 685
Women's, velvet or plush, silk or mixed, short or long.....do....	17. 37
Girls'; half duty.	
Awnings—	
Oilcloth.....do....	11. 59
Canvas.....do....	8. 685
Clothes, suits of—	
Men's, broadcloth, cassimere, flannel, or melton, wool or mixed..do....	6. 948
Men's, linen or mixed duck .....do....	2. 319
Men's, cotton.....do....	1. 737
Boys'; half duty.	
Boys' jersey, wool or mixed, with or without cap.....do....	1. 737
Raw silk, with or without cap .....do....	2. 895
Cotton, knit, with or without cap.....do....	. 8685
Robes—	
Baptismal, cotton, plain or with cotton laces.....do....	. 8685
Same, embroidered, with insertions, or embroidered appliqué....do....	1. 737
Baptismal, wool.....do....	4. 632
With Valenciennes lace; ad valorem.	
Or capes, children's, piqué or other cotton goods, plain or embroidered, .....each..	. 579
Silk or mixed, ornamented or plain, for children up to 4 years....do....	5. 79
Wool or mixed, ornamented or plain, for children up to 4 years...do....	2. 319
Wool or mixed, knit, jersey, and those ornamented with other woollen goods.....each..	1. 4475
Linen or mixed, with or without ornaments, for children.....do....	. 8685
Cotton, with or without ornaments, for women.....do....	8. 685
Wool or mixed, with or without ornaments, for women.....do....	23. 19

CONFECCIONES—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Vestidos—Continúa.		
de género de seda ó mezcla, para señora, adornados ó sin adornos	80. 00	48. 00
de terciopelo ó felpa, adornados ó sin adornos	100. 00	60. 60

NOTA.—Los vestidos que traigan la pollera de una tela y la sobre-pollera de otra, se aforarán por aquella que represente más valor.

Polleras y sobre-polleras ó batas solas se aforarán por la mitad del precio.

MERCEERÍA Y ARTÍCULOS DE BAZAR.*

Abanicos—		
con varillas de virutas ó palma, país de papel, cualquier tamaño,	gruesa..	. 80 . 20
con varilla de palo, con ó sin barniz, país de papel ..	docena..	. 80 . 20
con varillas de madera ó hueso, país de algodón.....	docena..	3. 00 . 75
con idem idem, sin país y los con país de seda, mezcla, muy ordinarios	docena..	6. 00 1. 50
como los anteriores, regulares	docena..	12. 00 3. 00
idem idem, finos y los con país de pieles.....	docena..	24. 00 6. 00
de nácar, marfil ó carey, con ó sin país	docena..	70. 00 17. 50
idem, con país de pluma y fantasía	docena..	100. 00 60. 00
para niñas, hasta 25 centímetros; se aforarán un 40 por ciento menos en sus clases respectivas, exceptuando la primera partida.		
Abrochadores—		
en general, de algodón, cuero ó hilo, para calzado ó corsées, con sus cajas y envolturas	kilo..	1. 00 . 25
de seda ó mezcla, para calzado ó corsées, con sus cajas y envolturas.....	kilo..	14. 00 5. 60
Acero forrado	kilo..	. 50 . 125
Aceite—		
de olor, para el cabello, de 14 á 23 gramos	docena..	1. 25 1. 0625
de olor, para el cabello, 25 á 42 gramos.....	docena..	2. 80 2. 38
de olor, de 50 á 70 gramos	docena..	3. 50 2. 975
de olor, en botellas ú otros envases desde 250 gramos ...	kilo..	2. 50 2. 125
finos, para máquinas de coser, en frascos de 25 á 40 gramos,	docena..	. 70 . 175
finos, para máquinas de coser, en frascos de 50 á 70 gramos.	docena..	1. 20 . 30
finos, para máquinas de coser, en latas, pero con estas...kilo..	. 30	. 075
Acolchado—		
de algodón, inclusive el fardo y papeles	kilo..	. 80 . 20
de algodón, en tela, de seda ó mezcla, comprendido las cajas y envolturas.....	kilo..	5. 00 3. 00
Agarraderas—		
para cortinas, borlas, cordón, esterilla, fleco y pasadores, para muebles y adornos, de algodón, de lana y mezcla, y mezcla de lana y algodón, pita ó yute, inclusive las que vengan con hilos metálicos, comprendidas las tablas, cartones interiores, cajas y papeles de envoltura	kilo..	3. 00 . 75

* En todos los artículos de valor declarado en esta sección, deberá espresarse la materia de que están compuestos y su cantidad.

Los papeles, cartones y otras mercancías que vengan en fardos se pesarán con todos sus envases.

Se considerará de seda ó mezcla toda la pasamanería que tenga seda en cualquier proporción. Se exceptuará solamente las borlas que tengan solo las bellotas de seda.

READY-MADE CLOTHING—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Robes—Continued.	
Silk or mixed, with or without ornaments, for women .....each..	<i>Dollars.</i> 46. 38
Velvet or plush, with or without ornaments.....do....	57. 90

NOTE.—Dresses which have the skirt and overskirt of different goods will be assessed at the rate imposed upon the material representing the greatest value.

Skirts, overskirts, and gowns, by themselves, will be assessed at one-half the duty imposed upon dresses.

HABERDASHERY AND FANCY GOODS.*

Fans—	
With splint or palm ribs, paper face, decorated, any size .....gross..	. 193
With wooden ribs, varnished or plain, paper face, decorated ....dozen..	. 193
With wood or bone ribs, cotton face, decorated .....do....	. 7238
Same, without decoration, and those with face of silk or mixed, decorated, very ordinary.....dozen..	1. 4475
Same, fair.....do....	2. 895
Same, fine, and those with skin face, decorated.....do....	5. 79
Mother-of-pearl, ivory, or tortoise shell, with or without decoration on face .....dozen..	16. 8875
Same, feather face and fancy.....do....	57. 90
For girls, up to 25 centimeters; assessed 40 per cent less, except the first named.	
Lacings—	
In general, cotton, leather, or linen, for shoes or corsets, including container .....pound..	. 1094
Silk or mixed, for same, including container .....do....	2. 451
Steels, covered, corset .....do....	. 0547
Oil—	
Perfumed, for the hair, from 14 to 23 grams .....dozen..	1. 0253
Same, 25 to 42 grams.....do....	2. 2967
Same, 50 to 70 grams.....do....	2. 8709
Same, in bottles or other vessels from 250 grams upward .....pound..	. 9301
Fine, sewing machine, in bottles of 25 to 40 grams.....dozen..	. 1689
Same, in bottles of 50 to 70 grams .....do....	. 2895
Same, in cans, including container.....pound..	. 0328
Wadding—	
Quilted, cotton, including container .....do....	. 0875
Quilted, cotton, in silk or silk-mixed goods, including container..do....	1. 313
Loops—	
For curtains, tassels, cord, canvas, fringe and fastenings for furniture, and trimmings of cotton, wool and mixture of wool, wool mixed with cotton, henequen, or jute, including those with metallic threads, including container .....pound..	. 3283

* Entries under this section must express kind and quantity of the material or materials composing the articles.

Papers, pasteboard, and other articles, imported in bales, will be weighed with containers.

NOTE.—All trimmings which contain silk in any proportion will be considered as of silk or silk mixed, with the single exception of tassels which have only silk glands.

MEBCERÍA Y ARTÍCULOS DE BAZAR—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Agarraderas—Continúa.		
para cortinas, borlas, cordón, esterilla, fleco y pasadores, para muebles y adornos, de seda ó mezcla y los con hilos metálicos, comprendido el peso como lo anterior .....kilo..	6. 00	2. 40
Agua—		
de colonia alemana, en frascos hasta 70 gramos, y con 30 grados de fuerza alcohólica .....docena..	1. 00	. 85
idem idem, 75 á 110 gramos.....docena..	1. 50	1. 275
en general, en frascos hasta 70 gramos.....docena..	2. 30	1. 925
idem, de 75 á 100 gramos .....docena..	3. 00	2. 55
idem, de 110 á 200 gramos .....docena..	5. 25	4. 4625
de colonia, en frascos de 210 á 300 gramos .....docena..	7. 60	6. 46
de 310 á 500 gramos.....docena..	12. 50	10. 625
de 510 gramos á 1 kilo .....docena..	18. 00	15. 30
Agua*—		
para limpiar el cabello, de 130 á 250 gramos.....docena..	3. 00	2. 55
para limpiar el cabello, de 75 á 100 gramos.....docena..	2. 00	1. 70
divina, duquesa, kananga, florida y lis, de 130 á 250 gramos, .....docena..	2. 50	2. 175
para los dientes, ordinaria, hasta 70 gramos .....docena..	2. 00	1. 70
hasta fina, para los dientes, hasta 45 gramos.....docena..	3. 00	2. 55
para los dientes, de 46 á 70 gramos.....docena..	5. 00	4. 25
para los dientes de 70 á 120.....docena..	7. 00	5. 95
para teñir el cabello, en frascos sueltos.....docena..	5. 00	4. 25
para teñir, en caja de 2 á 3 frascos .....docena..	10. 00	8. 50
Agujas—		
para coser.....millar..	. 40	. 10
de crochet, sin cabo .....kilo..	. 20	. 05
con cabo fijo ó de tornillo.....gruesa..	1. 50	. 375
de crochet, en cajitas de 4 á 6 agujas.....docena cajas..	7. 00	1. 75
para máquina de coser .....millar..	12. 00	. 60
para lanas ó tejer medias:.....kilo..	. 20	. 05
Alambre—		
para cuerdas de guitarra ó flores, en carreteles de 12 metros, .....docena carreteles..	. 16	. 04
forrado, en general, con sus cajas y papeles de envoltura.kilo..	1. 00	. 25
Albums—		
para retratos, tapas de papel, ordinarios .....docena..	2. 50	. 625
como los anteriores, hasta finos .....docena..	6. 00	1. 50
tapas de cuero, felpa ó pana, ordinarios .....docena..	12. 00	3. 00
como los anteriores, hasta finos .....docena..	30. 00	7. 50
tapas de pasta, madera, imitaciones carey ó marfil, ordinarios, .....docena..	25. 00	6. 25
como los anteriores, hasta finos.....docena..	40. 00	10. 00
tapas de carey, nácar ó marfil, ordinarios.....docena..	70. 00	35. 00
como los anteriores, regulares .....docena..	150. 00	75. 00
como los anteriores, con incrustaciones y adornos....docena..	250. 00	125. 00
con música ; se aumentará 25 por ciento en sus clases respectivas.		
Alfileres—		
en paquetes, comprendidas todas las envolturas .....kilo..	. 55	. 1375
idem sueltos, con cabeza de vidrio y de seguridad, peso con cajas y papeles.....kilo..	. 80	. 20

* Las aguas de Lavande, ambar, toilette y los vinagres aromáticos se aforaran como las partidas anteriores.

HABERDASHERY AND FANCY GOODS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Loops—Continued.	
Same, trimmings of silk or mixed, and those with metallic threads, including container .....pound..	<i>Dollars.</i> 1. 0504
Cologne water—	
German, in bottles up to 70 grams and 30° alcoholic proof .....dozen..	. 8203
Same, 75 to 110 grams.....do....	1. 2304
In general, in bottles up to 70 grams.....do....	1. 8576
Same, 75 to 100 grams.....do....	2. 4608
Same, 110 to 200 grams.....do....	4. 3063
Same, 210 to 300 grams.....do....	6. 2339
Same, 310 to 500 grams.....do....	10. 2531
Same, 510 to 1,000 grams.....do....	14. 7645
Water*—	
For washing the hair, 130 to 250 grams.....do....	2. 4608
Same, 75 to 100 grams .....do....	1. 6405
Divine, Duchess, Kananga, Florida, and Lily, 130 to 250 grams ...do....	2. 0989
Tooth wash, ordinary, up to 70 grams.....do....	1. 6405
Same, fair to fine, up to 45 grams.....do....	2. 4608
Same, 46 to 70 grams.....do....	4. 1013
Same, 70 to 120 grams.....do....	5. 7418
Hair dye, in bottles .....do....	4. 1013
Same, in box of 2 or 3 bottles.....do....	8. 2026
Needles—	
Sewing .....I,000..	. 0965
Crochet, without handle .....pound..	. 0219
Same, with fixed or screw handle .....gross..	. 3619
Same, in boxes of 4 to 6 needles .....dozen boxes..	1. 6888
Sewing machine.....I,000..	. 579
Knitting or worsted .....pound..	. 0219
Wire—	
For guitar strings or flowers, in spools of 12 meters.....dozen spools..	. 0386
Covered, in general, including container.....pound..	. 1094
Albums —	
Photograph, paper cover, ordinary.....dozen..	. 6031
Same, fair to fine .....do....	1. 4475
Cover of leather, plush, or velveteen, ordinary .....do....	2. 895
Same, fair to fine .....do....	7. 2375
Covers of pasteboard, wood, imitation tortoise or ivory, ordinary..do....	6. 0313
Same, fair to fine.....do....	9. 65
Cover of tortoise, mother-of-pearl, or ivory, ordinary.....do....	33. 775
Same, fair.....do....	72. 375
Same, with inlaid work and ornaments.....do....	120. 025
Musical, 25 per cent additional.	
Pins—	
In packages, including wrapper.....pound..	. 0602
Loose, with glass head. safety, including container .....do....	. 0875

* Lavender, amber, and toilet waters, and aromatic vinegars will be assessed as preceding.

MERCEERÍA Y ARTÍCULOS DE BAZAR—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Alfileteros—	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
de palo.....gruesa..	1. 00	. 25
de hueso, mostacilla y madera labrada.....gruesa..	5. 00	1. 25
Algodón—		
en rama con ó sin pepita.....kilo..	. 25	Libre.
hilado para ser entregado al telar.....kilo..	60	Libre.
Ajedreces—		
de madera ó hueso.....juego..	2. 00	. 50
de marfil chicos.....juego..	6. 00	1. 50
de marfil, medianos.....juego..	12. 00	3. 00
de marfil, grandes.....juego..	24. 00	6. 00
Anteojos—		
de rejilla, ordinarios.....docena..	. 60	. 15
de rejilla, hasta finos.....docena..	3. 00	. 75
con ó sin patilla, ordinarios.....docena..	2. 00	. 50
como los anteriores. hasta finos.....docena..	6. 00	1. 50
para teatro, de latón ó cuero.....docena..	25. 00	6. 25
para teatro, con dorado, nikelado ó plateado.....docena..	50. 00	12. 50
para teatro, esmaltados ó de porcelana, pintados.....docena..	60. 00	15. 00
para teatro, de marfil, carey ó nácar y los gemelos para marino, .....docena..	80. 00	20. 00
de larga vista, ordinarios.....docena..	40. 00	10. 00
de larga vista, hasta finos.....docena..	150. 00	37. 50
Aros de madera para servilletas.....gruesa..	4. 00	1. 00
Armazones—		
para paraguas, con ó sin bastón.....docena..	5. 00	1. 25
para quita-soles, con ó sin bastón.....docena..	3. 00	. 75
Artículos—		
plateados ó electro-plata en general, de Cristofle ó Etkington, .....kilo..	10. 00	2. 50
de los mismos Reed y Barton, Meriden, Alphenide, Simpson y otros semejantes.....kilo..	6. 00	1. 50
de los mismos, de otros fabricantes, calidades ordinarias..kilo..	3. 00	. 75
de fierro ágata, con nikel, trabajados en cualquier forma.kilo..	2. 00	. 50
de papier mâché.....kilo..	. 70	. 175
de arte y fantasía; se declara valor.*		
Ballenas—		
forradas, de acero, en tela ó cuero, para corsées ó vestidos, comprendidos cajas y papeles de la envoltura.....kilo..	1. 30	. 325
para corsées ó vestidos, de asta ó goma, con cajas y papeles, .....kilo..	2. 00	. 50
de barba de cetáceo.....kilo..	10. 00	2. 50
Bajo-brazos de goma ó tela impermeable, para vestidos de señora, .....docena pares..	1. 00	. 25
Bastidores, de madera, para bordar, completos ó nó.....uno..	. 70	. 175
Bastones†—		
de madera ó junco, sin estoque, ordinarios.....docena..	3. 00	. 75
idem, regulares.....docena..	6. 00	1. 50

* Los artículos de metal plateado, ágata y papier mâché, se pesarán con sus cajas, papeles y las divisiones del interior de los estuches.

† Los bastones para paraguas ó sombrillas llevarán los aforos precedentes, según su clase. Los con estoque se aforarán el doble en sus clases respectivas.

HABERDASHERY AND FANCY GOODS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Pincushions—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Wooden frame.....gross..	. 2413
Bone, bead, or carved wood, frame .....do....	1. 2063
Cotton—	
Raw, ginned or unginned.....pound..	Free.
Spun, ready for loom.....do....	Free.
Chessmen—	
Wood or bone .....set..	. 4825
Ivory, small.....do..	1. 4475
Same, medium.....do..	2. 895
Same, large .....do..	5. 79
Spectacles—	
With wire protector or shield, ordinary.....dozen..	. 1448
Same, fair to fine .....do....	. 7238
Ordinary .....do....	. 4825
Fair to fine.....do....	1. 4475
Opera glasses—	
Brass or leather.....do....	6. 0313
Gilt, silver, or nickelplated.....do....	12. 0625
Enameled or porcelain, painted.....do....	14. 475
Ivory, tortoise, or mother-of-pearl, and marine double glasses.....do....	19. 30
Telescopes—	
Ordinary.....do....	9. 65
Fair to fine.....do....	36. 1875
Napkin rings, wooden.....gross..	. 965
Frames—	
Umbrella, with or without stick.....dozen..	1. 2063
Sun shade, with or without stick .....do....	. 7238
Articles—	
Silver-plated or electro-plated, in general, Cristofle or Etkington.pound..	1. 0942
Same, Reed & Barton, Meriden, Alphenide, Simpson, and other kinds. .....pound..	. 6565
Same, other manufactures, ordinary quality.....do....	. 3283
Of agate iron, nickeled, wrought in any form .....do....	. 2188
Of papier mâché.....do....	. 0766
Artistic or fancy; ad valorem.*	
Ribs—	
Steel, covered with cloth or leather, including container, for corset or dresses.....pound..	. 1422
Same, horn or rubber, including container.....do....	. 2188
Whalebones.....do....	1. 0942
Dress shields, rubber or waterproof cloth.....dozen pairs..	. 2413
Frames, embroidery, wooden, finished or not .....each..	. 1689
Canes—†	
Walking, wood or reed, without sword, ordinary.....dozen..	. 7238
Same, fair.....do....	1. 4475

* Articles of silver-plated metal, agate, and papier mâché will be weighed with container.
† Umbrella and parasol sticks will be assessed as above; sword canes will pay double duty.

MERCEMERÍA Y ARTÍCULOS DE BAZAR—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Bastones—Continúa.	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
idem, hasta finos.....docena..	12.00	3.00
de madera, de cualquier materia, finos .....docena..	50.00	7.50
idem, con puño de oro ó plata y los extra-finos con estuche; se declara valor.		
para criatura.....docena..	1.00	.25
Bolas—		
de billar, de marfil ó sus imitaciones, pero con sus envolturas, .....kilo..	25.00	6.25
idem, de idem, idem, peso comprendido, las cajas.....kilo..	20.00	5.00
Bolitas—		
y bolones de piedra, porcelana comprendidos cajas y papeles, .....kilo..	.10	.025
y bolones de vidrio, comprendidos cajas y papeles.....kilo..	.18	.045
Boletos de todas clases; véase Impresos.		
Bolsitas—		
para mano, de cuero, hule, felpa, ordinarias.....docena..	3.00	.75
idem, idem, regulares .....docena..	6.00	1.50
idem, idem, hasta finas ó imitación Rusia.....docena..	12.00	3.00
idem, cuero de Rusia.....docena..	25.00	6.25
Botas ó vejigas para vino.....una..	.80	.20
Botincitos—		
de punto de lana ó mezcla, gorras, polainas, puños, mangos, botitas, corbatas y manchones, comprendidos las cajas y pa- peles de envoltura .....kilo..	2.50	1.50
de merino ó piqué, lisos.....docena..	2.20	1.32
de los mismos, bordados.....docena..	3.20	1.92
Botones—		
de nácar ordinarios, con excepción de los de terminados en esta sección.....kilo..	2.50	.625
idem, regulares y finos .....kilo..	10.00	.250
de metal, finos, para uniformes.....gruesa..	5.00	1.25
idem, regulares, para trajes de señoras y los con el escudo na- cional.....gruesa..	1.50	.375
para pechera, de nácar, doblé y dorados, con ó sin resortes, inclusive los de algodón ó hilo .....gruesa..	3.00	.75
idem, de los mismos, para puños.....docena de pares..	2.00	.50
de pasta, hule y papier mâché.....kilo..	.60	.15
de toda otra materia en general no especificada, para trajes de hombre ó de señora, inclusive los de búfalo, metal, hueso, ó pasta, para pechera.....gruesa..	.50	.125
de loza ó porcelana, para ropa .....kilo..	.45	.1125
de metal, losa, vidrio, hueso, pasta ó porcelana, para puños, .....docena pares..	.40	.10
de metal, madera ó de ámbar, inclusive los de algodón, para chaleco y los de vidrio, para cuello .....gruesa..	.20	.05
de hueso, para pantalón.....gruesa..	.10	.025
Boquillas—		
de ámbar, para cigarrillos, con ó sin estuche.....docena..	10.00	2.50
de ámbar, para cigarros, con ó sin estuche. ....docena..	20.00	5.00
imitación á ámbar, para cigarros ó cigarrillos.....docena..	4.00	1.00
de espuma de mar ó sus imitaciones, finas, lisas, para cigarrillos, .....docena..	6.00	1.50
como las anteriores, con figura .....docena..	11.00	2.75

HABERDASHERY AND FANCY GOODS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Canes—Continued.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Same, fine.....dozen..	2. 895
Wood, of any kind, fine.....do....	7. 2375
Walking, handle of gold or silver, and others extra fine, with case; ad valorem.	
For children.....dozen..	. 2413
Balls—	
Billiard, ivory or imitation, with wrapper.....pound..	2. 7355
Same, in sets, including box.....do....	2. 1884
Marbles—	
Playing, alleys and taws, stone or china, including container.....do....	. 0109
Same, glass, including container.....do....	. 0197
Tickets, all kinds; see Printed matter.	
Purses—	
Hand, leather, rubber, or plush, ordinary.....dozen..	. 7238
Same, fair.....do....	1. 4475
Same, fine or imitation, or Russia leather.....do....	2. 895
Russia leather.....do....	6. 0312
Bags and bladders, wine.....each..	. 193
Infants' wearing apparel—	
Knit, wool or mixture, socks, caps, leggings, mits, small boots, neckerchiefs, and muffs, including container.....pound..	. 6565
Same, merino or piqué, plain.....dozen..	1. 2743
Same, embroidered.. ..do. . .	1. 8528
Buttons—	
Mother-of-pearl, ordinary, not otherwise specified.....pound..	. 2736
Same, fair and fine.....do....	1. 0942
Metal, fine, for uniforms.. ..gross..	1. 2063
Same, fair, for ladies' dresses and those with national coats of arms, .....	. 3619
For shirt fronts, mother-of-pearl, Dublay, or gilt, with or without spring, including those of cotton or linen.....gross..	. 7238
Same, for cuffs.....dozen pairs..	. 4825
Composition, rubber, or papier mâché.....pound..	. 1448
Any other material, in general, not specified, for men's or women's dress, including those of horn, metal, bone, or composition, for shirt fronts, .....	. 1206
China or porcelain, for clothing.....pound..	. 0492
Metal, china, glass, bone, composition, or porcelain, for cuffs, .....	. 0965
Metal, wood, or amber, including those of cotton, for vests, and those of glass, for collars.....gross..	. 0483
Bone, for pantaloons.....do....	. 0241
 HOLDERS—	
With mouthpieces of amber, for cigarettes, with or without case..dozen..	2. 4125
Cigar, with or without case.....do....	4. 825
Cigar or cigarette, imitation amber.....do....	. 965
Meerschaum or imitation, for cigarettes, fine, plain.....do....	1. 4475
Same carved.....do....	2. 6538

MERCERÍA Y ARTÍCULOS DE BAZAR—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Boquillas—Continúa.	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
como las anteriores, lisas, para cigarros.....docena..	10. 00	2. 50
como las anteriores, con figura.....docena..	30. 00	7. 50
imitaciones de espuma, muy ordinarias, lisas ó con figura, .....docena..	2. 00	. 50
de palo, raíz, goma, ú otras materias, para cigarros ó cigarrillos, .....gruesa..	10. 00	2. 50
Broches—		
para ponchos, vestidos y pantalones, comprendidos cajas y pa- peles de envoltura.....kilo..	75	. 1875
para vestidos, sueltos y ligar papeles, comprendidos cajas y papeles.....kilo..	1. 30	. 325
Búfalo en bruto.....kilo..	50	. 125
Caballitos—		
de hamaca ó de ruedas, tamaño surtido.....uno..	2. 50	. 625
idem, mecánicos.....uno..	5. 50	1. 775
Cabetes de acero ó metal.....millar..	1. 50	1. 373
Cajas—		
vacías de cartón armadas ó desarmadas, para cubiertos y los estuches, para anteojos.....kilo..	. 40	. 10
ó cartuchos de cartón, para confites.....kilo..	. 60	. 15
cartuchos, para fósforos, pero con todos sus envases.....kilo..	. 70	. 175
de madera ó zinc, forma común, para polvos, y cartón.docena..	1. 30	. 325
de porcelana ó vidrio.....docena..	2. 50	. 625
para rapé, con exclusion, de finas.....docena..	2. 50	. 625
comunes de madera, armadas ó desarmadas, para cigarros, .....ciento..	0. 00	1. 50
con papel y sobres dibujados impresos, timbrado ó nó, peso con cajas y papeles.....kilo..	1. 00	. 01
Calentadores, para camas y piés.....uno..	2. 20	. 55
Canabá—		
de algodón, peso con envoltura.....kilo..	. 00	. 25
de lana ó mezcla, peso con envoltura.....kilo..	2. 00	. 50
Canastos, para ropa, tamaños surtidos.....uno..	2. 00	. 50
Carpetas—		
de hule, para escritorio, peso con todos sus papeles.....kilo..	. 30	. 075
de papel secante.....kilo..	. 40	. 10
de cuero, para escritorio, hasta de 40 centímetros.....docena..	15. 00	3. 75
idem, de 41 centímetros arriba.....docena..	30. 00	7. 50
de cuero de Rusia; se aumentará un 50 por ciento en sus res- pectivos tamaños.		
Carteras*—		
ó tarjeteras de papel, hule ó tela.....docena..	. 60	. 15
idem, de cuero, ordinario.....docena..	2. 00	. 50
idem, ó bolsas de tela, hule ó cuero, para niños de escuela, .....docena..	4. 00	1. 00
ó tarjeteras de cuero, regulares.....docena..	5. 00	1. 25
idem, finas ó imitación Rusia.....docena..	10. 00	2. 50
idem, de Rusia.....docena..	24. 00	6. 00
idem de carey, nácar ó marfil.....docena..	50. 00	12. 50
Cartón—		
de paja ó madera, ordinario.....kilo..	. 06	. 015
de idem ó idem y otras materias, regular.....kilo..	. 10	. 025
finos, comprendidas las cartulinas.....kilo..	. 40	. 10

* En las carteras con útiles se aumentará 25 por ciento en sus clases respectivas.

HABERDASHERY AND FANCY GOODS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
 HOLDERS—Continued.	
Meerschaum, plain, cigar.....dozen..	<i>Dollars.</i> 2. 4125
Same, carved.....do....	7. 2375
Imitation meerschaum, very ordinary, plain or carved.....do....	.4825
Wood, root, rubber, or other material, for cigar or cigarette.....gross..	2. 4125
 Clasps—	
For ponchos, dresses, or trousers, including container .. .. .pound..	.082
Loose, for dresses or for fastening paper, including container....do....	.1422
Buffalo horns in the rough.....do....	.0547
 Horses—	
Toy, rocking or on wheels, assorted.....each..	.6031
Toy, mechanical.....do....	1. 7129
Bodkins, steel or common metal.....I, 000..	1. 3249
 Boxes—	
Pasteboard, empty, put together or not, for table cutlery, also for spectacle cases.....pound..	.0438
Or cornets, pasteboard, for bonbons.....do....	.0657
Same, for matches, with all wrappers.....do....	.0766
Wood or zinc, common form, for powders, and those of pasteboard.....dozen..	.3136
Porcelain or glass.....do....	.6031
Snuff, except fine.....do....	.6031
Common, wooden, for cigars, put together or not.....100..	1. 4475
With paper and envelopes, figured, printed, stamped or not, including container.....pound..	.0044
Warmers, bed or foot.....each..	.5308
 Canvas—	
Cotton, including wrappers.....pound..	.1094
Wool or mixture, including wrapper.....do....	.2188
Baskets, clothes, assorted sizes.....each..	.4825
 Portfolios—	
Office, oilcloth, including wrapper.....pound..	.0328
Blotting paper.....do....	.0438
Office, leather, up to 40 centimeters long.....dozen..	3. 6188
Same, from 41 centimeters up.....do....	7. 2375
Russia leather; 50 per cent additional.	
 Pocketbooks †—	
Or card cases, paper, oilcloth, or cloth.....do....	.1448
Same, common leather.....do....	.4825
Or bags, cloth, oilcloth, or leather, for school children.....do....	.965
Or card cases, leather, fair.....do....	1. 2063
Same, fine, or imitation Russia.....do....	2. 4125
Same, Russia leather.....do....	5. 79
Same, tortoise, mother-of-pearl, or ivory.....do....	12. 0625
 Cardboard—	
Straw or wood, ordinary.....pound..	.0066
Same, or other materials, fair.....do....	.0109
Fine, all kinds.....do....	.0437

† Pocketbooks containing manicure or other sets will be assessed 25 per cent additional.

MERCERÍA Y ARTÍCULOS DE BAZAR—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Carabanas ó zarcillos; se declara valor.		
Centímetros, para sastres ó zapateros.....gruesa..	<i>Pesos.</i> 4. 00	<i>Pesos.</i> 1. 00
Cepillos—		
para sombreros, ropa ó cabello, vejetales ó con orilla de cerda, pinceles, para barba, uñas y polvos	docena.. 2. 50	. 625
para limpiar peines, dientes y tubos, con ó sin cabo...docena..	1. 00	. 25
para ropa, pelo y billar, de cerda.....docena..	5. 00	1. 25
como los anteriores, cabo de búfalo, hueso ó incrustaciones, .....docena..	12. 00	3. 00
Cigarreras—		
de cuero, ordinarias	docena.. 2. 00	50
regulares	docena.. 5. 00	1. 25
finas ó imitación Rusia	docena.. 10. 00	2. 50
de Rusia	docena.. 20. 00	5. 00
de nácar, marfil ó carey.....docena..	30. 00	7. 50
de papel, paja, tela ó latón.....docena..	. 80	. 20
Cintas*—		
de hilera, de algodón, de hilo y algodón, comprendidas las tablas, cartón interior, cajas y papeles	kilo.. 1. 10	. 275
de lana ó mezcla; véase Trencilla.		
de seda, con trama de algodón, en general, comprendidos en el peso las cajas de tela, papeles impermeables ó de seda..kilo..	12. 00	4. 80
de seda, peso como la anterior.....kilo..	23. 00	9. 20
de idem, con trama de algodón, peso con sus papeles, tambores y cajas de cartón.....kilo..	4. 00	1. 60
de seda, peso como la anterior.....kilo..	7. 00	2. 80
Cinta—		
de pana, comprendida la caja y sus envolturas	kilo.. 2. 00	. 50
de terciopelo de seda, con algodón, peso como la anterior, .....kilo..	6. 00	2. 40
de seda, idem idem. ....kilo..	12. 00	4. 80
Cinturones—		
elásticos de algodón.....docena..	1. 00	. 60
de hule, género y cuero, ordinario.....docena..	2. 00	1. 20
idem, regulares.....docena..	4. 00	2. 40
idem, finos	docena.. 8. 00	4. 80
Cisnes, para polvos	docena.. . 80	. 20
Cohechitos†—		
de mimbre, ordinarios.....uno..	3. 00	. 75
idem, regulares	uno.. 6. 00	1. 50
de toda otra clase; se declara valor.		
Cordón—		
blanco, de algodón ó hilo	kilo.. 1. 20	. 30
idem, con alma de pita, para cuadros ó cortinas	kilo.. . 50	. 125
ó trencilla elástica de algodón	kilo.. 3. 00	. 75
idem idem, de seda ó mezcla‡	kilo.. 5. 00	2. 00
Corsées—		
de algodón, varilla de palo ó junco y hasta 2 barillas metálicos por costado, para señora..... docena..	5. 00	3. 00

* Los aforos establecidos á la cinta de seda, ó seda con trama de algodón, con cajas, papeles y tambores, se refieren á los envases usuales hasta ahora; los que vengan en otra condición se aforarán peso neto, debiendo manifestarse en la forma que vengan.

† Canastos de mimbres, solos y armazones, para cohechitos, se aforarán por la mitad en sus clases respectivas.

‡ Las cuatro partidas anteriores se pesarán con las cajas, papeles y tablas de la envoltura.

HAIRDRESSING AND LANCY GOODS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Earrings ; ad valorem.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Measures (rulers), metrical, tailors and shoemakers'.....gross..	.965
Brushes—	
Hat, clothes, or hair, straw or fiber, or with border of bristles, shaving, nail, or dust.....dozen..	.6031
Combs, tooth or tube cleaners, with or without handle.....do....	.2413
Clothes, hair, or billiard table, bristles.....do....	1.2063
Same, handle of horn, bone, or with inlaid work.....do....	2.895
Cigar cases—	
Leather, ordinary quality.....do....	.4825
Fair quality.....do....	1.2063
Fine or imitation Russia leather.....do....	2.4125
Russia leather.....do....	4.825
Mother-of-pearl, ivory, or tortoise.....do....	7.2375
Paper, straw, cloth, or brass.....do....	.193
Tape*—	
Wound, cotton, or linen and cotton, including spools and container, .....pound..	.1203
Wool or mixture ; see Braid.	
Silk, with cotton woof, in general, including container.....do....	2.1008
Silk, including container.....do....	4.0267
Silk, with cotton woof, including container.....do....	.7002
Silk, including container.....do....	1.2255
Ribbon—	
Velveteen, box and wrapper included.....do....	.2188
Silk velvet, with cotton mixtures, including container.....do....	1.0504
Silk, including container.....do....	2.1008
Girdles—	
Elastic, cotton.....dozen..	.579
Oilcloth, cloth, or leather, common.....do....	1.159
Same, fair.....do....	2.318
Same, fine.....do....	4.636
Puffs, swan's down, for face powders.....do....	.193
Carriages†—	
Baby, osier, ordinary.....each..	.7238
Same, fair.....do....	1.4475
Same, all other, ad valorem.	
Cord—	
White, cotton or linen.....pound..	.1313
Same, with interior of henequen, for pictures or curtains.....do....	.0547
Or elastic braid, cotton.....do....	.3283
Same, silk or mixture‡.....do....	.8754
Corsets—	
Cotton, wooden or rush ribs, and two metallic ribs, or less, on each side, for ladies.....dozen..	2.895

* The above duties will be charged when the articles are imported in usual containers, but when they come in different form they will be weighed net, and manner of packing must be stated in manifest.

† Osier bodies alone and frames for baby carriages will pay half duty.

‡ Container included in weight in four preceding.

MERCERÍA Y ARTÍCULOS DE BAZAR—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Corsécs—Continúa.		
como los anteriores, barilla de asta, ballena ó metal, para idem, ordinarios	docena.. 10. 00	6. 00
como los anteriores, regulares	docena.. 20. 00	12. 00
como los anteriores, hasta finos	docena.. 35. 00	21. 00
idem, de seda ó mezcla	docena.. 50. 00	30. 00
para niñas; 50 por ciento menos del precio asignado en las partidas anteriores.		
Coronas—		
fúnebres, de flores en general, peso con cajas de madera, cartón ó papeles	kilo.. 1. 50	. 375
de canutillo, cuentas, mostacilla, loza y metal, idem	kilo.. 1. 00	. 25
de siempreviva	docena.. 6. 00	15. 50
para novia, sueltas	docena.. 6. 00	15. 50
de azahares, con ramo, pulsera y aritos, de una en caja	docena.. 15. 00	4. 75
como las anteriores, con velo y guarniciones de azahares, para el vestido	docena.. 35. 00	8. 75
Costureros, con útiles, no siendo muebles; se declara valor.		
Cosmético en general	kilo.. 1. 20	1. 02
Cortaplumas—		
con vistas	docena.. 10. 00	2. 50
finas	docena.. 8. 00	2. 00
hasta regulares	docena.. 1. 50	. 375
Cubiertos—		
de boj, para ensalada	docena.. 1. 10	. 275
de ébano ó búfalo, para ensalada	docena.. 3. 80	. 95
para ensalada, de marfil, trinchar, cuchillos ó tenedores, comprendidos cajas y papeles	kilo.. 4. 00	1. 00
plateados; véase Artículos de Electro-plata.		
Cuadros, para muestras, con marcos de madera	uno.. .30	. 075
Cuentas—		
ó canutillo, ordinario	kilo.. . 50	. 125
ó cascarilla, perlas falsas de vidrio y mostacilla, peso con cajas y papeles	kilo.. 1. 00	. 25
Chapas de carey, nácar ó marfil, peso con cajas y papeles	kilo.. 5. 20	1. 30
Chupones (juguetes), de composición ó hueso, para niños	docena.. 1. 10	. 275
Dados—		
de hueso	ciento.. 2. 00	. 50
de nácar ó marfil	ciento.. 10. 00	2. 50
Dameros—		
de madera, sin pintar	docena.. 6. 50	1. 625
idem pintados	docena.. 12. 00	3. 00
de jacarandá ó caoba	docena.. 25. 00	6. 25
Dedales—		
de metal, composición ó acero, comprendidos las cajas y papeles de envoltura	kilo.. 1. 00	. 25
de hueso	gruesa.. 3. 10	. 775
de nácar ó marfil	gruesa.. 12. 50	3. 125
Dominós—		
de hueso, en balanza, en cajas de madera blanca	docena cajas.. 3. 50	. 875
de hueso, en cajas de madera pintada ó caoba	docena cajas.. 6. 00	1. 50

HABERDASHERY AND FANCY GOODS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Corsets—Continued.	
Same, ribs of horn, whalebone, or metal, ordinary.....dozen..	Dollars. 5. 79
Same, fair.....do....	11. 59
Same, fine.....do....	20. 265
Silk or mixed silk.....do....	28. 95
For girls, 50 per cent less.	
Wreaths—	
Funeral, of flowers, in general, including container.....pound..	. 1614
Same, of bugles, beads, china, and metal.....do....	. 1094
Same, immortelles.....dozen..	14. 9575
Crowns for brides, single.....do....	14. 9575
Orange flowers, with boquet and ring, one in a box.....do....	4. 5838
Same, with veil and orange blossom trimmings, for the dress.....do....	8. 4438
Work baskets, without stand, with supplies, ad valorem.	
Cosmetic in general.....pound..	4465
Penknives—	
With views.....dozen..	2. 4125
Fine.....do....	1. 93
Ordinary and fair.....do....	. 3619
Wooden forks and spoons for salad—	
Boxwood.....do....	. 2654
Ebony or buffalo horn.....do....	. 9168
Ivory, or carving knives and forks, including container.....pound..	.....
Same, silver plated ; see Silver-plated articles.	
Frames, for calligraphic samples.,.....each.	. 0724
Beads—	
Or bugles, ordinary.....pound..	. 0547
Imitation of pearl, glass, or other substances, including container.do....	. 1094
Veneers, tortoise shell, mother-of-pearl or ivory, including container.do....	. 5689
Teething rings, bone or composition.....dozen..	. 2654
Dice—	
Bone.....100..	. 4825
Mother-of-pearl or ivory.....do....	2. 4125
Checker boards—	
Wooden, not painted.....dozen..	1. 5681
Same, painted.....do....	2. 895
Jacaranda wood or mahogany.....do....	6. 0312
Thimbles—	
Brass, composition or steel, including container.....pound..	. 1094
Bone.....gross..	. 7479
Mother-of-pearl or ivory.....do....	3. 0156
Dominoes—	
Bone, in boxes of white wood.....dozen boxes..	. 8444
Same, in boxes of painted wood or mahogany.....do....	1. 4475

MECERÍA Y ARTÍCULOS DE BAZAR—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Encajes*—	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
ó mallas gruesos de algodón.....kilo..	1. 60	. 40
ó randas de algodón y lana ó mezcla, imitación valenciana, bretona, guipiur ó crochet, inclusive los que vengan con hilos metálicos.....kilo..	4. 00	1. 00
ó mallas de hilo ó con mezcla.....kilo..	10. 00	2. 50
ó randas de seda ó con mezcla en general, inclusive las con hilo metálico.....kilo..	15. 00	6. 00
ó randas de hilo, seda ó llamadas aplicaciones, Bruselas, punto á la aguja, punto de Inglaterra, Chantilly, valencianas y guipiur de seda legítimo trabajado á mano.....kilo..	30. 00	12. 00
Estera de la India, blanca ó de colores, inclusive el forro....kilo..	. 25	. 0625
Estractos—		
de olor en frascos, hasta de 23 gramos.....docena..	2. 30	1. 955
idem, de 25 á 40.....docena..	4. 00	3. 40
idem, de 50 á 70.....docena..	7. 00	5. 95
idem, de 80 á 100.....docena..	9. 00	7. 65
idem, en botellas ú otros envases de 250 arriba.....kilo..	5. 00	4. 25
Esmalte blanco y de color.....kilo..	2. 00	. 50
Espejitos de zinc ó madera, para bolsillo.....gruesa..	2. 10	. 525
Espejos—		
con marco de madera, pintado ó dorado, hasta 20 centímetros, con marco.....docena..	. 70	. 175
como los anteriores, del 21 á 31.....docena..	1. 40	. 35
idem idem, de 32 á 40.....docena..	2. 60	. 65
idem idem, de 41 á 74.....docena..	6. 00	1. 50
idem idem, de 75 arriba; se declara valor.		
Faroles de papel, para iluminación.....kilo..	. 35	. 0875
Felpilla—		
de seda, para bordar, angostita.....100 metros..	1. 10	. 44
idem idem, mediana.....100 metros..	2. 10	. 84
idem idem, más gruesa.....100 metros..	3. 10	1. 24
Flecos—		
en general, para colgaduras y muebles; véase Agarraderas y carruajes.		
en general, de seda ó mezcla, galón, ó entorchado, inclusive los que vengan con hilos metálicos para adornos de vestidos,.....kilo..	7. 00	2. 80
idem de lana con mezcla de algodón.....kilo..	3. 00	. 75
idem idem, ó aplicaciones de canutillo †.....kilo..	3. 00	1. 20
Flores—		
artificiales, con seda, sueltas y en ramos, comprendidas las coronas y guirnaldas, en cajas de cartón.....kilo..	4. 50	1. 80
de las mismas, en cajas de madera ó lata.....kilo..	3. 50	1. 40
de las mismas, de algodón en cajas de cartón.....kilo..	2. 00	. 50
de las mismas, y las plantas artificiales, en cajas de madera ó lata ‡.....kilo..	1. 50	. 375

* Todos los encajes se pesarán con sus tablas, cartones interiores, cajas y papeles de envoltura. En los encajes de hilo ó algodón que vengan sin cajas se aumentará un 10 por ciento al valor asignado y un 20 por ciento á los de seda.

† Las tres partidas anteriores, se pesarán con cajas, papeles, tablas y cartones interiores.

‡ Las cuatro partidas anteriores se pesarán con todas sus cajas y papeles de envoltura. Cuando una misma caja contenga flores de algodón y flores con seda, se considerarán todas como de seda, debiendo manifestarse la condición en que vengan.

HABERDASHERY AND FANCY GOODS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Laces*—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Or net work with big meshes, cotton .....pound..	. 1751
Or embroidery, of cotton and wool or mixed material, imitation of Valenciennes, breton, guipure, or crochet, those having metallic threads included .....pound..	. 4377
Or net work of linen or mixed linen .....do....	1. 0942
Or embroidery, silk or mixed silk, in general, those metallic threads included .....pound..	2. 6261
Same, linen, silk, or appliqué, Brussels, needlework, England and Chantilly, Valenciennes, and guipure pure silk, hand-made..pound..	5. 2521
Matting, East India, including container .....do....	. 0274
Extracts—	
Perfumery, in vials up to 23 grams .....dozen..	1. 8866
Same, 25 to 40 grams.....do ..	3. 281
Same, 50 to 70 grams.....do....	5. 7418
Same, 80 to 100 grams.....do....	7. 3823
Same, in bottles or other vessels, 250 grams and upwards.. ..pound..	1. 8601
Enamel, white or colored .....do....	. 2188
Pocket looking-glasses, with zinc or wood frames .....gross.	. 5066
Mirrors—	
With wooden frames, painted or gilded, up to 20 centimeters, width of frame included.....dozen..	. 1688
Same, 21 to 31 centimeters .....do....	. 3378
Same, 32 to 40 centimeters .....do....	. 6273
Same, 41 to 74 centimeters .....do....	1. 4475
Same, 75 and upwards; ad valorem.	
Paper lanterns, for illuminations .....pound..	. 0383
Chenille—	
Silk, for embroidery, narrow .....100 yards..	. 386
Same, medium width .....do....	. 7369
Same, thicker .....do....	1. 0878
Tassels—	
In general, for curtains and furniture; see Handles and carriages.	
In general, silk or mixed silk, galloons, or lace insignia, those having metallic threads included, for dress trimmings .....pound..	1. 2255
Same, mixed wool and cotton.....do....	. 3283
Same, appliqué, of beads or bugles †.....do ..	. 5252
Flowers—	
Artificial, mixed silk, loose, or in bouquets, garlands, and crowns or wreaths included, in pasteboard boxes.....pound..	. 7878
Same, in wooden or tin boxes .....do....	. 6128
Same, cotton, in pasteboard boxes.....do....	. 2188
Same, and artificial plants, in wooden or tin boxes †.....do ..	. 1641

* All laces will be weighed together with the boards and pieces of pasteboard around which they are folded, and, also, with the boxes and wrapping papers. Laces of cotton or linen, coming without boxes, will pay 10 per cent additional, and silk laces 20 per cent additional.

† Articles mentioned in three preceding items will be weighed with containers and pieces of wood or pasteboard around which they are folded.

‡ Articles named in four preceding items will be weighed together with containers. When one box contains cotton flowers and flowers made of material containing silk, all of them will be considered as silk and contents of box must be described.

MERCERÍA Y ARTÍCULOS DE BAZAR—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Forros ó fundas de seda, de seda ó mezcla, para paraguas ó quitasoles, peso con sus envolturas .....kilo..	<i>Pesos.</i> 12. 00	<i>Pesos.</i> 7. 20
Fósforos—		
de palo, comprendido en el peso el cajón de lata .....kilo..	. 50	. 25
cera, idem idem idem.....kilo..	. 85	. 50
Fosforeras—		
de cuero, goma, composición ó metal, ordinarias .....docena..	1. 10	. 275
como las anteriores, hasta finas.....docena..	3. 10	. 775
de carey, cuero de Rusia ó sus imitaciones.....docena..	10. 00	2. 50
Fotografías—		
en tarjetas .....docena..	1. 00	. 25
mágicas, en juegos de 6 docenas.....docena..	1. 50	. 375
para estereoscopios, de papel, sin colores.....docena..	1. 80	. 45
como las anteriores, con colores.....docena..	2. 50	. 625
Galón—		
de ojuela, de metal, canutillo, trencilla ó lentejuela, ordinarios, kilo..	3. 50	. 875
ó trencilla, canutillo, cordón, etc., plateado.....kilo..	8. 40	2. 10
idem idem, dorado.....kilo..	20. 00	5. 00
idem idem, de plata.....kilo..	22. 00	5. 50
idem idem, de oro* .....kilo..	100. 00	25. 00
Globitos de goma .....kilo..	2. 00	. 50
Gorras—		
de algodón, para sol, y los sombreros.....docena..	2. 60	1. 56
idem, para criaturas, ordinarias, inclusive las coñas, para sirvientas .....docena..	1. 50	. 90
idem, de 1 caja, regulares.....docena..	4. 00	2. 40
idem, adornadas con cintas y encajes imitación valenciana, docena..	8. 00	4. 80
idem, de merino ó seda mezcla, lisas ó acolchadas....docena..	5. 00	3. 00
bordadas ó adornadas .....docena..	18. 00	10. 80
de fantasía, con valencianas finas.....docena..	25. 00	15. 00
Gomas—		
en pancitos, para limpiar ó borrar.....gruesa..	1. 60	2. 40
de las mismas, de doble uso.....gruesa..	10. 40	. 60
líquidas, en cualquier envase .....kilo..	. 50	. 125
para mangas, papeles, cajas, hondas y vaporizadores, peso con las cajas, cartones y papeles de envoltura.....kilo..	4. 00	1. 00
Grabados; se declara valor.		
Guantes †—		
de pieles en general, peso con sus cajas, franelas y papeles de envoltura .....kilo..	18. 00	10. 80
de los mismos, forrados en felpa, idem idem.....kilo..	12. 00	7. 20
de seda, borra de seda y seda con algodón, comprendidos los de filet ó media mano, en cajas hasta de 2 docenas, peso con estas .....kilo..	12. 00	7. 20
como los anteriores, en cajas de mayor cantidad, sueltos ó en otras condiciones, peso con su envoltura kilo..	24. 00	14. 40
de seda ó mezcla, con adornos de pieles ó forrados, en cajas hasta de 2 docenas, inclusive las cajas.....kilo..	6. 00	3. 60

* Las partidas anteriores se pesarán con cajas, tablas, cartones interiores y papeles de envoltura.

† Los guantes de seda ó hilo de Escocia deberán manifestarse determinando la manera en que vengán acondicionados.

En los guantes de pieles que vengán sin cajas de cartón se aumentará un 30 por ciento más en sus aforos.

HABERDASHERY AND FANCY GOODS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Cases for umbrellas or parasols, silk or mixed silk, including container, pound..	<i>Dollars.</i> 3. 1513
Matches—	
Wooden, including tin box.....do....	. 1094
Wax, including tin box .....do....	. 2188
Match boxes—	
Leather, India rubber, composition, metal, ordinary....dozen..	. 2654
Same, fair and fine.....do....	. 7479
Tortoise shell, Russia leather or imitations thereof .....do....	2. 4125
Photographs—	
Mounted.....do....	. 2413
For magic lanterns, in sets of 6 dozen.....do....	. 3619
For stereoscopes, on paper, not colored .....do....	. 4343
Same, colored .....do....	. 6031
Galloons—	
Metal, bugles, braid or spangles, ordinary . .....pound..	. 3829
Or braid, bugles, cord, silver-plated .....do....	. 9191
Same, gold-plated.....do....	2. 1834
Same, silver .....do....	2. 4072
Same, gold *.....do....	10. 942
Small balloons, India-rubber.....do....	. 2188
Bonnets—	
Sun, cotton, and hats.....dozen..	1. 5054
Same, ordinary, for children, maid caps included .....do....	. 8685
Same, one in a box, fair quality .....do....	2. 316
Same, trimmed with ribbons and lace imitation of Valenciennes..do....	4. 632
Same, merino, or mixed silk, plain or quilted.....do....	2. 895
Embroidered or ornamented.....do....	10. 422
Fancy, with fine Valenciennes lace . .....do....	14. 475
Rubber—	
Erasers.....gross..	. 376
Same, for ink and pencil .....do....	2. 4222
Mucilage, in any kind of vessel .....pound..	. 0547
India, bands, for sleeves, papers, boxes, slings, and atomizers, including container.....pound..	. 4377
Engravings; ad valorem.	
Gloves†—	
Skin, in general, including container .....do....	4. 7269
Fleece-lined, including container.....do....	3. 1513
Silk or silk plush, or plush of mixed silk and cotton, and hand-made worsted gloves in boxes of 2 dozen, including container.....pound..	3. 1513
Same, in boxes containing more than 2 dozen, loose or otherwise packed, including container .....pound..	6. 3026
Silk, or mixed silk, with fur trimmings or linings in boxes up to 2 dozen, including container .....pound..	1. 576

* The above articles will be weighed together with containers and wooden or pasteboard pieces around which they are folded.

† In making manifests for silk, Scotch or linen thread gloves, the method of packing must be stated. Fur gloves not brought in pasteboard boxes will pay 30 per cent additional.

MERCERÍA Y ARTÍCULOS DE BAZAR—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Guantes—Continúa.		
como los anteriores, en otros envases, peso con las envolturas, kilo..	10.00	6.00
de hilo de Escocia ó sus imitaciones y punto fino de algodón, en cajas hasta de 2 docenas, peso con estas .....kilo..	8.00	4.80
como los anteriores, en cajas de mayor cantidad, sueltos ó en otras condiciones, peso con sus envolturas.....kilo..	15.00	9.00
de casimir ó punto de lana, inclusive los de media mano, peso con cajas y envolturas .....kilo..	4.00	2.40
de algodón, punto grueso, ó lana de algodón, para trabajadores y tropa, idem idem.....kilo..	1.50	.90
Hebillas, para pantalón y chalecos, peso con cajas y papeles..kilo..	.50	.125
Hilo—		
para zapatero, sastre, hilvanar, tejer, en ovillos ó madejas, in- clusive los de lino, para máquinas, peso con cajas y papeles, kilo..	1.30	.325
sin torcer, para zurcir, puntar, bordar ó marcar, peso como el anterior .....kilo..	2.50	.625
de algodón, en carretes, debiendo manifestarse los metros de cada carretel.....1,000 metros..	.10	.025
Hojas de oro, peso con los papeles de su envoltura é interiores, .....kilo..	45.00	11.25
Horquillas—		
barnizadas, para el pelo, peso con todas sus envolturas ..kilo..	.20	.05
para idem, doradas, bronceadas y plateadas, peso como el ante- rior .....kilo..	.50	.125
de otras clases; véase Peinetas.		
Hule—		
con ó sin friza, para mesa, muebles ó carruages (con el palo), .....kilo..	.50	.125
en general, para piso, lavatorios, peso como el anterior..kilo..	.18	.045
Impresos—		
fotografías, etiquetas, formularios, letras de cambio, para ban- cos ó casas de comercio, peso con cajas y papeles .....kilo..	1.50	.375
de toda otra clase, en cartón .....kilo..	.50	.125
Jabones—		
de olor, ordinarios, peso con cajas y papeles .....kilo..	.40	.34
idem, hasta finos, idem idem.....kilo..	2.80	1.70
Jaulas—		
de alambre ó madera, para pájaros .....docena..	25.00	6.25
idem, con pié ó mesa; se declara valor.		
Juguetes—		
y muñecas de goma, peso con cajas y papeles.....kilo..	1.00	.25
de otras clases; se declara valor.		
Lacre—		
para botellas, peso con cajas y papeles. ....kilo..	.20	.05
idem, para cartas, idem, idem.....kilo..	1.20	.30
Lana—		
para tejer ó bordar, peso con cajas y papeles.....kilo..	2.50	.625
idem, lana y seda, idem idem .....kilo..	3.00	.75
Lápices—		
de palo, para papel gruesa..	1.30	3.325
de palo, para papel con estuche y todos los de colores .gruesa..	1.50	.125
automáticos .....gruesa..	6.00	1.50
de piedra, para pizarra, peso bruto .....kilo..	.10	.025

HABERDASHERY AND FANCY GOODS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Gloves—Continued.	
Same, in large boxes, including container.....pound..	<i>Dollars</i> 2. 6262
Scotch linen thread, or imitation thereof, and fine cotton gloves in boxes up to 2 dozen, including container.....pound..	2. 1008
Same, in boxes containing more than 2 dozen, or loose or otherwise packed, including container.....pound..	3. 9391
Cassimere or woolen, mittens included, including container.....do....	1. 0504
Cotton, or mixed cotton and wool, coarse, for laborers and private soldiers, including container.....pound..	. 3939
Buckles, for pants and waists, including container.....do....	. 0547
Thread—	
For shoemakers, tailors, for basting, weaving, in balls or skeins, twine for machinery included, including container.....pound..	. 1422
Yarn, for darning, embroidering, etc., including container.....do....	. 2736
Cotton, in spools, the number of meters on each spool to be stated, .....I,000..	. 0219
Gold leaves, including container.....pound..	4. 924
Hairpins—	
Varnished, including container.....do....	. 0219
Gilded and silver and brass plated, including container.....do....	. 0547
All others; see Combs.	
Oilcloth—	
With or without border, for tables, furniture, or carriages, including container.....pound..	. 0547
In general, for floors and washstands, including container.....do....	. 0197
Printed matter—	
Photographs, labels, forms, blanks for bills of exchange, for banks or commercial houses, including container.....pound..	. 1641
All other, pasteboard.....do....	. 0547
Soaps—	
Scented, ordinary, including container.....do....	. 1488
Same, fair and fine, including container.....do....	. 7441
Cages—	
Wire or wood, for birds.....dozen..	6. 0312
With table or stand; ad valorem.	
Toys—	
And dolls, India-rubber, including container.....pound..	. 1094
All other; ad valorem.	
Sealing wax—	
For bottles, including container.....do....	. 0219
For letters, including container.....do....	. 1313
Worsted—	
For knitting or embroidering, including container.....do....	. 2736
Mixed with silk, including container.....do....	. 3283
Pencils—	
Lead, wood.....gross..	3. 2086
Same, in case and colored.....do....	. 1206
Same, automatic.....do....	1. 4475
Slate, gross weight.....pound..	. 0109

MERCERÍA Y ARTÍCULOS DE BAZAR—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Letras de cambios; véase Impresos.		
Libros—		
y cuadernos en blanco á la rústica y encartonados .....kilo..	. 50	. 125
idem idem, en pasta, media pasta y tela.....kilo..	1. 00	. 25
impresos, en pasta común y á la rústica y los de enseñanza, para escuela.....kilo..	1. 00	Libra.
con tapas de carey, márfil, nácar ó de metal finos; ver Tapas.		
Ligas—		
elásticas de algodón .....docena..	. 50	. 30
de metal.....docena..	1. 00	. 25
idem de seda ó mezcla, hasta regulares..... docena..	2. 00	1. 20
de idem, hasta finas, comprendidas las de una en caja .docena..	4. 00	2. 40
Limas—		
para uñas, comunes .....docena..	. 60	. 15
para idem, de carey ó marfil .....docena..	1. 20	. 30
Loterías—		
de cartón, en cajas de cartón, juegos de 24 cartones, docena de juegos..	2. 00	. 50
como idem en idem de 48 cartones.....docena de juegos..	4. 00	1. 00
en cajas de madera blanca .....docena de juegos..	8. 00	2. 00
en cajas de madera, pintadas .....docena de juegos..	15. 00	3. 75
Lunas—		
de espejo, azogadas, sencillas, hasta 4 milímetros de espesor, .....metro cuadrado..	3. 50	. 875
de espejos, dobles, desde 75 centímetros de largo, .....metro cuadrado..	7. 00	4. 20
de espejos, dobles, bicelados y desde 75 centímetros de largo, .....metro cuadrado..	9. 00	5. 40
como los anteriores, sin azogar, un 15 por ciento menos en los valores respectivos, debiendo manifestarse ancho y largo.		
Llaves, para reloj, hasta regulares.....gruesa..	2. 00	. 50
Llaveros de acero.....gruesa..	1. 60	. 40
Manguillos; véase Pieles.		
Manequés en general .....uno..	3. 50	2. 10
Marcos, para espejos; se declara valor.		
Marfil, en bruto.....kilo..	5. 00	1. 25
Máscaras—		
de cartón.....gruesa..	2. 10	. 525
idem, con barba de lana ó cerda .....gruesa..	10. 00	2. 50
de algodón, seda, terciopelo, cera y alambre.....gruesa..	20. 00	5. 00
Mimbre, suelto ó en atados, para canastos.....kilo..	. 26	. 065
Monturas, para anteojos; la mitad del aforo que establece la par- tida á los anteojos.		
Muñecas—		
desnudas, con excepción de las de biscuit ó sus imitaciones, kilo..	. 20	. 05
de las mismas de biscuit ó sus imitaciones, comprendido en éstas las cabezas.....kilo..	1. 50	. 375
vestidas; se aumentará un 30 por ciento en los valores asigna- dos.		
Navajas, de barba en general.....docena..	5. 50	1. 375
Objetos de arte y fantasía; se declara valor.		
Opiat, para dientes; véase Pasta.		

HABERDASHERY AND FANCY GOODS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Bills of exchange, blanks ; see Printed matter.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Books—	
Blank, of all kinds, paper or pasteboard binding.....pound..	.0547
Same, bound in cloth, leather, half morocco.....do....	.1094
Printed, paper and common binding, and school books.....do....	Free.
With covers of tortoise shell, ivory, mother-of pearl, or fine metal ; see Covers.	
Garters—	
Elastic, cotton.....dozen..	.2895
Metallic.....do....	.2413
Silk or mixed silk, ordinary and fine.....do....	1. 159
Same, fine, including those coming one in a box.....do....	2. 318
Files—	
For finger nails, common.....do....	1448
Same, tortoise shell or ivory.....do....	.2895
Loto games—	
Pasteboard, in pasteboard boxes, sets of 24 cartoons...dozen of games..	.4825
Same, sets of 48 cartoons.....do....	.965
Same, in boxes of white wood.....do....	1. 93
Same, in boxes of painted wood.....do....	3. 6188
Mirrors—	
Without frame, mercury, plain, up to 4 millimeters thick..square yard..	.7036
Same, double, 75 centimeters long and upwards.....do....	3. 377
Beveled, 75 centimeters and upwards.....do....	4. 3425
Without mercury, 15 per cent less. Length and width must be declared.	
Keys, for watches.....gross..	.4825
Steel key rings.....do....	.386
Muffs ; see Furs.	
Manikins, in general.....each..	2. 0265
Frames for mirrors ; ad valorem.	
Ivory, in bulk.....pound..	.5471
False faces—	
Pasteboard.....gross..	.5066
Same, with beard of wool or bristle.....do....	2. 4125
Cotton, silk, velvet, wax, or wire.....do....	4. 825
Wicker, loose or in bundles, for baskets.....pound..	.0284
Frames for spectacles. Half duty charged on spectacles.	
Dolls—	
Undressed, except dolls of biscuit, or imitation thereof.....do....	.0219
Biscuit and imitation thereof and head.....do....	.1641
Dressed, 50 per cent additional.	
Razors in general.....dozen..	1. 3269
Art and fancy articles ; ad valorem.	
Opiates for the teeth ; see Pastes ; ad valorem.	

MERCERÍA Y ARTÍCULOS DE BAZAR—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Palitos—	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
de madera, para los dientes, peso con cajas y papeles....kilo..	.60	.15
de pluma.....kilo..	1.00	.25
Pantallas—		
de la India, de palma, peso con cajón.....kilo..	.25	.0625
de la India, de palma con cabo de madera ó hueso y las de paja de Italia, chicas.....ciento..	4.00	1.00
de paja de Italia, grandes.....ciento..	10.00	2.50
de papel ó tela de la India, ordinarios.....ciento..	2.50	.625
Papel*—		
de forro, para empapelar, de colores, de estraza, estracilla, de paja y para bolsas.....kilo..	.20	.15
de empapelar, pintado, común, peso bruto.....kilo..	.26	.065
idem, con dorado, idem, idem.....kilo..	.70	.175
idem, apañado, sin dorar, idem, idem.....kilo..	1.00	.25
idem, idem, con dorado, idem, idem.....kilo..	1.80	.45
con lustre, para tapas de libros, cajas, etiquetas, envolver yemas, bordados, de dibujo, planos y música, dorados y plateados... ..kilo..	.50	.125
para envolver cohetes.....kilo..	.80	.20
de algodón, para imprimir, escribir y para libros en blanco, en cualquier formato.....kilo..	.26	.026
rayado, para cuentas, ó de hilo ó mezcla, para escribir ó para libros, timbrado.....kilo..	.50	.05
de seda ó mezcla y secante.....kilo..	.40	.10
aceitado, para prensas de copiar.....kilo..	.70	.175
albuminado.....kilo..	2.20	.55
de hilo ó mezcla en toda forma, para cigarrillos.....kilo..	.85	.2125
Paraguas—		
de algodón ó lana.....uno..	.80	.48
de seda ó mezcla, ordinarios.....uno..	2.00	1.20
idem, hasta finos y todos los con resortes.....uno..	3.50	2.10
de seda con cabo de marfil.....uno..	8.00	4.80
con estoque; se aumentará un 25 por ciento en los aforos respectivos.		
Passe-partout, ó cuadritos, para retratos de cartón, hasta 40 centímetros.....docena..	.50	.125
Pasta—		
para barba.....docena..	2.50	2.125
ú opiat, para dientes.....docena..	4.50	3.825
Peines—		
batidores de asta, goma ó celuloide, ordinarios.....docena..	.60	.15
idem, idem, idem, ó búfalo, regulares.....docena..	1.20	.30
idem, de los mismos finos.....docena..	3.00	.75
cortos, de asta, goma ó celuloide, ordinarios.....docena..	.45	.1125
de idem, ó idem, idem, ó búfalo, regulares.....docena..	.80	.20
do los mismos, finos.....docena..	1.50	.375
en general, de carey ó marfil, peso con cajas y papeles.....kilo.	25.00	6.25
Peinetas—		
alfileres, horquillas, etc., de asta, celuloide y goma, peso con cajas y papeles.....kilo..	3.00	.75
de carey en general, peso como lo anterior.....kilo..	25.00	6.25

* Todos los papeles que vengan en cajas de cartón se pesarán con éstas y sus envolturas.

HABERDASHERY AND FANCY GOODS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Toothpicks—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Wooden, including container pound..	.0657
Quills do....	.1094
Shades—	
East India, palm, including container do....	.0274
Same, with wooden or bone handle, and leghorn straw, small..... 100..	.965
Leghorn straw, large..... do....	2.4125
Paper, or East India cloth, ordinary..... do....	.6031
Paper*—	
Wrapping, all colors, and for bags..... pound..	.0657
Wall, painted, common, gross weight do....	.0284
Same, gilded, gross weight..... do....	.0766
Same, cloth, not gilded, gross weight..... do....	.1094
Same, gilded do....	.1969
Glossed, for book covers, boxes, labels, wrapping bonbons, embroider- ing, drawing, or maps or plans, or writing music, with gold or silver ornaments pound..	.0547
For wrapping firecrackers do....	.0875
Cotton, for printing, writing, and blank books, any size do....	.0114
Ruled, for accounts, or linen, or mixed linen and cotton, for writing or for books, stamped..... pound..	.0219
Silk or mixed silk and blotting paper..... do....	.0438
Oiled, for copying presses..... do....	.0766
Albuminated do....	.2407
Linen or mixed linen and cotton, for cigarettes..... do....	.093
Umbrellas—	
Cotton or woolen..... each..	.4632
Silk or mixed silk, ordinary do....	1.159
Same, fair and fine, and with springs..... do....	2.0265
Silk, with ivory handle..... do....	4.632
With sword; 25 per cent additional.	
Mats, for pictures, pasteboard, up to 40 centimeters dozen..	.1206
Paste—	
For the beard..... do....	2.0506
Or opiate, for the teeth do....	3.6911
Combs, high and side—	
Horn, India-rubber, celluloid, ordinary..... do....	.1448
Same, or buffalo, fair..... do....	.2895
Same, fine..... do....	.7238
Fine, horn, gutta-percha, or celluloid, ordinary..... do....	.1086
Same, or buffalo, fair..... do....	.193
Same, fine..... do....	.3619
In general, tortoise shell, ivory, including container pound..	2.7355
Hair pins, horn, celluloid, or gutta-percha, including container... do....	.3283
Tortoise shell, in general, including container do....	2.7355

* All kinds of paper coming in pasteboard boxes will be weighed with container.

MERCERÍA Y ARTÍCULOS DE BAZAR—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
Pelo—	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
de conejo, peso con cajas y papeles de envoltura.....kilo..	1. 60	Libre.
humano, idem idem.....kilo..	20. 00	5. 00
Pelotas, de goma en general, idem idem.....kilo..	1. 00	. 25
Persianas—		
de la India.....una..	1. 10	. 275
de otras procedencias, inclusive las de cuentas.....una..	1. 50	. 375
Pesa-licores comunes.....docena..	2. 60	. 65
Pitos—		
de yeso ó barro, ordinarios.....gruesa..	1. 00	. 25
de tierra cocida ó porcelana.....gruesa..	10. 00	2. 50
de madera ó raíz.....gruesa..	12. 00	3. 00
de madera con boquilla de ámbar.....docena..	15. 00	3. 75
imitación á espuma de mar, ordinarios.....docena..	6. 00	1. 50
de espuma de mar ó sus imitaciones, hasta finos.....docena..	24. 00	6. 00
como los anteriores, con figura.....docena..	60. 00	1. 50
Pizarras, de piedra, pasta ó lata, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 05	. 0125
Plumas—		
de escribir de acero ó metal.....gruesa..	. 20	. 05
ó adornos para gorras ó sombreros en cajas de madera, peso con éstas.....kilo..	30. 00	7. 50
idem, peso neto.....kilo..	240. 00	60. 00
de avestruz, sin preparar; se declara valor para almohadones ó edredones, inclusive la bolsa.....kilo..	5. 00	1. 25
Polvos—		
para la cara, con cajas y papeles de envoltura.....kilo..	. 80	. 68
de jabón.....kilo..	1. 00	. 85
para los dientes, en cajas de cartón ó madera, inclusive el dentrífico de Brown.....docena..	1. 20	1. 02
para idem, en cajas de vidrio ó porcelana.....docena..	2. 50	2. 125
Pomada, para la cara ó cabello.....docena..	3. 00	2. 55
Porta-plumas—		
de loza ó madera, ordinarios.....gruesa..	. 40	. 10
de goma, hueso ó madera, hasta finos.....gruesa..	1. 80	. 45
de carey, marfil ó nácar.....gruesa..	25. 00	6. 25
Polainas, de cachemir, paño ó fieltro.....docena..	8. 00	4. 80
Portamonedas—		
de papel ó tela.....docena..	. 50	. 125
de felpa, cuero y conchas, ordinarios.....docena..	1. 20	. 30
regulares.....docena..	4. 00	1. 00
finas ó imitacion Rusia.....docena..	8. 00	2. 00
de Rusia.....docena..	20. 00	5. 00
de marfil, nácar ó carey.....docena..	25. 00	6. 25
Pieles—		
en tiras para guarnición, con ó sin forro.....kilo..	3. 50	. 875
idem confeccionadas, inclusive los manchones en general, peso con cajas y papeles.....kilo..	4. 50	2. 70
Quitasoles—		
ó sombrillas lisas, de algodón, para señora.....una..	. 30	. 18
idem, con adornos de algodón ó de lana y algodón.....una..	. 60	
ó de fulard de seda y otras telas mezclada de seda y algodón, ordinarias.....una..	1. 00	. 60
como los anteriores, regulares.....una..	2. 00	1. 20

HABERDASHERY AND FANCY GOODS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Hair—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Rabbit, including container..... pound..	Free.
Human, including container..... do....	2. 1884
India-rubber balls, in general, including container..... do....	. 1094
Blinds—	
East India..... each..	. 2654
From other places, those made of bead included..... do....	. 3619
Areometers, common..... dozen..	. 6273
Pipes, smoking—	
Plaster Paris or clay..... gross..	. 2413
Terra cotta or porcelain..... do....	2. 4125
Wooden or root..... do....	2. 895
Wooden, with amber mouthpiece..... dozen..	3. 6188
Imitation of meerschaum, ordinary..... do....	1. 4475
Meerschaum or imitation, fair and fine..... do....	5. 79
Same, carved..... do....	14. 475
Slates or paste thereof..... pound..	. 0055
Pens—	
Steel..... gross..	. 0483
Or feathers, for bonnets or hats, in wooden boxes, including container, pound..	3. 2826
Same, net weight..... do....	26. 2608
Or ostrich, without preparation; ad valorem.	
Or feathers, for bolsters, pillows, including container..... do....	. 5471
Powders—	
Face, including container..... do....	. 2976
Soap..... do....	. 3721
Tooth, in boxes of pasteboard or wood, Brown's dentifrice included, dozen..	. 5843
Same, in glass or porcelain boxes..... do....	2. 0506
Pomade, for face or hair..... do....	2. 4608
Penholders—	
China or wood, ordinary..... gross..	. 0965
Gutta-percha, bone or wood, fair and fine..... do....	. 4343
Tortoise shell, ivory or mother-of-pearl..... do....	6. 0312
Leggings, cassimere, cloth or felt..... dozen..	4. 632
Pocketbooks—	
Paper or cloth..... do....	. 1206
Plush, leather and shells, ordinary... .. do....	. 2895
Fair..... do....	. 965
Fine or imitation of Russian leather..... do....	1. 93
Russian leather..... do....	4. 825
Ivory, mother-of-pearl, or tortoise shell..... do....	6. 0312
Furs—	
In strips for trimming, with or without lining..... pound..	. 3829
Prepared, including muffs in general, including container..... do....	1. 1817
Parasols—	
And sunshades, plain, cotton, for ladies..... each..	. 1737
Same, with cotton, mixed wool and cotton, trimmings..... do....	. 3474
And sunshades, Foulard silk or other material of mixed cotton and silk, ordinary..... each..	. 579
Same, fair..... do....	1. 158

MERCERÍA Y ARTÍCULOS DE BAZAR—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforns.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Quitasones—Continúa.		
como los anteriores, finos.....una..	5.00	3.00
para niñas; 50 por ciento menos en sus clases respectivas		
de algodón para hombres.....uno..	1.00	.60
de media seda, seda cruda, fulares y de lana, para idem..uno..	1.60	.96
Rapé, comprendida la envoltura.....kilo..	1.20	2.72
Raquetas, de cuerda, hilo ó pergamino.....docena de pares..	3.50	.875
Rosarios—		
de madera ó vidrio encadenados en hilo.....gruesa..	2.00	.50
de los mismos, en alambre.....gruesa..	3.50	.875
de coco, hueso, madera labrada ó imitación nácar.....gruesa..	8.00	2.00
de otras clases; se declara valor.		
Seda—		
para coser ó bordar, en madejas, peso con los papeles...kilo..	14.00	.70
idem idem en carretel.....kilo..	17.00	.85
Sobres, en general, con cajas y papeles.....kilo..	.50	.125
Sortijas—		
de vidrio, metál, imitación cornelina, pasta y celuloide, sin		
piedra.....gruesa..	.65	.1625
de las mismas, con piedras falsas.....gruesa..	3.50	.875
doradas.....gruesa..	12.00	10.20
Stilboide ó brillantina.....docena..	5.00	3.00
Suspensores—		
ó tiradores de punto de algodón, para pantalones,		
.....docena de pares	.60	.36
idem de tela de algodón, elásticos.....docena de pares..	3.00	1.80
de seda ó mezcla.....docena de pares..	12.00	7.20
para niños; 50 por ciento menos en sus clases respectivas.		
Tabaqueras de cuero ó goma.....docena..	1.20	.30
Tapas de libros de carey, nácar, marfil, metál fino y cuero de Rusia;		
se declara valor.		
Tarjetas—		
en blanco, en general, peso con cajas y papeles.....kilo..	.80	.20
de felicitaciones, de toda clase, peso con cajas y papeles.kilo..	1.20	.30
Tela—		
para encuadernadores, inclusive el palo y envolturas....kilo..	.50	.125
para calcar ó dibujo, idem idem.....kilo..	.60	.15
Teodolitos en general.....uno..	70.00	17.50
Timbres metálicos, peso con cajas.....kilo..	2.20	.55
Tinta—		
de escribir, en cascós, tarros, botellas ó frascos, peso bruto.kilo..	.10	.025
de colores, en frasquitos.....docena..	1.00	.25
para marcar ropa, en idem.....docena..	1.20	.30
para marcar ropa, en idem, con caja de madera.....docena..	2.10	.525
para imprenta, peso bruto.....kilo..	.22	.011
para litografía.....kilo..	1.00	.25
Tontillos—		
de algodón, lana ó mezcla y los de alambre.....docena..	2.00	1.20
de seda ó mezcla.....docena..	4.00	2.40
Tijeras—		
en general, con excepción de las mencionadas en ferretería,		
comprendidas las de sastres hasta 31 centímetros, peso con		
cajas, cartones y papeles.....kilo..	1.60	.40
para sastre, desde 32 centímetros peso con idem idem...kilo	2.00	.50

HABERDASHERY AND FANCY GOODS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Parasols—Continued.	
Same, fine.....each..	<i>Dollars.</i> 2. 895
For girls, 50 per cent less.	
Cotton, for men.....do....	. 579
Mixed silk or raw silk, Foulard or wool, for men.....do....	. 9264
Snuff, including container.....pound..	. 1198
Racquets, of cord, twine, or parchment.....dozen pairs..	. 8444
Rosaries—	
Wooden or glass beads, strung on thread.....gross..	. 4825
Same, on wire.....do....	. 8444
Cocoon-shell, bone, carved wood, or imitation of mother-of-pearl, .....gross..	1. 93
All other classes; ad valorem.	
Silk—	
Sewing or embroidering, in skeins, including container.....pound..	. 3064
Same, on spools.....do....	. 3721
Envelopes, in general, including container.....do....	. 0547
Rings, finger—	
Glass, metal, imitation corneline, paste, and celluloid, without setting, .....gross..	. 1568
Same, with imitation stones.....do....	. 8444
Same, gold plated.....do....	9. 843
Stilboide or brilliantine.....dozen..	2. 895
Suspenders—	
Knitted cotton, for men.....dozen pairs..	. 3474
Cotton, elastic.....do....	1. 737
Silk or mixed silk.....do....	6. 948
For boys, 50 per cent less.	
Cigar cases, leather or gutta-percha.....dozen..	. 2895
Book covers, tortoise shell, mother-of-pearl, ivory, fine metal, and Russian leather; ad valorem	
Cards—	
Blank, in general, including container.....pound..	. 0875
Of congratulation, all classes, including container.....do....	. 1313
Cloth—	
For bookbinders, all classes, including container and stick.....do....	. 0547
For tracing or drawing, including container and stick.....do....	. 0657
Theodolites, in general.....each..	16. 8875
Metallic call-bells, including container.....pound..	. 2407
Ink—	
Writing, in cask, jars, bottles, or flasks, gross weight.....do....	. 0109
Colored, in small bottles.....dozen..	. 2413
Indelible, in small bottles.....do....	. 2895
Same, in wooden boxes.....do....	. 5066
Printing, gross weight.....pound..	. 0048
Lithographic.....do....	. 1094
Bustles—	
Cotton, wool, mixed material, and wire.....dozen..	1. 159
Silk or mixed silk.....do..	2. 318
Scissors—	
In general, excepting those mentioned in hardware, and tailors', up to 31 centimeters in size, including container.....pound..	. 1751
For tailors, 32 centimeters in size and upwards, including container, .....pound..	. 2188

MERCERIA Y ARTÍCULOS DE BAZAR—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Tiras—		
embutidos, cuadrados ó guarniciones bordadas ó de algodón, peso con cajas y papeles .....kilo..	6.00	1.50
idem idem, bordadas de hilo ó mezcla con idem idem....kilo..	10.00	2.50
de lana ó mezcla, con ó sin seda, idem idem.....kilo..	12.00	3.00
de lana ó mezcla de seda ó mezcla, peso con cajas y papeles, kilo..	15.00	6.00
Tiza para sastres y escuelas, peso bruto .....kilo..	.08	.02
Trencilla—		
ó adornos de algodón inclusive la de lana para bordar ó de ruedo..... kilo..	1.50	.375
vegetal, encerada .....kilo..	2.50	.625
de lana, para ribete.....kilo..	4.00	1.00
ó cordón de seda en general *.....kilo..	12.00	4.80
Trompos—		
de madera .....gruesa..	1.50	.375
ó chicharras de lata.....gruesa..	10.00	2.50
Varillas de madera en general, peso bruto.....kilo..	.25	.0625
Voladitos—		
ó plegados de algodón.....100 metros..	6.00	3.60
idem con seda.....100 metros..	10.00	6.00
Vidrios—		
para anteojos.....docena..	.50	.125
para piso ó claraboyas .....kilo..	.09	.0225
planos comunes, en cajones de 9 á 9½ metros cuadrados.cajón..	3.50	.875
idem dobles en cajones de idem idem.....cajón..	6.00	1.50
idem de colores en idem idem idem.....cajón..	10.00	2.50
planos, opacos y muselina simples, en cajones de idem idem, .....cajón..	6.00	1.50
opacos dobles en idem idem idem .....cajón..	10.00	2.50
Velocipedos—		
para niños .....uno..	3.50	.875
para hombre.....uno..	25.00	6.25

* Las cuatro partidas precedentes se pesarán con sus tablas, cartones, cajas y papeles de la envoltura.

LAMPARERÍA Y OTROS ARTÍCULOS.*

Artefactos—		
en general, para gas, luz eléctrica, kerosene ó vela, de bronce, lisos ó labrados, nikelados ó plateados, inclusive las piezas de repuesto.....kilo..	2.20	.55
de los mismos, de cristal, bronce, nikelado, etc .....kilo..	2.50	.625
de cristal ó vidrio, para idem idem, comprendido los brazos, arandelas, caireles y piezas de repuesto.....kilo..	2.00	.50
Bombas—		
de vidrio ó cristal en general, hasta 20 centímetros de diámetro mayor.....docena..	4.00	1.00
como las anteriores, de 21 á 30 .....docena..	15.00	3.75
de las mismos, de 31 arriba .....docena..	40.00	10.00
Boquillas ó picos; véase Artefactos.		

* Todos los artículos aforados al peso en esta sección y que no esté determinada la forma en que debe pesarse, se tomarán estos con cajas, papeles y paja de envolturas.

HABERDASHERY AND FANCY GOODS—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Strips—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Or bands, insertions or squares or embroidered, or cotton borders, including container pound..	. 6565
Same, linen or mixed linen, including container do.	1. 0942
Same, woolen or mixed wool, with or without silk, including container, pound..	1. 313
Same, woolen or mixed silk and wool, or other mixed material, including container pound..	2. 626
Chalk, for tailors and schools, gross weight do. . . . .	. 0088
Braid—	
Or trimmings, cotton, woolen, for embroidering and hemming included, pound..	. 1641
Vegetable fiber, waxed do. . . . .	. 2736
Woolen, for hemming do. . . . .	. 4377
Silk or cord, in general* do.	2. 1008
Tops—	
Toy, wooden gross..	. 3619
Same, tin, humming do.	2. 4125
Moldings, wooden, in general, gross weight pound..	. 0274
Ruffs—	
Cotton 100 yards..	3. 1582
Silk do.	5. 2636
Glass—	
Lenses for spectacles dozen..	. 1206
For deadlights and skylights pound..	. 0099
Plate, common, in boxes of 9 or 9½ square meters box..	. 8444
Same, double, in boxes of same size do.	1. 4475
Same, colored, in boxes, same size do.	2. 4125
Same, ribbed or ground and muslin, single thickness, in boxes same size, box..	1. 4475
Same, ribbed or ground, double, in boxes same size do.	2. 4125
Velocipedes—	
For children each..	. 8444
For men do.	6. 0312

* Articles mentioned in the four preceding items will be weighed together with containers.

LAMPS AND GASFITTING.*

Fixtures—	
In general, for gas, electric light, kerosene, or candles, bronze, plain or carved, nickel or silver plated, extra pieces included pound..	. 2407
Same, glass, bronze, nickel-plated do. . . . .	. 2736
Same, glass, brackets, candle guards, caireles and extra pieces included, pound..	. 2188
Globes—	
Glass, in general, up to 20 centimeters in diameter, for candles . . dozen..	. 965
Same, from 21 to 30 centimeters do.	3. 6188
Same, 31 centimeters and upwards do.	9. 65
Burners ; see Fixtures.	

* All articles in this section paying duty according to weight will be weighed, if not otherwise provided, together with container.

LAMPARERÍA Y OTROS ARTÍCULOS—Continúa.

Artículos.	Aforos.	Derecho.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Contrapesos—		
de fierro fundido con la cubierta de bronce.....kilo..	. 20	. 05
. idem, sin cubierta.....kilo..	. 10	. 025
Lámparas—		
para mesa, con su pié de vidrio, ordinarias, sin mechero, .....docena..	2. 00	. 50
de vidrio, para kerosene, de mano, sin mechero .....docena..	1. 20	. 30
de toda otra clase no mencionada; se declara valor.		
Mariposas, para lamparillas, en cajitas, comprendidas cajas y papeles.....kilo..	. 60	. 15
Mechas, para lámparas ó yesqueros, con cajas y papeles .....kilo..	1. 00	. 25
Mecheros en general; véase Artefactos.		
Pantallas—		
de papel ó carton, para lámparas, con ó sin armazón..docena..	. 80	. 20
de vidrio, hasta 22 centímetros de diámetro.....docena..	1. 50	. 375
de mayor tamaño.....docena..	3. 00	. 75
de porcelana ó biscuit .....docena..	10. 00	2. 50
de metales; véase Artefactos.		
Recipientes—		
de bronce ó nikel; véase Artefactos.		
de vidrio, para lámparas, ordinarias .....docena..	1. 50	. 375
de idem, ó porcelana, decoradas, hasta finos.....docena..	6. 00	1. 50
Reflectores de vidrio.....docena..	2. 00	. 50
Tubos—		
de vidrio comunes, en general, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 10	. 025
de idem, ó cristal, regulares ó finos, idem idem.....kilo..	. 30	. 075
Vidrios de cristal, para faroles á gas.....kilo..	4. 00	1. 00

LAMPS AND GASFITTING—Continued.

Articles.	Duty.
Weights—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Counterbalances, cast-iron, covered with bronze .....pound..	.0219
Without bronze cover.....do....	.0109
Lamps—	
For the table, with foot, glass, ordinary, without burner.....dozen..	.4825
Glass, for kerosene, hand, without burner.....do....	.2895
All other; ad valorem.	
Tapers for night lamps, in boxes, including container.....pound .	.0657
Wicks, for lamps or tinder boxes, including container.....do....	.1094
Burners, in general; see Fixtures.	
Shades—	
Paper or pasteboard, for lamps, with or without frame.....dozen..	.193
Glass, up to 22 centimeters in diameter.....do....	.3619
Larger size.....do....	.7238
Porcelain or biscuit.....do....	2.4125
Metallic; see Fixtures.	
Oil well—	
For lamps, bronze or nickel; see Fixtures.	
Same, glass, ordinary.....do....	.3619
Glass or porcelain, decorated, fair and fine.....do....	1.4475
Reflectors, glass.....do....	.4825
Chimneys—	
Glass, common, in general, gross weight.....pound..	.0109
Same, fair or fine, gross weight.....do....	.0328
Glass, for gas lamps.....do....	.4377

Appendix C.

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

BAHIA BLANCA.

Banks.

Banco de la Provincia.

Merchants.

Belloni, Manuel, iron, timber, etc.

Chabaneau, Paris & Co., comestibles, wines, and spirits.

Duprat, Carlos, comestibles and soft goods.

Ferro y Hnos, J., timber and iron.

Forgues & Ca., P., paints, varnish, etc.

Garay, Lorenzo, comestibles and soft goods.

Goodhall, E. P., explosives.

Goodhall Hnos., private bankers and general agents.

Helguera, Gerardo, comestibles and soft goods.

Mayo y Leiton, soft goods.

Muggeridge & Co., saw mill and timber yard.

Parte, Manuel de la, comestibles and soft goods.

Tardieu, A., chemist.

Raiteri, saddler and harness-maker.

BUENOS AIRES.

Bankers.

Daguerre & Co.

Fernandez, José.

Hale & Co., S. B.

Hogg & Co., David.

Santiago & Co., Miguel.

Banks.

Banco Nacional.

Banco de la Provincia.

Banco Hipotecario Nacional.

Banco Hipotecario de la Capital.

Banco Municipal de Préstamos y Caja Municipal.

Banco Agrícola Comercial del Río de la Plata.

Banco Aleman Transatlántico.

Banco de Buenos Aires.

Banco Carabassa y Ca.

Banco de Cobranzas y Anticipos.

Banco Colonizador Nacional.

Banco Comercial de la Plata.

Banco del Comercio.

Banco Crédito Real.

Banco Constructor de la Plata.

Banco Español del Río de la Plata.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.

Banks—Continued.

Banco Francés de Montevideo.

Banco Francés del Río de la Plata.

Banco Industrial y Constructor.

Banco Inmobiliario.

Banco Inglés del Río de la Plata.

Banco Inglés de Río de Janeiro.

Banco de Italia y Río de la Plata.

Banco Popular Argentino.

Banco Provincial de Entre Ríos.

Banco Sud-Americano.

Caja de Descuentos.

Nuevo Banco Italiano.

Bazars.

Aleman y Hnos.

Almeida, Roberto.

André, Jules.

Anglade é Hijos, Juan.

Baron é Hijo, Vda. de.

Barnes y Ca., A.

Barusso, Nicolás.

Bazan, Lorenzo.

Benza y Paglione.

Bertuzzi, Domingo.

Bisotti Hnos.

Bondschedler, R.

Bono y Bruschi.

Bouché, Victor.

Bourcier y Ca.

Braun, Alberto.

Buireo, Roque.

Bullrich, Rodolfo.

Calderon, Meliton.

Canciello, Antonio.

Cánepa, Miguel.

Cazalas y Ca., Alfredo.

Castelletti, Luis.

Castiella y Cisneros.

Castro, Ramon.

Contreda, Francisco.

Costa y Ca., Fco.

Cotta, José.

Datoy, J.

Dardignac y Torassa.

Donis, Pedro.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.*Bazars—Continued.*

Escajadillo, Manuel.
 Espinasse, Isidoro.
 Eyrard, Carlos.
 Galan Hnos.
 Galli, Jerónimo.
 Gealin, Vinda de.
 Giacometti, Luis.
 Graña y Ca., F. M.
 Guilbert, Enrique.
 Harrie y Ca.
 Japi Hnos. y Ca.
 Kern, Jorge.
 Laborde, Adolfo.
 Lacaille, A.
 Larena, Antonio.
 Lorenzone é Hijo, Clemente.
 Lusardi, A.
 Lucher, A. E.
 Marengo, José.
 Martinez, Robustiano.
 Mazérea, F.
 Menière Hnos.
 Milet, José.
 Miranda, Daniel.
 Moreno, S.
 Naria, Pedro.
 Neira, C.
 Novoa, José.
 Nya, Jorge A.
 Ojam, Carlos.
 Ouelha, Domingo.
 Paganani, Vicente.
 Peltzer, J. A.
 Penco y Hnos., J.
 Peñaforte, Ricardo B.
 Pesado, Nicolás.
 Puig, G. F.
 Rivero, Orlando.
 Rocha, Ant. M.
 Rodriguez, José.
 Roldan, N.
 Rouger, P.
 Sachsé Hnos.
 Sanguines, Antonio.
 Santafé y Hno., Benito.
 Simons y Cia., C. R.
 Soneira Casanegra Hnos. y Ca.
 Soucy y Ca.
 Souza, Cándido de.
 Tatlock, Alfredo.
 Tauriel, Agustín P.
 Thenon, María.
 Ugarte, Antonio.
 Vega y Ca., J.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.*Bazars—Continued.*

Vial y Camelino.
 Vieira y Ca., Ernesto.
 Vignes y Ca., Alberto.
 Weyl, Ednardo.
 Wilkes y Ca.

Boot and shoe dealers.

Balaguer, Antonio.
 Beltram é Hijo, Benedict.
 Cersosimo, Vicente.
 Dausa y Costa.
 Del Bueno, Pascual.
 Kauert, R.
 Loisel, J.
 Lorini y Hno., F.
 Prunnell, Antonio.
 Richard, Celestino.
 Rodriguez y Pico.
 Smart, James.
 Solca Hnos.
 Temaghi y Ca.

Chemists and druggists.

Aceti y Cirelli.
 Alardi, Juan.
 Ambrosioni, L.
 Amoedo, Rafael E.
 Anfosso, Cornelio.
 Ardy, José.
 Arizábalo y Minicucci.
 Assorati, Pablo.
 Astis, Carlos.
 Ayestaran, Joaquin.
 Bacigalupo y Vattuona.
 Badia y Almató, L.
 Balzari, P.
 Banon, Teófilo.
 Barabino, Nicolás.
 Barth, Carlos G.
 Battilana, Agustín.
 Battilana, Federico.
 Battilana, Luis M.
 Bellati, Carlos.
 Berretti, Arnaldo.
 Balze, E. de la.
 Berri y Hno., C.
 Beruti, José.
 Berronelli, Héctor.
 Bealo, F.
 Besson, Luis.
 Bessone Pedro y Carlos, Camolecth.
 Bianchi, Giovanni.
 Boeri, Silvia.
 Bottari, J.
 Bossetti, Domingo.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.*Chemists and druggists—Continued.*

Cardalda, J.
 Carlevero Hnos.
 Carro, Pablo.
 Cattaneo, Luis E.
 Cella, Eugenio.
 Cobos, F.
 Cobos, S.
 Cobos, Francisco.
 Colombato, José.
 Conforti Hnos.
 Converse, Francisco.
 Couget, L.
 Cranwell y Ca., G. A.
 Cranwell, E. E.
 Criscuolo, L.
 Curutchet, Macedonio.
 Danusso, C. A.
 De Paula, Héctor.
 Demarchi y Ca., Parodi.
 Denevi, Ernesto A.
 Dentone, E.
 Dillon, Juan.
 Di Marino, Luis.
 Diosdado, José.
 Duca, Giacomo.
 Dupuitren, J.
 Faggiotti, Constantino.
 Felizia, Luis.
 Fernandez, Froo.
 Ferris, C.
 Fillia, F.
 Fiorini, Anacleto.
 Follet, J.
 Fontana, Manuel.
 Francés, A.
 Franzoni y Ca.
 Galleri, Pedro.
 Gallo, Segundo T.
 Galvan, H.
 Garbisco, Martín V.
 Garofalo, M. A.
 Gensana, César.
 Gentile, A.
 Gibson, Rolon y Ca.
 Gil, Pascual.
 Gilardi, C.
 Goulo y Ca.
 Grandinetti y Barberis.
 Graña, Tomás.
 Guillen y Harismendy.
 Hammer.
 Harlucea y Ca., R.
 Hermida y Diaz.
 Hermida, Manuel M.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.*Chemists and druggists—Continued.*

Hospital Italiano.
 Ibarlucea y Ca.
 Imperiale, José.
 Imperiale, Carlos.
 Kelly, Enrique S.
 Krauss, Enrique.
 Lascarte, Tomás.
 Lascano, C. F.
 Lavarino, Carlos.
 Lopez, Enrique.
 Luca y Galdi.
 Magnasco, Carlos.
 Magnasco y Ca., M.
 Magnasco, Marcos.
 Magri, Egidio.
 Maione, Arturo.
 Malatesta, Pablo.
 Malvagne, Carlos.
 Malvigne, Pedro.
 Malvigne Hermanos.
 Mariani, Ventura.
 Marino, Luis Di.
 Marraso, R.
 Marsan, M.
 Martinez, Faustino.
 Maspero, Francisco R.
 Mermier, José.
 Mey y Ca., J.
 Misuraco, R.
 Moetzel, V.
 Moine Hijos, Soullignac y Ca.
 Monzini, Bellezza e Ca.
 Morales, Florencio M.
 Mosquera, Juan P.
 Mujica, Adolfo.
 Mujica Huos.
 Mujica, R.
 Murray y Aikens.
 Murray y Seedorff.
 Navarro, Manuel F.
 Neyer, Adolfo.
 Olombrada, Matias.
 Oneto, Juan.
 Orsini, Nicolás.
 Paganini, F.
 Paquien y Ca., A.
 Pastor, Vicente.
 Perez, Norberto.
 Perrone y Ca., L.
 Petray, C. C.
 Pianavia, P. A.
 Piantelli, E. F.
 Pisan, Manuel.
 Popolizo, José.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.*Chemists and druggists—Continued.*

Ragozza, José.
 Rauch, Guillermo.
 Ravetta y Ca., Eugenio.
 Roble, José J.
 Rueda, Eduardo.
 Ruiz, Francisco.
 Saintagne y Ca., P.
 Salgueiro, Ramon.
 Sanabria, R. Lujan.
 Sanchez, Adolfo.
 Sanchez, Carlos.
 Santini, Julio.
 Sagastume, J.
 Savaris, Serafin.
 Sicardi, Jacinto.
 Spangenberg, E.
 Tebaldi, A.
 Tegami, Alfonso.
 Vaccaro, A.
 Vaccaro, Juan F.
 Vaccaro, Julio D.
 Vallebella, Jerónimo.
 Vallebella, José A.
 Veronelli y Fillia.
 Vidali, Evasio.
 Volger y Gaedeko.
 Weissenbach, A.
 Ynurrigarro, N.
 Zanchi, Julio D.
 Zumarraga, A.

Oigar dealers and manufacturers.

Alvarez y Ca., M. Cortes.
 Amilla, Luis.
 Brisson, J.
 Canter, Juan.
 Capra, Domingo.
 Cruz, Juan.
 Dalbaso, José.
 Dirube y Ca., B.
 Duran, M.
 Duran y Ca., M.
 Fernandez, Manuel.
 Fossati, Felix.
 Fuster, Manuel.
 Krauel y Ca., Augusto.
 Leon y Ca., J.
 Mendez de Andea.
 Nadelmann, S.
 Naya, Vicente.
 Nogués, J.
 Patiño, Juan D.
 Planos Hnos.
 Parry & Co.
 Peñelva, Francisco.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.*Oigar dealers and manufacturers—Continued.*

Pifneyro, Pujadas y Ca.
 Posse y Ca., J.
 Reuther Oitale y Ca.
 Ravenscroft & Rowland.
 Schüren, Guillermo.
 Sociedad Fábrica Nacional de Tabacos "El
 Telégrafo."
 Somay y Ca., Pedro.
 Steenkez y Ca., Adolfo.
 Tarando, Antonio.
 Terbeck, A.
 Volkmann, Adolfo.
 Wasinski, Adolfo.
 Wiese, Claudio.
 Zozay y Ca., F.

Commission merchants.

Acosta y Alkaine.
 Aguirre, Pedro.
 Aicardi, Heynes y Ca.
 Albaicero, P. M.
 Albert, Luis F.
 Alvarez, A. F.
 Alvarez, Domingo.
 Amaral, Santiago.
 Arau, Mariano.
 Arginloau, M.
 Arias y Ca., A.
 Arias, Francisco.
 Arias, Rafael.
 Arvigo, Lorenzo.
 Arzeno, B. D.
 Ayoa, Simon.
 Baraldo, Antonio.
 Barruti, Manuel.
 Basal, Eduardo.
 Beaumarie, Marqués y Ca.
 Becher, E. C.
 Beduwe y Wathelet.
 Beltran y Calvo.
 Benguria, Francisco.
 Benguria, M.
 Benso, Fco. L.
 Bergia, Jorge.
 Bernardo y Hno., D.
 Bilbao y Cerujo Hnos.
 Bilbao, Lavieja y Ca.
 Bisesti Hermanos.
 Bista, Andrés.
 Blanche y Ca., E.
 Bohm, B.
 Bollini y Alkaine.
 Bonnement, J. B.
 Bóveda Hnos.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.*Commission merchants—Continued.*

Bozzo y Cia.
 Bradley y Ca., B.
 Braly, C. A.
 Broullon, Juan M.
 Bruzzone y Bozzo.
 Buhigas, Ramon.
 Burgos, Juan L.
 Bustamente, F.
 Cabrero, Eusebio.
 Calvo, Julio.
 Campis y Dresco.
 Cánepa y Pezzo.
 Canfield y Thompson.
 Cardoso, A.
 Carozzi, Uises.
 Carreño, J. T.
 Casaban, Alejandro.
 Castaño, José F.
 Castellani y Cabrera.
 Clarfeld, Federico.
 Conlon, J.
 Culloli, J.
 Curto, Pascual.
 Dallmann y Ca., F.
 Daoust, J. M.
 Darics, M.
 Demaria, P. M.
 Descalzo.
 Despoy, B.
 Dewey, Enrique D.
 Diaz, M. N.
 Dominguez y Aguirre.
 Donnewald, B. G.
 Dufour, A.
 Duplan y Ca.
 Durante y Roca.
 Eborall, Arturo E.
 Elizalde y Fernandez Hnos.
 Espinosa, Luis E.
 Fabis y Ca., J.
 Fascia y Degalles.
 Ferrari Hnos.
 Ferrari y Ca., E.
 Ferreira, A. José.
 Figarol, Juan.
 Fiorini y Ca., L.
 Fogel Cailliat y Ca.
 France, Peña y Ca.
 Franck, Alberto.
 Franco, Rómulo.
 Frestes, F.
 Frias Hnos.
 Furst, Ch.
 Fusoni, Pedro.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.*Commission merchants—Continued.*

Galan, F. C.
 Galbiati Hnos.
 Games y Dewitz.
 Gandolfo y Ca., D.
 Garcia, L. G.
 Garibay y Ca., M. N.
 Gamaud Frères.
 Gibelli, E. G.
 Godoy y Zabala, A.
 Gomez, Alfredo.
 Gondra y Ca., A.
 Gonzalez, Dimas.
 Gonzalez, E. R.
 Gonzalez y Ca., Piro E.
 Gonzalez, Tomás.
 Golba y Ca., A.
 Guimaraca, A.
 Gutierrez Hnos. y Ca.
 Haimca, J.
 Hastiguera, S.
 Hill, Pascual.
 Hodgett y Adelson.
 Hoerle y Franhein.
 Huergo, M.
 Jacobs y Ca.
 Jamardo, José M.
 Jofre y Hno., J.
 Johnson Hnos. y Ca.
 Keny, Eduardo.
 Kierman, B.
 Knees y Villata.
 Kraemer, F. F.
 Lagerio y Lossi.
 Lanusse, J. J.
 Larrosa, P.
 Lascano Hnos.
 Laurencena y Plot.
 Levington, F. C.
 Lichtenhahn, E.
 Limiñana, Pascual.
 Lodia, Feo. W. N.
 Lombardi Hnos.
 Lopez, Isidoro.
 Loubet, G. B.
 Loy, Carlos.
 Macchiavelli, Juan.
 MacLennan y Ca., J.
 Magnanif, G.
 Mango, Roberto O.
 Maquiovelli, S.
 Marcenaro y Ca., B.
 Marinovich, Justo.
 Mariscotti y Landucci.
 Mariott, B.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.

Commission merchants—Continued.

Martí y Font.
 Martín, E.
 Massini, Publio.
 Máthot y Ca., B.
 Medica, Adolfo.
 Meili y Roesli.
 Mendioudou, E.
 Mendizabal, R. E.
 Méry, Ront y Ca.
 Miguens, A. B.
 Milhas, Bernardo.
 Miranda, Pedro F.
 Mohr-Bell, J.
 Moleres, Marcoartio y Ca.
 Molinari, A.
 Montes de Oca, A.
 Moro, C. A.
 Muller, Juan S.
 Muñoz y Lara.
 Mussich y Diaz Veles.
 Naon y Nicholson.
 Nopp y Meyer.
 Neumann, Julio.
 Nicolau Hnos.
 Niño, J. M.
 Nocett, Angel.
 Nocolás, Nicola.
 Nowel y Harms.
 Obejero, J.
 Ocampo y Ca.
 Ochoa, E.
 Oderigo y Ca.
 Olazabal, M. J.
 Oliveira, J. R.
 Ortix, Antonio.
 Ortuño, Gregorio.
 Ottolenghi, M.
 Paez, J. A.
 Palazuelos y Ca.
 Papuccio y Ca., L.
 Parise, Aquiles.
 Pein y Ca., A.
 Peltzer y Prasger.
 Peretti y Pestagalli.
 Pereyra, Ximenez y Lowengard.
 Ferrera, José.
 Perugorria y Ca., G.
 Piera, Manuel.
 Popper, Máximo.
 Portela, Gonzales y Ca.
 Porth y Ca., N. F.
 Puccio, R.
 Querencio y Ca., C.
 Quintana, Manuel.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.

Commission merchants—Continued.

Ricart, Nemesio.
 Rigne, Miguel J.
 Risso, Patron P.
 Ristempart, Enrique.
 Robinson, E.
 Rocamora, José.
 Rocatagliata, B.
 Rock, Carlos.
 Roldan y Kiernan.
 Roman Hnos., J.
 Romer, R. W. W.
 Rosales, Pedro.
 Rosas y Ca., Juan.
 Ruelle y Ca.
 Ruggeroni y Ca.
 Saenz y Loza.
 Salguero y Ca., F.
 Salinger, G.
 Sanchez, P. E.
 Sansoni y Ca., F.
 Sarmiento, H. P.
 Satgé, Luis.
 Sauerbeck y Hoffmann.
 Saval, J. E.
 Schiaffino y Ca.
 Scotti, Manuel.
 Scotti, Pedro.
 Segarra, José.
 Serrahima, Toront.
 Smith, Lion.
 Solari y Andreis.
 Somoza y Ca., E.
 Sosa, F. R.
 Sosa, Juan B.
 Soto y Calvo.
 Surra y Ca.
 Sussman, M. L.
 Tartarone, P.
 Tatloch Hnos.
 Terr y Ca., E.
 Tito y Carrere.
 Torres, Agüero y Ca.
 Tuber y Ca., A.
 Trinnmer, A.
 Trucco-Fabarro, M.
 Tucker, Diego.
 Underwood, Alfredo.
 Van Harpen y Ca.
 Vasques, D. R.
 Vecchio, Oscar L.
 Velazques, J. M.
 Vercellino, E.
 Vernet, L. Emilio.
 Vidal, Agustin.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.*Commission merchants—Continued.*

Videla, Gregorio.
 Villar, H. Deljo.
 Viter, H.
 Vinay y Ca.
 Viola y Ca.
 Valle, Gaston.
 Vucinas y Ca.
 Ximenes.
 Yaniz, Ricardo.

Consignees.

Acebal, Diaz y Ca.
 Acevedo y Pinto.
 Alcardi y Heynes.
 Atgelt y Ca., H.
 Alvarez, M.
 Aspita, Bernardo.
 Balcastrosa, A.
 Balleto y Bidart.
 Basavilbaso, Rufino.
 Benitez Hnos.
 Biondi y Magnelli.
 Boerr, Juan C.
 Bonnesserre, J. C.
 Bouquet, Roldan y Guiffara.
 Bóveda Hnos.
 Bradley, Ricardo.
 Bunge, Emilio.
 Burgos, L.
 Carboni, José.
 Casal y Hno., E.
 Cascallari y Olazabal.
 Castagnino y Flores.
 Catoni y Ca., F.
 Ceballos, Manuel.
 Cernadas, Pedro M.
 Costa, Galindez.
 Costa y Diaz.
 Costa Quirno y Martinez.
 Cuffni, Juan.
 Cutiellos, Manuel.
 De Alberti Hnos.
 De Andreis, Richini y Ca.
 Delpiano y Gotusso.
 Devoto y Ca., B.
 Diaz, M. José.
 Dickinson.
 Dimas, Gonzalez.
 Elordi, José.
 Esquivel, Dionisia.
 Etchegaray y Ca., L.
 Fábregas y Ferreira.
 Fernandez, Máximo.
 Fernandez y Ca., N.
 Frauchi, J.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.*Consignees—Continued.*

Frances, Juan.
 Fuentes, José.
 Furtado y Butler.
 Galarce y Ca., V.
 Garbino, Domingo.
 Garcia, Manuel E.
 Genoud, Martelli y Ca., B.
 Ghiraldo y Murature.
 Ghigliazza, M. A.
 Ginochio y Podestá.
 Gonzalez, Dimas.
 Gowlard, Máximo.
 Gramajo, W.
 Gutierrez y Muñoz.
 Ham, P.
 Herrera, Onagoity y Ca., B.
 Hoz, Martinez de.
 Kelsey y Ca., G.
 Koch y Haesloop.
 Laguerre, Paul.
 Laportilla y Ca., R. B.
 Lasso, Eloy y Ca.
 Lastra, José R.
 Leguerio y Rossi.
 Loubet, G. B.
 MacKean, Cecelio.
 Maderna, Alejandro.
 Maltheus, Richards y Ca.
 Matthey, P. T. E.
 Mussich y Diaz Velez.
 Nolte, German.
 Ocampo, Samaná, M.
 O'Connor y Ca., J.
 Pas, Fuentes.
 Pas y Ca., Max.
 Pas y Roselló.
 Peluffo, B.
 Perez y Cueto.
 Pettigrew, F. P.
 Peyredier, J.
 Piaggio, Juan.
 Piera y Ca.
 Pietranera, Tancredi.
 Piñero, Juan.
 Pocamora, José.
 Podesta, H.
 Pommez y Ca.
 Porthé, F.
 Porto, Juan.
 Ratti, A. M.
 Reepen y Ca., F.
 Reinojo, Lucio.
 Repetto, Lázaro.
 Richeri y Ca.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.

Consignees—Continued.

Rivera é Hijos, J.
 Roldríguez y Ferrer.
 Rojas y Ca., F.
 Rojas y Ca., M. Z.
 Rothes y Kern.
 Sañiches y Roca.
 Sansinena, F.
 Sardá, Rafael.
 Schiaffino y Ca., Nio.
 Selasco y Berta.
 Serantes, A.
 Soage y Ca., S.
 Sobrado, B.
 Soriano, F. García.
 Soullignac y Ca.
 Surra y Ca.
 Torres, Agüero y Gascon.
 Udaondo, M.
 Unzuá, Sat., é Hijos.
 Uriburo, F.
 Vasquez, Juan.
 Vela, Angel.
 Vela, Pedro.
 Velardo y Naca.
 Videla, M.
 Viejobueno, Anst.
 Weisaleka, J.
 Weisaleka, Teodoro.
 Yofre y Labarriero.
 Ysarn y Garibay.
 Zanatta, I.
 Zorraquin, J. R.

Consignees of vessels.

Acuña, Cabral y Ca.
 Mosso, Santiago.
 Shaw Hnos.

Dealer in church supplies.

Froc, Robert.

Dealers in explosives.

Evans, Liveock & Co.
 Moore & Tudor.

Dealers in shoe findings.

Adamo y Dellepiana, H.
 Astraldi, Mariano.
 Blestcher y Ca.
 Bollo, F.
 Bollo, Sebastian.
 Brunacci y Ca., Ricardo.
 Cailloux, A.
 Cetráncolo, Vicente.
 Clappe, B.
 Colombe y Ca.
 Curuchet, Pedro.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.

Dealers in shoe findings—Continued.

Dardagnol, Pablo.
 Etcheto, Estevan.
 Etchevera, Graciano.
 Fortunato, Francisco.
 Giusto, Juan.
 Irigaray y Campori.
 Irigaray, Lopes y Ca.
 Iraola, Miguel.
 Laborde, J. M.
 Jost y Ca., Teofilo.
 Montagna, A., y Brunacci, T.
 Montagna, B.
 Pecoraro, Victor.
 Ste. Marie, Simon.
 Videla, Juan.

Dry goods and notions.

Aldazabal, B.
 Ambrosetti, Fratelli.
 Arijon, Froncoso Castaneda.
 Auld, A.
 Barreiro y Ca.
 Bates, Stokes y Ca.
 Bemberg, Otto y Ca.
 Bindschedler.
 Blanco, Bazteriga.
 Bradford & Co., G.
 Brambilla, Conjugl.
 Brandes, E., y Ca.
 Costa y Piola.
 Del' Acqua e Cia.
 Echevarria Hnos.
 Engelberdt, Hardt y Ca.
 Erana Hnos.
 Fels y Ca.
 Fernandez, J. R.
 Garcia, Lapuente Guinea.
 Gebbie, Albert & Co.
 Gudenswager, Ressler y Ca.
 Hardy y Ca.
 Hortal, Torroba.
 Jalok Hnos.
 Labaqui Hnos.
 Laclaustra, A.
 Luders y Ca.
 Luxardo, Costaguta y Ca.
 Mahler.
 Martinez y Pascual.
 Martinez y Taladrid.
 Menet y Ca.
 Miers Laudaburo y Ca.
 Naveira y Carre.
 Olaso Castet G.
 Olaso Hnos.
 Quintana Hnos Ca.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.*Dry goods and notions—Continued.*

Repetto, Francesco.
 Rivera, Ganusa y Ca.
 Roccatagliata, Costa y Ca.
 Rullan, Irazu y Ca.
 San Pedro, A.
 Schlieper, Herm.
 Verrazzi y Larco.
 Villar, A.
 Wedekind, Fehr y Ca.
 Zaldivar, Martinez y Ca.
 Zuberbühler y Ca.

Exporters.

Armeingaud, E.
 Arning, Brauss y Ca.
 Azevedo, José P. de.
 Barrozo y Ca.
 Bates, Stokes y Ca.
 Bean y Ca., Andrew C.
 Bechem, Andrew y Ca.
 Benansee, A.
 Bertram, Wilhelm.
 Best y Hnos., Juan.
 Bonich y Ca., Luis P.
 Bonnaffé, P.
 Borzone y Ca.
 Bossis y Camoyrano.
 Bowers y Ca., C. S.
 Bracht y Ca., Th.
 Brandt, Eduarda.
 Bunge, E. A. y T. B.
 Burgos y Ca.
 Burmeister, German.
 Buschmann y Ca.
 Camartino y Hno., Francisco.
 Canosa y Ca., J. M.
 Caprile, Enrique.
 Carboni, Cattó y Ca.
 Caude y Ca., Decaussin Th.
 Caulliez, Henry.
 Cholat, Victor.
 Cibils, Buxareo Jaime.
 Cinzano y Ca., F.
 Cohen, Giacomo.
 Collins y Ca., Fraser T.
 Coplane y Ca., Juan.
 Corbellini, Carlo.
 Dagnino y Ca., Federica.
 Delavigne y Ca., I.
 Desplanques.
 Drabble Hnos. y Ca.
 Dreyfus Frères y Ca., J.
 Duquennoy, Adolfo.
 Eicken, H. H. von.
 Etchegaray y Ca., C.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.*Exporters—Continued.*

Funck y Ca., Th.
 Fuhrmann y Ca., H.
 Galibert, J.
 Ginouves y Ca., B.
 Greffier, E.
 Greffier Fils.
 Hardt, Engelbert y Ca.
 Hill, Bellamy y Ca.
 Koch y Haesloop.
 Labusen y Ca.
 Lamarque y Ca., A.
 Ledesma Hnos.
 Lernoud, E.
 Lombardini Hnos.
 Lopes y Ca., Antonio.
 Lothois Hnos.
 Lothois Frères.
 Louet, S.
 Lloreda y Ca., Mayner.
 Mallmann y Ca.
 Marco del Pont, A.
 Masarel Fils.
 Mendes y Ca., Francisco.
 Milhas y Ca., Bernardo.
 Moller y Ca.
 Moores, H. G.
 Navas, Rafael de.
 Negrinelli, A. Remo.
 Nery y Ca., F.
 Noguea, Ninet y Ca.
 Northmann y Ca., M.
 Ortuño, Gregorio.
 Ostwald y Ca., S.
 Paterson y Ca., R. C.
 Payrás, F.
 Peltzer y Fils.
 Perea y Navas.
 Perry, Gardner B.
 Pettis y Calzado.
 Piaggio, Ernesto.
 Podestá, Giacomo.
 Ponzini, Ercole.
 Quatrefages y Paillard.
 Reye Hnos. y Ca.
 Rigal, R.
 Roberts y Ca., C. F.
 Roca y Santamaría.
 Rollet, Domingo.
 Rossi, Francisco.
 Schumann y Zernik.
 Solari, Carlos.
 Standt y Ca.
 Steen y Ca.
 Surra, Aurel N. de.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.

Exporters—Continued.

Tay, Henry.
 Tay, William H.
 Theobald y Ca., J. K.
 Tiéman y Ca., Cols.
 Tornquist y Ca., E.
 Torre, Ernesto.
 Trinquier y Ca., G.
 Villaté Hnos.
 Waetge y Schlieff.
 Wattinne, Bossut & Fils.
 Wens y Ca.
 Wiengreen y Ca.

Furniture dealers and manufacturers.

Adamoli, Bernard.
 Ader, Bernardo.
 Allemandi, Constancio.
 Alpini Quirino y Ca.
 Amibale, Sante.
 Baccaro, Juan.
 Bancalari, José.
 Barceló, Mariano.
 Barsellini, Leopoldo.
 Batista, Pascual.
 Bergadá, José.
 Bernardo, Luigi.
 Berri, Juan.
 Binaghi y Ca., Antonia.
 Bó, José.
 Bogni y Hno., Alejandro.
 Bolcelli, Mariano.
 Bosch, Antonio.
 Botelli, Víctor.
 Bottaro, Antonio.
 Burghi, Angel.
 Bristow & French.
 Calachati, Juan.
 Calcaterra, J.
 Cámpora, Antonio.
 Campos, Anto.
 Carraffa, Miguel.
 Carlevari, S., y Gustavino, N.
 Caró, Juan.
 Carri, José.
 Casale, S.
 Casamiquela, J.
 Casella, Emilia M. de.
 Cassajus, Alejandro.
 Cassina, José.
 Castagnino, Bernardo A.
 Castellone, Pascual Catóira Manuel.
 Ceruti, J.
 Changhea, Carlos.
 Chiodi, Juan.
 Chirelle, Cesare.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.

Furniture dealers and manufacturers—Continued.

Ciolina, Emilio M. de.
 Ciovina, A.
 Cipolla Hnos., Froo.
 Cipolla, Juan.
 Cirelli, Agustín.
 Colombari, Francisco.
 Colombo, Antonio.
 Confalonieri, P.
 Copello y Hno., J.
 Correga, Felipe.
 Cortés y Ca., Francisco.
 Costa, Jaime.
 Costa, José.
 Craviotto y Ca., Bartolomé.
 Davi, Amalia.
 Debot, Celestino.
 Debatista, Ambrosio.
 Debernava, José.
 Dedini y Ca.
 Dedini, Julio.
 Dejean y Ca., D. O.
 Delavela, Luis.
 Delbueno, José.
 Delean, Fernando.
 Delfino Hnos.
 Del Río, Andrés.
 Denevi, Juan B.
 Descotte, Máximo.
 De Vita, Crisando.
 Devoto y Ca., B.
 Didore, Augustino.
 Do Mato, Manuel.
 Dominguez y Ca., Roque.
 Farnetano, Angel.
 Ferrari, Angel.
 Ferrigno, Juan.
 Fialo, Joaquín.
 Fideres, Roqué.
 Florentino y Leccourse.
 Fontan, Manuel.
 Fonterosa, Manuel.
 Forna, Feliciano.
 Fortunato, Vicente.
 Gandolfo, Pedro.
 García y Ca., Luis.
 Genovesio, Leonor.
 Ghirelle, Cesare.
 Giachetti, Juan.
 Gilardi, Enrique.
 Giliberti, Pascual.
 Ginepro, Victorio.
 Gonzalez, Manuel.
 Grampa, Miguel.
 Graupa y Radice.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.*Furniture dealers and manufacturers—Continued.*

Granett, A.
 Greco, Leonardo.
 Green & Co., Juan.
 Griet Hnos.
 Gritti, Francisco.
 Gross, Francisco.
 Guanzirolí, José.
 Guastavino, Nicola.
 Guido, Tomás.
 Herment y Ca., A.
 Jacob, Pedro y Vicente.
 Jacod, J.
 Jürgenson, Pedro.
 Juillera y Ca.
 Klein, Felipe.
 Laborandi, Angel.
 Lanata, Bartolo.
 Lanatta, Juan.
 Laurent, Augustina de.
 Lavang, José.
 Lerca, Juan.
 Lorenzini y Peretti.
 Maggione, D.
 Marasco, José.
 Marcolli, Carlos.
 Marcora, José.
 Marrone, Benito.
 Marsico, José.
 Martindale, W. G.
 Marzorati y Macchie.
 Mascazzini, A.
 Mascheroni, José.
 Mastai, José.
 Mattaldi, Leandro.
 Meretta, José.
 Mohimont, Vinda de P.
 Molera, R.
 Molteni, Lucas.
 Molteni, Luis.
 McDonald, J. J.
 Molteni, Pedro.
 Monaco, Vicente.
 Moneta, A.
 Monier, Juan.
 Moreau, L.
 Mounier, Juan.
 Murino, Vicente.
 Musso, Benito.
 Navarrete, Ramon.
 Naveiro y Parada.
 Nicoletto, Juan.
 Nicolini, S.
 Nocera, Domingo.
 Novas, M. R.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.*Furniture dealers and manufacturers—Continued.*

Novo, Cedlio.
 Nulli, Oreste.
 Olivos, Juan.
 Osorio, Ricardo.
 Ottonello, Miguel.
 Pacano, Rafael.
 Paez, Jacinto C.
 Pagani, Ramon.
 Pagano, R.
 Palacio, Pascual.
 Palazzo, J. P.
 Pallares, Gabriel.
 Parenti, Santo y Hno.
 Pasel y Ca., M.
 Pastore, Antonio.
 Pazos y Aznar.
 Pazos, Pascual A.
 Pech, Marius y Carranza.
 Peretti y Hnos.
 Pinoli, Carlos.
 Pisani, Rocco.
 Pisano, J.
 Ponti, José.
 Popa, José.
 Porro, Napoleon.
 Pozos, Pascual Arturo.
 Preller, Guillermo.
 Prevost, V.
 Rabollini, Angel.
 Radice, Enrique.
 Rebuffo, A. F.
 Rilla, Francisco.
 Rimoldi, Cesar.
 Rivera y Ca.
 Rocca y Ca., Tomás Rodés Severo.
 Rodriguez, Francisco.
 Rois y Cortés.
 Rosiano, B.
 Rotta, Antonio.
 Rubio y Merlo.
 Rubio, Salustiano.
 Ruggero, Onofrio.
 Ruiz, Anto.
 Ruiz y Ca., José.
 Saenz, Sandalio y Ca.
 Salvador, Teodoro.
 Santoparenti y Hno.
 Santoyanni, Pascual.
 Scarpati, A.
 Scarpati Vicente.
 Scarsi, Vda. de M.
 Schmeil é Hijo, H.
 Seng é Hijo, J. D.
 Serrat y Ca.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.

Furniture dealers and manufacturers—Continued.

Silvetti y Hnos., J. B.
 Simonetti Hnos.
 Sociedad Fca. de Muebles.
 Solares, Antonio.
 Solei y Ca., Hebert.
 Souza, Antonio.
 Spadafore y Ca., S.
 Spinetto, Luis.
 Sueyro, Juan.
 Tavelli, Pablo.
 Tettamanti, Vinda da.
 Texo y Ca.
 Thompson y Ca., H. C.
 Tigles y Amor.
 Tonelli Hnos.
 Toppi y Maffiolini.
 Trazande, Benito.
 Vadone, Francisco.
 Vaggi y Rossi.
 Valenté, Luis u.
 Vannoni y Ca., P.
 Vazquez, José.
 Veghi, Angel.
 Veroni, Domingo.
 Vicano y Hno.
 Vierci, Juan.
 Vincent, J.
 Viola Luis.
 Vismara Hnos.
 Viz y Ca.
 Zancarini, Elias.
 Zara, José.
 Zucchi, Luis.
 Zucchi y Molteni.
 Zurutuza, José.

Importers of—

books and paper.

Castex, Luis.
 Chollat y Guillot.
 Escary, J.
 Espiasso, Jolly y Ca.
 Lajouane, F.
 Mackern y McLean.
 Parellada, Juan.

brewery fixtures.

Aischmann, L.
 Bua y Bachmann.
 Heinemann, Kley y Ca.

builders' materials.

Ginouvés y Ca., B.
 Mirey y Ca.
 Ribó y Hno., Angosta.
 Van Harpen y Ca.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.

Importers of—

carpets.

Romero, Dias y Toresano.

chemicals.

Savelkoul y Ca.

chicory coffee.

Caude, Decausin y Ca., Th.

cider.

Cueli, Eduardo.

cigars and tobacco.

Aparicio y Ca.
 Parellada, Juan.
 Bello, Abelardo D.
 Bonani y Ca.
 Charro y Ca. F. de.
 Noceti, Cesar.
 Romani y Ca., J.
 Van Harpen y Ca.

cloths, clothes, etc.

Blotte, Saturnino.
 Bonnaud y Goffro.
 Bullrich, Rodolfo.
 Figueroa y Ca., N.
 Hirs, José N.
 Liguex y Ca., C.
 MacCallum y Ca.
 Portes y Benquez.
 Molinero y Ca.
 Schlieper, Heru.
 Seligman y Baudon.
 Staudt y Ca.
 Viademonte, Harguindey.
 Vidiella y Ca.
 Zuberbuhler y Ca.

coal, coke, etc.

Roma, Duc y Ca.

corks.

Molinas y Ca., T.

diamonds, jewelry, and clocks.

Anezin Hnos.
 Benchimol, J.
 Black y Ca., William.
 Bompert y Hnos., F.
 Campodónico, Leonardi y Ca.
 Franchi, A.
 Gerson y Hnos., A.
 Hoch, J., jeune.
 Imbert, R.
 Jacard y Ca., H. E.
 Lambert, Levy y Ca.
 Levallant y Ca., A.
 Levy, Oscar.
 Matthey Hnos.
 Roulina, Ch.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.*Importers of—**diamonds, jewelry, and clocks—Continued.*

Seguinguan.
 Silberberg, Muhrad y Pozmanaki.
 Sotro y Ca., Joseph.
 Steinheuer, Jacobo.
 Tabernig, Dussanet.
 Wulle, Billey Bloch.

fancy notions.

Clarfeld, Federico.
 Gass, Luis.
 Greenway y Ca., D.
 Haurie y Ca.
 Jowey Frères.
 Kaufmann, R.
 Kruger y Ca., R.
 Penco y Hnos., Juan.
 Repetto Nocetti y Ca.
 Weyl, Eduardo.

furniture.

Ader, B.
 Green y Ca., Juan.
 Griet Hnos.
 Solei, Hebert y Ca.
 Thompson y Ca., H. H.
 Wilkes y Ca.

gas fixtures.

Cerini y Heinlein.
 Gass, Luis.
 Ribó y Hno., Agustín.
 Sanchez y Vilá.
 Storni Hnos. y Ca.

general merchandises.

Acevedo y Ca.
 Acherley y Ca., E.
 Alzaga, Carlos de.
 Ancizar Hnos. y Ca.
 Apesteguy Frères.
 Apeca y Suzanne.
 Arambarri, Rodriguez, Gonzales y Ca.
 Aretz y Ca.
 Arizmendi y Ca., M.
 Arning, Brauss y Ca.
 Artagaveytia Hnos. y Ca.
 Artaza y Landera.
 Asworth y Ca.
 Baratty Hnos.
 Barclay, Mackintosh y Ca.
 Barros y Lafont.
 Bates, Stokes y Ca.
 Belligard, Leopoldo.
 Bamberg y Ca., Otto.
 Ben y Brusch.
 Bennet y Ca., J. A.
 Berisso Hnos. y Scala.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.*Importers of—**general merchandise—Continued.*

Berliner, Horacio.
 Bernheim, J. A.
 Benkelaer y Ca.
 Blanchetti y Ca.
 Bianchi y Ca., E.
 Bianchi y Ca.
 Blanchard, P.
 Blanchereau.
 Blanco, M. Ramon.
 Bole Hnos. y Ca.
 Bonani y Ca., A.
 Bonnaud y Goffra.
 Borel, L.
 Borro, Lorenzo.
 Borzone y Ca.
 Boyd, John P.
 Bozzo, Antonio.
 Brambilla, C.
 Brandos y Ca., E.
 Brownell y Ca., R. P.
 Burgaud, Senet y Portes.
 Camino y Ferrer.
 Carbone, Pio.
 Carboni, Catto y Ca.
 Cardinali y Ca., P.
 Carlisle y Ca., R. J.
 Castiella y Cisneros.
 Cande, Decaussin y Ca., Th.
 Casalás y Ca., A.
 Chaldneto, Figari y Ca.
 Charost y Ca.
 Chás é Hijos, F.
 Chatril y Ca.
 Chauvel, Saul.
 Chavanne y Roux.
 Chaves, Fazio y Ca.
 Chayla y Ca., E.
 Checchini, A. P.
 Chevrot y Ca., R.
 Chide y Philipot.
 Clark y Ca., Juan N.
 Cobas, Benito.
 Cobos, R.
 Codina, Bartolomé.
 Codino Hnos. y Ca.
 Coelho y Halbach.
 Collins y Ca., T. Frasor.
 Cordero y Ca., V.
 Corradi, Arturo.
 Costa y Ca., S.
 I'agnino y Ca.
 Déjaer Frères.
 Delaye y Ca., A.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.*Importers of—
general merchandise—Continued.*

Della Cha, E.
Dell' Acqua y Hno., E.
Dematteis y Ca., C.
Denis y Ca.
Descours, A.
Deville y Ca., J. A.
Devotto y Hno., A.
Devotto y Ca., S. F.
Devotto y Ca., S.
Dieckmann y Mulher.
Dillenius y Ca., O.
Donato y Ca., B.
Drabble Hnos. y Ca.
Drouet, Camille y Ca.
Dusaddorp y Ca., M. H.
Englebert y Ca.
Fels y Ca.
Ferrer, V.
Font, J. Juan.
Friedmann, Mauricio.
Furt, Emilio.
Funn, Butler y Ca.
Galli Hnos.
Galup, S.
Gamble y Ca., M.
Garbarcino y Ca., A.
Garbolino, Carlos.
Garcia y Ca., N.
Garcia y Soro.
Garibaldi, Fratelli.
Garibaldi y Tilli.
Garré y Ca., J. B.
Gaulhiac, Eduardo.
Getting y Ca.
Giuliani Hnos.
Goicoechea y Ca.
Gomez y Rodriguez.
Gondret, Juan.
Gonzalez y Ca., E.
Grambin y Ca., A.
Hale y Ca., Samuel B.
Hall y Ca., Juan O.
Hardy y Ca.
Hegenbarth, T.
Helguera y Ca.
Herrmann, E.
Hill, Bellamy y Ca.
Hodsoll, John.
Hollmann y Müller.
Hopmann y Ca., A.
Jagmetti, Luis G.
Jardon y Ca., J. M.
Jones y Herschel.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.*Importers of—
general merchandise—Continued.*

Joseph, Henri.
Josué y Ca., C.
Kalko, Th. Hilarina.
Kauert, R.
Kirschbaum Hnos.
Krabas y Ca., H.
Kristufec y Ca.
Kuliche y Ca., Carlos.
Lacaille, Alejandro.
Lacanette y Ca., J.
Lacau y Ca., A.
Laclaustra, Saenz y Ca.
Lafont, Camille.
Lahusen y Ca.
Lamarque y Ca.
Lapedagne y Soropon.
Lara y Ca., F. G.
Laroc, Verraz.
Larrouy y Ca., J.
Lavagno, Gregorio.
Lavallée y Ca., J.
Lawson y Ca.
Ledesma Hnos.
Lenguas y Ca., H.
Levy, Oscar.
Link y Ca., A. C.
Lohmann y Ca.
Lopez y Ca., A.
Loubet, G. B.
Lozano, Emilio.
Luders y Ca.
Macgregor, Aitken y Ca.
MacKechnie, G.
Mahler, D.
Maine, A.
Malatesta y Ca., P.
Marcoai y Vandervée.
Margenat y Ca., José.
Marguerie, L.
Martinez, Roberto.
Martinez y Ca., G.
Martini y Rossi.
Massuco, Carlos R.
Matheron, A.
Matthews y Ca., R.
Matthey, P. T. E.
Mendes y Ca., F.
Menet y Ca.
Meyer y Schaub.
Milligan y Williamson.
Miranda, Matias J.
Molina y Ca., J. Juan.
Molina, M. E.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.*Importers of—**general merchandise—Continued.*

Molino, Alfredo.
 Monsegur y Ca.
 Montes y Ca.
 Montesino, J. S.
 Moreuo, Manuel J.
 Moreno y Fernandez.
 Munyo, Manuel.
 Naveira y Carro.
 Neel, Le Bas y Ca.
 Negrac, Vidarte y Ca.
 Negreverniz y Ca.
 Negrinelli, A., Remo.
 Nery y Ca., F.
 Nothmann y Ca., M.
 Nouche, Vilaplana y Ca.
 Novaré, Tomás.
 Oddo, Raja y Ca.
 Oest, J. W.
 Olcott y Ca.
 Olivari y Ca., T.
 Orlando y Ca., R.
 Orsolini, Miguel.
 Pages, G. F.
 Palma y Bernasconi.
 Palma, Feijo y Garcia.
 Parlane, Graham y Ca.
 Pearson y Ca.
 Peck, William E.
 Pellerano y Ca., B.
 Perea y Navas.
 Perez Mendoza, H. y J.
 Perez, Serra y Ca.
 Perez y Ca.
 Perissé, Chiquirrin y Barra.
 Perotti, José.
 Petero Hnos.
 Petri y Valenti.
 Pettis y Calzada.
 Pietranera, G. y A.
 Pietranera, T.
 Porth y Ca., N. F. L.
 Prieur, Poput, Taran y Ca.
 Queirolo, F. G.
 Ramirez, V. A.
 Ramos, A. F.
 Rasche, R. S.
 Rathje, A.
 Rehn, Ernesto.
 Rey y Ca., L.
 Reynecke, B.
 Reyre Hnos. y Ca.
 Rhotes y Kern.
 Ribero y Ca., O.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.*Importers of—**general merchandise—Continued.*

Rigal, R.
 Roca Hnos. y Rivarola.
 Rocha Hnos. y Ca.
 Rocha, J. P.
 Rodes, E. F.
 Rodriguez, Javier M.
 Rodriguez y Ca., M.
 Rohner é Hijos.
 Roig y Ca., L.
 Rollerí y Ca., D.
 Ropes, Franklin S.
 Rosas, A. G. de.
 Rosciano y Piriz.
 Rosenthal, G. y C.
 Rossi, F.
 Rousseau, P.
 Roux y Ninet.
 Robelle, G.
 Ruiz, Garcia é Hijos.
 Rusca, A.
 Ruscheweyh, G.
 Rusconi, A.
 Sabatté y Ca., J. F.
 Salterain y Ca.
 Samper y Ca., A.
 Savernier, P. R.
 Scherff Hnos.
 Schiavoni, Juan.
 Schneidewind y Ca., W.
 Schulte, Roberto.
 Segarra, José R.
 Seaniglia y Crovetto.
 Sehlmeier y Vogt.
 Senillosa y Romero, P.
 Sequeira y Rosa.
 Shaw Hnos.
 Shaw y Ca., Juan.
 Shaw, Miller y Ca.
 Snell y Ca.
 Sola y Ca., R.
 Sotto y Ca., Joseph.
 Spring y Ca.
 Stefano, Questa.
 Steier y Rosenstein.
 Stevens, Corwin y Ca.
 Storni, Traverso y Ca.
 Sturla Hnos. y Torres.
 Sueguin, Juan.
 Sundblad y Ca., C.
 Surra, Aurelio N. de.
 Tatlock Hnos.
 Theobald y Ca., J. K.
 Thompson y Ca.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.

Importers of—

general merchandise—Continued.

Thompson y Torras.
 Trager y Ca., H.
 Troncoso y Ca.
 Uribe y Ca., J. A.
 Urrutia, Magdalena.
 Valentin, Pedro.
 Verazzi y Larco.
 Vergara é Hijos.
 Vidal y Ca., B.
 Vidal y Ca., M. G.
 Vives, J.
 Vulbeno, S.
 Watson y Ca., C.
 Widenmayer, Romero y Ca.
 Widmer y Saintot.
 Williams, Gaudencio y Ca.
 Williams y Cichero.
 Wipperling, Kirchhofer y Ca.
 Wolff, Adolfo.
 Wolff, Sigismundo y Ca.
 Wood y Ca., Tomás.
 Woolley y Ca.

glassware, chinaware, and porcelain.

Arredondo y Ca., R.
 Clarfeld, Federico.
 Kruger y Ca., R.
 Penco y Hnos., Juan.
 Wilkes y Ca.

groceries and provisions.

Arabehety, J.
 Ayarragaray y Capdeponh.
 Barnes, Hulcar.
 Bianchi, Angelo.
 Borzone, Stefano.
 Camere, Fratelli é Ca.
 Cannale y Rusca.
 Caride Hnos. y Ca.
 Caride, Manuel.
 Castiglioni, Luigi.
 Cande, Decaussin.
 Cima, Giuseppe.
 Chapar, J.
 Charost.
 Crespi, Eugenio.
 Croce y Pisani.
 Crovetto y Ca.
 Debussy, L.
 De Nicola, Angelo.
 Devoto, Podesta.
 Devoto, Rocha é Ca.
 Dussaud, J.
 Emmanuele, F., y Ca.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.

Importers of—

groceries and provisions—Continued.

Escutary, P.
 Friedmann, M.
 Gaminara, L., y Com.
 Gandolfi, Moss y Ca.
 Garcia, Fernandez y Ca.
 Ginocchio é Podesta.
 Girou, Omer.
 Gonzalez, F.
 Gonzales y Ferradas Hnos.
 Goyenechea, Bilbao y Ca.
 Gutierrez y Ca.
 Kruger y Ca.
 Labarthe, R.
 Laguerre, Paul.
 Lalanne, S.
 Lanusse, Pedro y A.
 Lanus y Ca., J.
 Lavagno e Comp.
 Lavie, Serna y Ca.
 Levi, G. A.
 Linck y Ca.
 Logan, Beatty y Ca.
 Loguegaray.
 Lopez y Ca.
 Marco del Ponte.
 Marini y Ca.
 Martinez y Ca.
 Martini y Rossi.
 Maupas y Ca.
 Mazzini e Repetto.
 Morales y Castro.
 Narice, Giuseppa.
 Necol Hnos. y Ca.
 Necol, V.
 Neimann, Kley y Ca.
 Olivart y Ca.
 Orsolini.
 Ottone, Fratelli é Cia.
 Pasts y Ca., W.
 Parry y Ca.
 Pavero, Felix.
 Pas y Ca., J. F. de.
 Pesagno, Silvestre.
 Peters Hnos.
 Pietranera, G. A.
 Polledo, Candia y Ca.
 Ponzini, Cav. Ercola.
 Profume e Comp.
 Raimondo e Comp.
 Repetto, Parpaglione y Ca.
 Reyre Hnos. y Ca.
 Rezzo, Santiago.
 Rigal, R.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.

*Importers of—**groceries and provisions—Continued.*

Roig y Ca.
 Rolleri, Giacomo, e Fratello.
 Roncoroni, Giovanni.
 Roviralta Hnos.
 Samele, Vito.
 Saralegui y Mascias.
 Saulle, J.
 Sgrosso, G.
 Soages, S.
 Spinetto y Ca.
 Staudt y Ca.
 Tabusso, Felice.
 Trager y Ca.

hatters' articles.

Franchini y Ca., G.
 Pesissé y Jardon.

household goods, paints, and hardware.

Belloni é Induni.
 Cassels, King y Ca.
 Demerengo é Hijo, J.
 Dillemann y Ca., P.
 Dellazoppa.
 Font, Juan y Jaime.
 Hasenclever y Ca.
 Homps y Ca., A.
 Lysaght, John.
 Mieres, Forres y Ca.
 Nicholson, Barnetche y Ca.
 Pini y Roca.

iron.

Bell é Hijos, Jerga.
 Cassels, King y Ca.
 Descours, A.
 Medina, Antonio.
 Steen y Ca.

leather.

Blescher y Ca.
 Fábrica Nacional de Calzado, Sociedad Anónima.
 Fontan Frères.
 Graff, A.
 Levi, G. A.

machinery.

Adde, A. E.
 Agar, Cross y Ca.
 Barnetche, P.
 Bertuch y Ca., F.
 Carmen, Diego M.
 Chauanard, G.
 Dilleman fils.
 Drysdale y Ca., Juan y José.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.

*Importers of—**machinery—Continued.*

Drysdale y Ca., Tomás.
 Earnest, W.
 Ebertsins, L., y Ca.
 Forquez.
 Greenway y Ca.
 Hasenclever y Ca.
 Heinemann, Kley y Ca.
 Hornsby & Sons, R.
 Lanari y Ca., C.
 Lanus, M.
 Lejeune y Detrola.
 Mecks y Ca., S. J.
 Menditeguy.
 Moore y Tudor.
 Osborne y Ca.
 Portalis Frères.
 Santos Hnos.
 Shanks Hijos y Ca., A.
 Shaw é Hijos, Juan.
 Villafañe, G.
 Walsh, Lovett y Ca.
 York y Ca., Samuel.
 Wyssmann y P'revot.

men's articles.

Gath y Chaves.
 Manicot y Perissé.

mosaics.

Allende, Santiago.
 Arechavalena y Ca., M. J.

naval stores.

Bossi, Rugero y Ca.
 Fullé y Ca., E.
 Pini y Roncoroni Hnos.
 Repett, Noceti y Ca.

paints, paper, and glass.

Aubine y Despaux.
 Bonnemort, B.
 Quesnel é Hijos, P.
 Savelkoul y Ca.
 Van Harpen y Ca.

perfumery.

Caude, Decaussin y Ca., Th.
 Bianchi y Sobrinho, F.
 Lafontaine y Ca., L.
 Monren, H.
 Rivera, Ganuza y Ca.
 Sabatté y Ca., J. F.

photographers' supplies.

Boote, Samuel.
 Demarchi, A.
 Stein, H.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.

Importers of—

plantation supplies.

Alzaga, C.

printers' supplies.

Demarchi, A.

Estrada y Ca.

Hoffmann, Gotardo.

Ostwald y Ca., S.

Wiengreen y Ca.

ranges, fireplaces, and stoves.

Cassela, King y Ca.

Green y Ca., Juan.

Jones, Latimer E.

Wilkes y Ca.

saddlery and harness.

Astoul Hnos.

Irigaray y Barnetche.

Widner y Saintot.

small wares and notions.

Amant y Doublet.

Belgrano y Ca., J. B.

Bellon y Challe.

Berdoy, Calle y Ca.

Boye Hnos.

Burnichon y Ca., J.

Carrera y Ca., J.

Capdevile, A.

Caplane Hnos.

Challe, J. M.

Challe, José.

Charles Frères.

Chiappara, Tencone y Ca.

Coqueteaux, A.

Darte y Ca., Julio.

Delaye y Ca.

Echevarria, J. P.

Esquerré y Ca.

Fernandez, Glorinaldo y Segundo.

Furt et Fils.

Goffre, Bonneau.

Gomez y Migone.

Grunhut y Ragozza.

Gudenschwager, Kessler y Ca.

Guenón, Gustavo.

Herbin Frères.

Lafontaine.

Laserre, C.

Liguex.

Maurell & Co.

Moureau, H.

Menet y Ca.

Milan, Eusebio.

Nothmann, M.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.

Importers of—

small wares and notions—Continued.

Portes, Benquez.

Puy, P. G.

Schnickel, José.

Seligman, Baudon.

Siegrist, Baader Hijos y Ca.

Sommer, Christian.

Villanueva, Leguineche y Ca.

Zorraquin, Carlos.

tailors' articles.

Deville y Ca., J. A.

white clothing.

Adhemar y Ca., L.

Baño y Ca., M.

wines and liquors.

Alinari, Francisco.

Allec, J. P.

Allende Santiago.

Amadeo, Joly y Ca.

Aparico y Ca.

Aymar, Martí y Ca.

Barca y Peñasco.

Bazille, J.

Baszoni, A. G.

Bonomi, Josué.

Bossany, Julio, y Ca.

Breuer y Hnos., Gustavo M.

Brunelli y Gatti.

Burnichon y Ca., J. B.

Bussaud Frères.

Charpentier y Ca., A.

Campbell, Colin.

Cinzano y Ca., Fcco.

Conceição, A. J.

Dagnino, Federico.

Dell' Acqua y Hno., E.

Domanico, Taconianni y Ca.

Domenech, Baudillo.

Echezarreta y Fernandez.

Fernandez, Gayol S.

Fernandez y Ca., Ricardo.

Gandolfi, Moss y Ca.

Jolly y Ca., A.

Jones y Ca., S. H.

Kristufec, Julio.

Laborde, Auras J.

Laborde, Alexis.

Lesina y Bajetto.

Levi, G. A.

Loma y Ca.

Magnano y Ca.

Mantegazza y Ca.

Marino y Ca., E.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.

*Importers of—**wines and liquors—Continued.*

Ortega, Beovide, Cibeira y Ca.
 Piscione, Monaco D.
 Portals y Ca., E. R.
 Pressiani y Ca., J. B.
 Queirolo y Ca., J. L.
 Ramos y Ca., B.
 Romat é Hijos, M.
 Saborido Hnos.
 Staudt y Ca.
 Steiner-Richter. A. C.
 Tonazzi y Hno., A.
 Van Harpen y Ca.
 Zeppi y Ca., A.

Liquor merchants.

Campbell, Colin.
 Fraser & Co., T. Collins.
 Lafont, Brutus.
 MacLean & Mulvany.
 Manini, Carlotti y Ca.
 Moore & Tudor.
 Paats & Co., Wm.
 Parry & Co.
 Pontals, Calvert & Co.

Machinery depots.

Agar, Cross & Co.
 Bertuch y Ca., F.
 Bash, Hnos. y Ca.
 Blanch, Pedro.
 Chouanard, G., "Aux Forges de Vulcain."
 Drysdale & Co., John & Joseph.
 Earnest, W.
 Eberstein y Ca., L.
 Foley y Cla., Thomas G.
 Hasenclever y Ca.
 Heinemann, Kley y Ca.
 Hornsby & Sons, R.
 Lanari y Ca., C.
 Lanus, Miguel.
 Moore & Tudor.
 Phillips, E. T.
 Reinard, Julio.
 Serra Mateo Hnos.
 Shanks é Hijo, Alejandro.
 Sociedad Casa Amarilla.
 Shanks Sons & Co.
 Shaw é Hijo, Juan.
 Symes y Ca., Enrique.
 Turner, Juan E.
 Walsh, Lovett y Ca.
 York y Ca, Samuel.
 Autheman, Gustavo.
 Boote, Samuel.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.

Manufacturers of photographers' apparatus.

Da Costa, Gaston.

Merchants, general.

Acosta, Gardosse Manuel.
 Acuña, Francisco.
 Acuña, Juan N.
 Andrew, F. E.
 Aribas, Alberto.
 Arrufo, Javier.
 Arseno, Manuel.
 Arseno, Juan.
 Bacigalupo, Luis.
 Balcaroe, José.
 Bagley & Co., M. S., grocers.
 Baker, Edward L.
 Ballauf, Ernesto.
 Barcelo, Domingo F.
 Barras, Lorenzo.
 Barreiro, Juan.
 Barrera, Antonio.
 Barrios, José de.
 Barserque, M.
 Bartram, W. B.
 Baumann, G.
 Belanstegui, Francisco.
 Bell & Sons, George.
 Berasategui, Martin.
 Bemberg & Co., O.
 Bergalleni, Juan.
 Bernasconi, Ernesto S.
 Bieckert's Brewery Co.
 Binaghi, Julio M.
 Bissone, P.
 Bolla, Vicente P.
 Bonorino, Martiniano.
 Boote, Samuel, paints.
 Borzone, Esteban.
 Bowers & Co., Charles S.
 Bradford & Co., J., manufacturers of boys' clothing.
 Bradley, Ernesto.
 Brillabrille, Apolinario.
 Broucas, B.
 Burmester, L. W.
 Burzaco, A., hardware.
 Busana, David.
 Cadret, Manuel.
 Cafferata, N.
 Calvino, José.
 Camozzi, Juan B.
 Carballo, M. José.
 Carranza, Acosta Adolfo.
 Carreras, Manuel de las.
 Carreras, Sébas P.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.

Merchants, general—Continued.

Casanova, Cayetano.
 Casanovas, José.
 Casaretto, Juan.
 Cassels, King & Co., stoves, coal, etc.
 Castillo, Manuel.
 Canlliez, Henry.
 Cayol, E.
 Cestaro Hnos.
 Childs, Saunders y Ca., cutlery.
 Chiquierin, Francisco.
 Cilloz y Ca, Martinez.
 Clarfeld, Federico.
 Close & Son, J. H.
 Coll, Fco.
 Conazzi, Carlos.
 Contritti, Pedro, jewelry.
 Cook, Federico A. M.
 Cornejo, Luis F.
 Cornejo, Pedro.
 Cowes & Brown.
 Crassello, A.
 Croc6, Santiago.
 Crother & Co.
 Curtin, J. Clark, petroleum.
 D'Acosta, M.
 Debat, Pedro.
 Delfino, A. M.
 Devoto, Rocha & Co.
 Diaz, José A.
 Diego de Castro.
 Drysdale, Thomas, general hardware.
 Duhalde, Santiago J.
 Duprat, Carlos.
 Duprat, Luis.
 Durao, Jorge.
 Earnshaw y Ca.
 English Book Exchange.
 Fernandez, Baldomero.
 Fernandez, Enrique.
 Fernandez, Manuel.
 Ferro, José.
 Figueroa, Juan.
 Fortune, M. G.
 Gambandi, Sebastiano.
 Garat, Luciano.
 Gerlach, Eugenio.
 Gomez, Gerardo.
 Gonzalez, Augustin.
 Goth, G., arms and ammunition.
 Grandolfi & Moss.
 Grünbein, A.
 Haitze, Juan B.
 Hale & Co., S. B.
 Hall & Ca., Juan O., teas.

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BUENOS AIRES—Continued.

Merchants, general—Continued.

Hamonet, Gustave, florist.
 Harilaos, R. y H.
 Hasselmann, Enrique L.
 Henry, Fay & Co.
 Hernea, Apesteguy.
 Hodsall, John, hardware.
 Hornea, Acebal & Co.
 Howard, L. F.
 Hoymer, Juan.
 Hoecker, Maximo.
 Isla, J. Juan.
 Jerran, Eduardo.
 Kaufman, Gustave.
 Krabbé, Higgins y Ca.
 Lafont, Brutus, teas and coffees.
 Lamarque, Juan.
 Lanus, Miguel.
 Lanusse, A.
 Lara, Pedro.
 Lascano, Benito.
 Lasso, Eloy.
 Lastagaray Hnos., hardware.
 Lauth, Juan P.
 Lazaro, P.
 Leslie, A.
 Lockwood, Carlos.
 Lopez, Alejo.
 Lopez, Daniel.
 Lopez, José.
 Luaces, Manuel.
 Luque, Honorio F.
 MacKeghnie, Guillermo.
 Makern, Wm., stationer.
 Maffel, Luis.
 Malbran, Tristan A.
 Malm, Carlos.
 Malvicini, Bartolo.
 Marengo & Co.
 Martin, Francisco.
 Martin, Matias.
 Martinez, Barrutti y Ca.
 Martinez, José C.
 Martinez, Pedro.
 Mansini, Esteban.
 Mata, José.
 Mattaldi, Toronato.
 Matthews, Richards y Ca.
 Maxuach, José T.
 Merlo, Francisco.
 Mertens y Ca.
 Meyer, Leopoldo A.
 Meyer, Nicolás A.
 Miranda, Miguel.
 Moine, Eduardo.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.*Merchants, general—Continued.*

Morkill y Ca., W. L.
 Muñoz, Gervasio.
 Murray & Lanman, perfumers.
 Navarro, E.
 Negbaur & Co., Julius, stationers.
 Neild y Ca.
 Neri, Domingo.
 Nicholson, Barnetche & Co.
 Noguera, E.
 Novetti, Frco.
 Nogue y Ca.
 Ochoa, Indalecio.
 Ocampo, Sackman & Co., lumber.
 Oliven, Manuel.
 Ortiz, José M.
 Paez, Pastor B.
 Palacios, Sastre Ignacio.
 Parpaglioni, Juan.
 Pascual, Pablo.
 Pearson's Piano Store.
 Perea y Navas.
 Perez, Fernando.
 Perez, Patricio.
 Perfumo & Co., F.
 Périssé, Luis.
 Philipps, J.
 Pichot, Emilio.
 Piñero, Melchor.
 Pingel, Juan.
 Pita y Amenedo, hardware.
 Pitkin, J. R. S.
 Podestá, S.
 Portalis Frères & Charbonica.
 Puig, Antonio.
 Puig, Martin.
 Queiro, Alberto G.
 Rabicini, Antonio.
 Raggio, Lorenzo.
 Ramirez, V.
 Rasche, R. S.
 Ravenscroft & Rowland.
 Rebello, Cesar.
 Recht Hnos.
 Regunaga, Manuel.
 Reyna, Toribia B.
 Richards y Cia., M.
 Riglos, Javier.
 Rillo, Bonifacio.
 Roas, Francisco.
 Roca, Ataliva.
 Rocca, Manuel.
 Rocca, Juan.
 Rocca, Santiago.
 Rudger, G. D.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.*Merchants, general—Continued.*

Rodriguez, Gabriel.
 Rodriguez, Gregorio.
 Rodriguez, Luis C.
 Rodriguez, Tomás.
 Rojas, Luis.
 Rotassi, Fco.
 Roviralta, Teodora.
 Ruiz, L.
 Runciman y Ca.
 Ruscheweyh, G.
 Saligeri, Zucchi N.
 Salterain & Co.
 Sanford, C. H.
 Schiff y Ca., L.
 Schnable & Co.
 Schröder, Guillermo.
 Semeria, Bernardo.
 Servais, Lonhienua.
 Shaw Bros.
 Sifredi, Modesta.
 Silva, Federico.
 Silva, Garreton Carlos.
 Silveyra, Augustin.
 Smita, Carlos.
 Spinetto, Andrés.
 Spraggon, Guillermo.
 Stagno Bacigalupo, Carlos.
 Stevens, Corwin & Co.
 Strong, William.
 Tao, Francisco.
 Torrado, Francisco.
 Trella, Juan.
 Tronconi, José.
 Turner y Ca., Juan E., builders' supplies.
 The Gourock Ropework Co.
 Viejobueno, Antonio.
 Vignale, Juan.
 Nilaró, Juan Fco.
 Vilatte Hnos.
 Vitale, José.
 Vivar, Carlos.
 Volpe, Luis, umbrellas and canes.
 Wilkes y Ca.
 Wood & Co., Thomas, engineers and contractors' stores.
 Zwingen, Antonio.

Representatives of foreign houses.

Adde, E. A.
 Allard, E.
 Bazzoni, Giunio.
 Boisot, C. V.
 Bower, N.
 Burmester, William.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.

Representatives of foreign houses—Continued.

Busch, Walther.
 Carbados, Eugenio.
 Carassiano y Ca., A.
 Clemente, M. de, filtros Pasteur.
 Caillon y Ca., Ernesto.
 Catuna, M.
 Collins, J. H.
 Coquet et fils, James.
 Costa, Pablo.
 Coulon, F., y Crèveœur, E.
 Duplaquet, Comptoirs Commerciaux Français
 Dupont et Fils, P.
 Favrot, Ch.
 Fischer, M.
 Fischer y Schlatter.
 Forgues, L. D.
 Groenewoud, S.
 Hauck, Emilio.
 Hauser, Ricardo.
 Höchel, German.
 Hollman y Müller.
 Howard, L. F.
 Hupfeld, C. F.
 India Rubber, Gutta-Percha and Telegraph
 Works.
 Joubert, Pablo.
 Lassaletta y Marichalar.
 Kaufmann, G.
 Kristufleck, Julio.
 Leech, J.
 Letzgus y Ca.
 Lloyd, Ernesto H.
 Lottermooser, Guillermo.
 MacCracken, William H.
 Malm, Godofredo.
 Mitau, J. y E.
 Naar, F. F.
 Ortuno, Gregorio.
 Ovando y Ca.
 Payton y Ca.
 Peck, William E.
 Perrel, C.
 Pietsch y Ca.
 Plant, George.
 Potter, Eduardo.
 Ramell, J.
 Rodriguez, Marcos.
 Sattler, L.
 Scharnitz, H. y Alejandro.
 Schneider y Ca.
 Schuerer Stolle, Juan.
 Schwob Hnos.
 Sgrosso, G. y I. Martignetti.
 Stearn, F.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.

Representatives of foreign houses—Continued.

Sternberg, Luis.
 Stevens, Corwin y Ca.
 Surra, A. N. de.
 Symes y Ca., Enrique.
 Tatlock Hnos.
 Thomson, C. G.
 Torralla, Pedro.
 Vaucher y Pachon.
 Wauer, William.
 Weil y Ca., Hugo.
 Wollwerber, W.
 Woodgate, G. M.
 Zeppi y Ca., A.

Sandal manufacturers.

Andia, F.
 Apesteguía, Domingo.
 Arnal, Dionisio.
 Ascarat, Martino.
 Asco, Manuel.
 Avendaño, Fermín.
 Barneche, Salvador.
 Bidondo, Bernardo.
 Campolongo, Sra. Rechela.
 Carasa, Francisco.
 Carrique, Simon.
 Casamayor, P.
 Cesario y Cia., M.
 Courtes, Bernardo.
 De Diego, Francisco.
 Dominguez Hnos.
 Echave, Martín.
 Esola, José Maria.
 Etchegaray y Fraser.
 Fourcade, Bautista.
 Furnoda, Clemente.
 Grela, Andrés.
 Hernandez y Mira.
 Lafuente, J.
 Lastiri, Pedro J.
 Marañon, Jenaro.
 Marti, Prudencio.
 Marton, B.
 Marton, Pedro.
 Morea, Aniceto.
 Moreno, Fernando.
 Otamendi, J. M.
 Otamendi, José.
 Redondo, Maria.
 Rendo, Domingo.
 Rivera, Evania.
 San Gil, Ubaldo.
 Senteler, L.
 Sociedad Anónima.
 Sotres, Salvador.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.*Sandal manufacturers—Continued.*

Ugaldia, Juan.
Vega, Servando.
Zubillaga, Blas.

Ship chandlers.

Badaracco é Hijos, José.
Blanch, Pedro.
Bruzzone, Juan.
Canova Hnos.
Cicosi, Ruggero y Ca.
Cichero, Domingo.
Deacon, T. T.
Francioni, Francisco.
Fulle y Ca., Emilio.
Guizzetti y Garrone.
Maranga, J.
Massone, Carlos.
Meincke é Hijo, Enrique.
Mortola, Canevari.
Pini, J., y Roncoroni Hermanos.
Pitre, Francisco.
Repetto, Noceti y Ca.
Rizzi, José.

Silversmiths.

Batrica, J.
Benassi, Luis.
Benatar, L.
Biondi, Beneditto.
Biondi, B., y J. Sauciat.
Bonthoux, P. y E.
Cantalupi, Salvador.
Capra, J., y Fagioli, G. A.
Costa, Julio.
Cubelli é Hijo.
Cuomo, Felipe.
D'Atri, Carmelo.
Diaz, Melanio.
Fernandez y Casal.
Ferrari, Agustín.
Franco, Máximo.
Frugoni, D.
Fucha, Carlos y Fco. Pomi.
Krämer, Simon.
Krämer, Isaac.
Kempter y Straube.
Mancucho, Domingo.
Marinelli, José.
Mégale y Cia., B. J.
Mina, A. G.
Molinari, Vicente.
Nasso, D., y G. Descalzo.
Odoricio, Felipe.
Orustein, R.
Petraghani, José.

BUENOS AIRES—Continued.*Silversmiths—Continued.*

Pietrafesa, Antonio.
Pietrafesa, Juan.
Pietrafesa, Miguel.
Podestá, A.
Podestá, Enrique.
Pomi, Fco.
Rachetti, César.
Puis, Leonardo.
Putra, Miguel.
San Martino, Angel.
Servi, José de.
Suviria, Eusebio.

Surgical instrument manufacturer.

Belleza, A.

Tailors.

Amillia, Luis.
Ash, Henry.
Brown, J.
Damas, A.
McMillan & Co., J.
Murray, A.
Smart, James.

Wool depositories.

Beautemps, F.
Bécat, Eugenio P.
Casado, P.
De Barrera, María y Ca.
Fougue y Dhica.
Guirand, Emilio.
Jalabert, Fermín.
Mañi, Domingo.
Marcon, Calisto.
Orbiscay, Carlos.
Perez, Jerónimo.
Sanchez, Pedro.
Taullard, A.
Urrutia, G., y Durrati, J.

Wool and produce.

Garrahan & Bros., L.
Kelsey & Co., G.
Kenny, Eduardo.
Ramsay, James T.

CATAMARCA.*Banks.*

Banco Nacional, Sucursal del.
Banco de Sta. Fé, Sucursal del.

Merchants, general.

Abarra, Miguel.
Bazan, Luna.
Caravati, Luis.
Carranza, Mauricio.

CATAMARCA—Continued.

Merchants, general—Continued.

Carreras, Cipriano.
 Cisneros, Juan.
 Cubos, Francisco.
 Ferruro, Calixto.
 Figueroa, Casto.
 Figueroa, Molax & Co.
 Franco, Luis.
 Lascano Hermanos.
 Mescado, Wellington.
 Molax Hermanos.
 Molina Hermanos.
 Navarro, Manuel.
 Navarro, O.
 Rodriguez, Severo.
 Terum, A.

CORDOBA.

Banks.

Banco Agrícola Comercial del Rio de la Plata.
 Banco Hipotecario de la Provincia.
 Banco Nacional, Sucursal del.
 Allende y Ca., José.
 Castro, V.
 Cordeiro, Abelardo, 6 Hijo.
 Debreza y Ca., E.
 Flandin, T.
 Peñolosa y Velez.
 Pitt, J. J.
 Salvarezza y Giachino.
 Sanguinet, E.

Dry goods and notions.

Bourlier, P.
 Canelo, E.
 Flandin, T.
 Silva, Torres.
 Taboada, P.

Groceries and provisions.

Bas, Tomás.
 Caballero, F.
 Caratala, J.
 Ferreyra, F.
 Figueroa, E.
 Gaiviso, Leucina, Silvia y Ca.
 Leiva, T.

Iron and machinery.

Conde, J.
 Fernandez, J.
 Lendesdorf y Ca.
 Llovet y Ca., J.
 Obregon, Severan.
 Ocanto, Zoraido.
 Santiago, Pascual de.

CORDOBA—Continued.

Merchants, commission.

Garfagnoli, Petracchi y Ca.
 Gonzalez y Martinez.
 Muñoz, Perea A.

Merchants, importers.

Abarca, Jaime.
 ACESSAT y Fary.
 Acosta y Argüello.
 Acroza, Ortíz y Ca.
 Allende, Pedro.
 Alvarez, Javier.
 Boggild y Petersen.
 Bressler, A.
 Caeiro, P.
 Carranza, N.
 Carranza, P.
 Castro, V.
 David y Antenor Carreras.
 Deanda Hnos.
 Deheza, Eduardo.
 Damarcet, José.
 Ferdinand Givaudant.
 Fernandez, José.
 Flandin, Theod.
 Gairer Cia., E.
 Gavier, Enrique.
 Gavier, Pedro.
 Goicohechea, Mariano J. de.
 Heina, Kurth y Ca.
 Karna Pablo y Ca.
 Lapierre, A.
 Lasi, L.
 Lazcano y Ca.
 Lella, Teodomiro.
 Martinez Rogelio y Ca.
 Mendez, José M.
 Michieli Hnos.
 Montenegro Hnos.
 Obregon, S.
 Oulier y Darlay.
 Pietro, Franzoni.
 Prieto y Ca.
 Rodriguez, F.
 Roman y Hermanos, J.
 Romillon, Marin y Ca.
 Tagliaferri, G.
 Thome, John M.

CORRIENTES.

Banks and bankers.

Agrícola.
 Banco Nacional, Sucursal del.
 Nacional.
 Oneiva, Desiderio.

CORRIENTES—Continued.**Banks and bankers—Continued.**

Provincial.
 Scotte, Augusto L.
 Territorial.

Groceries and provisions.

Bustraduy, Borjas.
 Biondi, Cataldo.
 Vaccaro Hnos.

Iron.

Gotusso, J.
 Luraschi, E.
 Vible, Luis.

Merchants, commission.

Aguere, Hipolito.
 Billinguret & Sotero.
 Corin, P.
 Desimoni, Nicolini.
 Fontana, Manuel.
 Laffont, A.
 Odena, Antonio.
 Resoagli y Ca.
 Vaque, M., y Ca.

Merchants, general.

Aguirre & Co.
 Birrastain, Pedro.
 Crements & Queiroz.
 Decoud, Antonio.
 Elena & Co., José.
 Figueras & Co., L.
 Giorgetti, Vinda de.
 Gustuzo & Guerell.
 Moreno, Francisco.
 Persini Hermanos.
 Sala & Co.
 Santa Marina, Narciso.
 Vages & Co., Juan.
 Villa, Luis.

JUJUY.**Banks.**

Constructor.
 Sucursal del Banco Hipotecario.
 Sucursal del Banco Nacional.

Importers and exporters.

Dellepiagge, Bidondo.
 Lopez, Antonio.
 Montero, Garcia y Ca.
 Solana, Aragon y Ca.
 Tesanos, Pintos Alvina y Ca.

LA PLATA.**Bankers.**

Banco Comercial de La Plata.
 Banco de Italia y Rio de La Plata.

LA PLATA—Continued.**Bankers—Continued.**

Banco de la Provincia.
 Banco Hipotecario de la Provincia.
 Banco Hipotecario Nacional.
 Banco Mercantil del Rio de la Plata.
 Banco Nuevo Italiano.

Merchants.

Ahr & Olivera, timber.
 Alvarez, Desidero, paving contractor.
 Ambrosio & Hijos, timber.
 Amoretti, Carlos, vermicelli factory.
 Anganuzzi, Baltasar, iron foundry.
 Arechavaleta & Ca., mosaics.
 Artigue, Enrique, artificial stone factory,
 bricks, and mosaics.
 Asnaghi, Luis, timber and general merchant.
 Attilio, Rafael, marble works.
 Barbero, José R., carriage factory.
 Basset Frères, nursery gardens.
 Bianchi, Spont, Delpino y Ca., timber and
 general import merchants.
 Bianchi, Esteban y Ca., wholesale grocery
 and import house.
 Bizozero Hermanos, furniture-makers.
 Boggiano, V. M., wholesale grocery.
 Botel & Cia., Felipe, furniture and general
 hardware importers.
 Carbone Maesani & Cia., timber.
 Casseli Hnos., piano factory.
 Cassals, Francia, electric-light deposit works.
 Careale, Juan, wholesale grocery.
 Chalier, Augusto, lithographing establish-
 ment.
 Cianeros, José, timber.
 Colomb, C., dyeing works.
 Colombo Hermanos, brewers.
 Corderiola Hnos. & Ca., grain merchants.
 Deydier & Küttner, millers.
 Diaz de Vivar, R., lime factory.
 Etchart, Geronimo, cigars.
 Fablet, Julio, wines.
 Ferrari, Esteban, timber.
 Florini, Pedro, contractor.
 Gentile, Manuel, silk factory.
 Gianl, Angel E., harness and saddlery factory.
 Giussani y Tainana, brewers.
 Guardo, Daniel, cattle dealer.
 Guichon & Hijos, grocery importers and
 brewers.
 Lanteri, Geronimo, corn merchant.
 Lanusse & Ca., J. J., private bankers and
 commission agents.
 Lanusse y Mendes, maritime agents.
 Lanza, Domingo, general importer.

LA PLATA--Continued.

Merchants--Continued.

Llobet é Hijo, timber and ironmongery.
 Manri, Salvador, building contractor.
 Manzoni, Virgilio, leather and general merchant.
 Maull, Jorge, corn and hay.
 Mendizabel Hnos., ironmongery.
 Moroni y Tonesi, furniture-makers.
 Nocetti y Gallino, paving contractors.
 Palma y Zappettini, timber.
 Pedemonte é Hijo y Ca., building contractors.
 Pedemonte y Rupprich, steam carpentry works.
 Perez, Roque, dry goods.
 Petit, Teófilo, shipping contractor.
 Penser, Jacobo, stationery and printing works.
 Puleston, E. T., general commission agent.
 Rezabal, Ricardo, general grocery.
 Riosa, Francisco, furniture factory.
 Rozas, Insmaralde & Co., general hardware.
 Scurano y Ca., Manuel F., timber.
 Segovia & Co., J. M., contractors and general merchants.
 Serra, Leopoldo, hats and dry goods.
 Szelagowski, Miguel, cloth merchant.
 Towes, Adolfo, corn and hay.
 Toyos Hnos. & Ca., grocery importers.
 Urrea & Ca., match factory.
 Valarché & Ca., wine merchants.
 Valle, Nocetti y Vila, Italian warehousemen.
 Veneroni, C., notion warehouseman.
 Zunda y Beranger, barge-owners.

PARANÁ.

Banks.

Banco Hipotecario Nacional.
 Banco Nacional.

Commission merchants.

Amaret, Alexis.
 Badello Hermanos.
 Brugs & Hijos, Angel.
 Gaura, Dionisio.
 Guarri & Co.
 Palme & Hijos.
 Peres & Co.
 Predolini y Nuñez.

Merchants, general.

Amestegul, Guillermo.
 Coll, Mariano.
 Comas, Justo.
 Cortaveria, Juan.
 Dalurzo, Juan.
 Gaureguiza, Escolástico.

PARANÁ--Continued.

Merchants, general--Continued.

Otaño, Joaquín.
 Palma, Gerónimo.
 Palma, Pedro.
 Palma, Santiago.
 Pianello, José.
 Pietro, Mariano.
 Raffo, Santiago.
 Scheaffini, Luis.
 Solari, Juan.
 Torres, Baltasar.
 Vinas, Pedro.

ROSARIO.

Banks.

Banco de España y Río de la Plata.
 Banco de Italia y Río de la Plata.
 English Bank of River Plate, limited.
 National Bank.
 Provincial Bank.

Commission brokers.

Bates, Stokes y Ca.
 Dolcini, Guiordano.
 Pereyra, L.
 Shaw, Turnbull.
 Shon y Ca.

Commission merchants.

Alvarado y Puccio.
 Frugoni, Juan.
 Hertz & Minvielle.
 Lorzano, Federico.
 Machain & Co.
 McKern & McLean, stationers, importers.
 Muñoz & Co., Rodriguez.
 Orgaz, Florentino & Co.
 Palacios & Co.
 Paz & Co., José.
 Paz & Co., Manuel F.
 Rodriguez, Enrique.
 Tietjen & Co.
 Zuider & Co., A.

Exporters.

Davies & Co., E., general produce, wheat, maize, hides, bones, etc.
 Lodesma Bros., exporters of produce.
 Machain & Co., exporters of produce.
 Maspoli, Chiesa & Co., exporters of produce.
 Omarini Bros., exporters of produce.

Groceries and provisions.

Berdaguer y Ca.
 Borzone, B. y E.
 Copello, Berlingieri.
 Frugoni, Parpaglioni.

ROSARIO—Continued.*Groceries and provisions—Continued.*

Paz, Brusterlot y Ca.
 Paz y Ca., Manuel.
 Recagno, Alceste.
 Sabathie et fils.
 Crosta, Borelly & Co.
 Day Hermanos, drugs.
 Deurer & Co., hardware.
 Dimarchi, Parodi & Co., drugs.
 Eggington, John, dry goods.
 Gay & Co., E., drainage, water, and gas materials.
 Kropf, Enrique, crockery and fancy wares.
 Lindesdorf & Co., Martin, machinery for agriculture.
 Mantels & Pfeiffer.
 Maspoli, Chiesa & Co., machinery and general hardware.
 Ortiz & Co., Emilio.
 Ottone e Hijo, Giorgio, dry goods.
 Pinasco & Castagnino, ship purveyors.
 Schiffner & Co., general hardware.
 Schlieper & Co., Herman, dry goods.
 Senac & Co., Adolfo.
 Sociedad Cooperativa, groceries.
 Travella & Ghirlanda.

Iron and machinery.

Agar, Cross y Ca.
 Bancoro, F., y Ca.
 Chiesa Hnos.
 Hopf, E.
 Lenenweber y Ca.
 Moore y Tudor.
 Pinasco, Castagnino.

Merchants, general.

Acevedo y Pintos, importers of provisions and liquors.
 Abbaladejo, Carlos, dealer in produce.
 Allendo, Miguel, importer of provisions and liquors.
 Alvarado y Pucio, commission agents.
 Amelong y Ca., importers of dry goods.
 Barnett & Co., Lloyds' agents.
 Barraco, Domingo, general importer.
 Baker, Willis E.
 Bernasconi, José, importer of pianos.
 Berganini, H., architect.
 Bianchi, A., gilder.
 Bianchi, S., furniture importer.
 Blythe & Co., general importers of machinery, hardware, crockery, fancy notions.
 Brignardello e Hijo, Ventura.
 Broqua, Scholberg & Co., gunsmiths and plate wares.

ROSARIO—Continued.*Merchants, general—Continued.*

Browning, Robert, florist.
 Caberja, Rossi y Ca., importers of boots and shoes.
 Cafferena, E., ship broker and agent.
 Canals, Dam & Co., contractors and commission agents.
 Chiesa Hermanos, general importers and exporters.
 Clark & Walker, brokers.
 Cantero, Juan, tailor.
 Chute & Brooks, photographers.
 Coffin, H. B., commission agent and exporter of produce.
 Colombres & Co., commission agents and exporters of produce.
 Coutteret, Luiz.
 Curry, H. F., stationer.
 Davis & Co., E.
 Day, Hermano, chemist and druggist.
 Deroto, M., importer of furniture.
 Deurer & Co., importers of provisions and liquors.
 Diary, Joaquin, receiver of produce.
 Dimarchi, Parodi y Ca., wholesale druggists.
 Dreyfus Frères, importers, exporters, and general commission merchants.
 Eggington, John, importer of dry goods—wholesale.
 Egurvide y Vallarino, importers of dry goods, wholesale and retail.
 Etchesortu y Casas, commission agents.
 Ferguson, H. S., steamship agent.
 Firmat, Ignacio.
 Fisher, Henckler & Co., wholesale and retail ironmongers and agricultural implements.
 Frey, E., carriage-builder.
 Frugoni, Pagagnoni & Co., wholesale importers of provisions and liquors.
 Garcia, F., dealer in produce.
 Gay & Co., E., plumbers.
 Gillies, A., pianos, etc.
 Gogeoascochea & Co.
 Gomez y Teran, retail dry goods.
 Hall & Co., Alanson S.
 Heurich, Marquadt & Co., grain brokers and shippers of grain.
 Homan, E., broker.
 Horler, Schultz & Co., wholesale importers of dry goods.
 Hume Bros., railway contractors.
 Kropf y Ca., E., importers of general merchandise, hardware.
 Lac Prugent, J., consignee.
 Lavarello y Ca., shipping agents.

ROSARIO—Continued.

Merchants, general—Continued.

Lavendera, A., wholesale importer of provisions and liquors.
 Leinenweber & Co., general importers.
 McCallum & McCrae, importers of dry goods.
 McKern, R., bookseller and general stationer.
 Machado & Co., J., wholesale merchants and importers of provisions.
 Machain & Co.
 Mallet, H., land and commission agent.
 Maristany & Co., wine merchants.
 Marmol, Lanus & Co.
 Maumas y Doderio, ship brokers.
 Mayor, Pedro, foundry works.
 Meigg. Son & Co., engineers and contractors.
 Mocre & Tudor, explosives.
 Obieta, Torello & Co., bag manufacturers.
 Omarini Bros., shippers of produce and consignees.
 Orgaz & Co., general commission merchants.
 Ortiz, C., provision merchant.
 Ortiz, E. D., general importer and exporter.
 Otero & Co., José.
 Paul, William Taylor, pharmacist.
 Paz, José F., commission merchant.
 Paz & Co., M. J., commission merchants and exporters.
 Pinto, Nicolás, y Hermano.
 Poirano & Co., Andrade, confectioners.
 Portalis Frères, general importers and exporters.
 Puente & Co., Alonso, dry goods.
 Recagno, Olcese & Cazeneuve.
 Rivas & Co., Fernando, hardware.
 Rouillon, Martini & Co.
 Rufener & Co.
 Sabathie, Juan.
 Sampson & Co., shipping agents and brokers.
 Santiago & Co., Alonso, grocers.
 Schiffener & Co., agricultural machinery and general hardware.
 Schelhas, J., opticians' materials.
 Schlieper & Co., importers of dry goods.
 Sel & Iñarra, flour and grain.
 Senac & Co., A., importers.
 Servine Bonifacio & Co., dry goods.
 Sixbixthie é Hijos, I.
 Tietjen & Co., general importers of hardware, exporters of produce, and commission merchants.
 Thomas & Davis, provisions.
 Tixier, Armando, watches, clocks, and jewels.
 Travella & Ghirlandor, ironmongers.
 Vila, Nicasio & Co., importers general provisions.

ROSARIO—Continued.

Merchants, general—Continued.

Vizcaya Hermanos, jewel and diamond merchants.
 Wildermuth Bros., dealers and exporters of grain.
 Wolff, Schorr, bazar and fancy knickknacks.
 Zimmermann & Co., jewelers.

Tobacco.

Barcia y Blanco.
 Chozas, Urtubey y Ca.

SANTA FÉ.

Banks.

Banco de la Provincia de Santa FÉ.

Merchants.

Casser, R.
 Foster & Co.
 Gonzalez, Bergmann.
 Perret, Gasser.
 Reyes, J. M.
 Sigel Bros.
 Videla Hnos.

Groceries and provisions.

Aldao, E. R.
 Colina, M.
 Pinacco y Ca., J.

Iron and machinery.

Bonnazola, L.
 Navarro, Gullen.

Dry goods and notions.

Rodriguez, Sandaza y Ca.

TUCUMAN.

Banks.

Banco Comercial de Mendez y Ca.
 Provincial.

Bazars.

Avallone y Ca.
 Carbonelli y Ca.
 Casalas y Ca.
 Pomo, P.

Groceries and provisions.

Estape, Nomos J.
 Lopez, Adolfo.
 Lopez, J. J.
 Sesini, J.

Importers.

Correa, L. S.
 Daffis, A.
 Garcia y Ca., M.

TUCUMAN—Continued.*Importers—Continued.*

Lindesdorf & Co., M.
Longo, F.
Molina, Segundo.
Navoni, F. R.
Perez, Moises.
Puigcero.
Riera, G.

TUCUMAN—Continued.*Importers—Continued.*

Soler y Julia.
Testo, Panpeo.
Zamora, C. y Ca.

Iron and machinery.

Fontenla y Ca.
Lindesdorf & Co., LI.
Paverini, Barcia y Ca.

Appendix D.

PATENT AND TRADE-MARK LAWS OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

PATENT LAW.

By the law of October 11, 1864, which is the present patent law in the above country, special privileges called patents of invention are conferred on the inventors or discoverers of novelties in any branch of industry which are more especially defined to be all new products of industry, new means, and the new application of known means for obtaining an industrial result or product. The same law provides that pharmaceutical compositions, financial schemes, such discoveries or inventions as have, previous to the application for a patent, received a sufficient publicity in the Argentine Republic or elsewhere for being worked, those of a mere theoretical nature without any indication of their practicability, and, finally, inventions contrary to laws and good morals, shall not constitute the proper subject for the grant of a patent. The terms for which patents are granted are five, ten, or fifteen years, according to the merit of the invention and the desire of the applicant. In case an inventor has obtained a patent in a foreign country, the term for which the patent shall be granted in the Argentine Republic is limited to ten years, but in no case will the term of the Argentine patent exceed that of the original foreign patent. The taxes which are prescribed for a patent granted for five years are 80 pesos, for ten years 200 pesos, and for fifteen years, 350 pesos. These fees are paid one-half at the time of the application and the other half in successive yearly payments. In applying for letters patent it is first necessary to make a formal petition to the Commissioner of Patents with a 25-cent stamp affixed, which is to be delivered at the Patent Office in Buenos Aires or at one of the chief post-offices in the Provinces, and this application must be accompanied by a petition with proper drawings or patterns in duplicate, together with a list of the objects presented. Should the application be made through a provincial post-office, the petition, description, patterns, and drawings are to be properly sealed, and should contain a request that the same be forwarded to the Patent Office.

The petition should mention the term for which a patent is sought, and it must indicate a short and precise title for the invention. All papers must be written in Spanish, and erasures or additions should be duly noted. The drawings must be made in ink and to the metric scale. All patents are granted in the name of the nation by the authority of the Government, and bear the signature of the Commissioner and his secretary and the seal of the Patent Office, and consist of a decree granting the same, and duplicate copies of the specification and drawings. Subsequent copies of the patent are delivered at the rate of \$5 each. In case any of the requirements regarding papers are not complied with, the patent is refused, and one-half of the sum deposited is returned to the applicant and the other half forfeited as a crime. In case a patent is refused, an appeal may be taken within ten days to the Minister of the Interior regarding the refusal, and he will confirm or revoke the same. In case the refusal of the patent is confirmed by the Minister of the Interior the whole sum deposited with the application is forfeited. Patents of addition for improvements on the original invention may be obtained by observing the same formalities as in the case of the patent. The tax is one-fourth of that for a patent when application for a certificate of addition is made by the original patentee, and one-half when made by any other person. In case a certificate of addition is obtained by any person other than the original patentee the improvement can be put into use only upon the payment of a premium to the original inventor, the amount of which is fixed by the Commissioner of Patents. In case two parties should apply at the same time for letters patent or for a certificate of addition, then no patent or certificate will be issued. Where an inventor is engaged in perfecting an invention, a caveat (*patentes precaucionales*) will be granted for the term of one year, but may be renewed upon its expiration. The tax, which must be forwarded with the caveat, is 50 pesos, and the application therefor should consist of a petition similar to the petition for a patent, in which the object of the invention and the means of working it shall be expressed. These caveats are kept in the secret archives of the Patent Office, with all papers relating thereto. Caveats will not be granted on inventions for which patents can not be granted. The effect of a caveat is to prevent the grant of a patent relating to the same object or improvement to which it refers without previously notifying the caveator. The caveator can then oppose the grant of the patent, and both parties are heard by the Commissioner, who, if he decides that the inventions are identical, will grant the patent to neither. Patents or certificates of addition may be assigned in whole or in part by a notarial deed, provided that all taxes for the whole term of the patent are paid, and this assignment should be registered in the Patent Office at Buenos Aires. The issue of every patent or certificate of addition is published in the daily newspapers at Buenos Aires, giving the name of the patentee, the

term of the patent, and also a summary description of the discovery or invention. All specifications, drawings, patterns, and models of the patent granted, except in the case of caveats, are kept at the Patent Office at Buenos Aires, and open to public inspection without charge by any person, and a copy of all the written matter will be given without charge, except the cost of the stamped paper on which it is written. In case two years are allowed to elapse without the invention having been put into actual use, then the patent will be void. Infringements of patent rights are considered as forgeries, and are punished with a fine of from \$50 to \$500, or with imprisonment of from one to six months and the forfeiture of the forged articles. In the case of participants in the infringement of a patent by selling, exposing, introducing, or making the invention, the same penalties will be imposed. In the event of a second offense within five years, the penalty is to be doubled. These fines for the infringement of the patent are divided equally between the treasurer and the prosecutors.

TRADE-MARK LAWS.

The following is taken from a summary of the trade-mark laws of the American Republics, prepared by Francis Forbes, Esq., United States Trade-Mark Association, New York City:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AND URUGUAY.

Date of law.—August 19, 1876, Argentine Republic; March 1, 1877, Uruguay.

Who may register.—Any manufacturer or merchant, Argentine Republic; interested party, Uruguay.

What are registrable as trade-marks.—Names of objects and persons in a special form, emblems, monograms, engravings or prints, seals, vignettes and reliefs, letters and figures of a special design, the receptacles or wrappers of objects and every other sign employed to distinguish the products of a factory or article of commerce. (Art. 1.)

Use of mark is optional, but it may become obligatory when public convenience demands it. (Art. 6.)

What are not registrable as trade-marks.—1. Letters, words, names, or distinctions used by or pertaining to the State. 2. The form of the article given by the manufacturer. 3. Color of product. 4. Terms or designations which may be in general use. 5. Designations usually employed to indicate the nature of products or the class to which they belong. 6. Designs or expressions contrary to morals. (Art. 3.)

Ownership and transfer.—Absolute property in the mark and the right to oppose the use of any other which may cause confusion, directly or indirectly,

between the products shall belong to the manufacturer or merchant who may have complied with the requirements of the law. (Art. 4.) Ownership extends no further than industries of the same kind. (Art. 5.) Ownership passes to the heirs and may be transferred by contract. (Art. 7.) Ownership passes with the sale of the establishment, unless otherwise excepted. (Art. 8.) Transfers must be recorded in the office in which registered. (Art. 9.) Only those marks for which the office has given certificates of proprietorship shall be considered effective under the law. (Art. 10.) The right of preference for the property in a mark shall be determined by the date of application. (Art. 15.)

Duration.—Ten years. Can be renewed for the same period repeatedly by the same formalities, etc., paying the same fees. (Art. 11.) (Argentine Republic.) Ten years. Renewable for same period indefinitely. (Uruguay.)

Formalities necessary to obtain ownership of trade-mark.—Application to the Patent Office, accompanied by two copies of the mark. 2. Description in duplicate of the mark or sign, if figures or emblems. Designation of the class of objects to which the mark or sign is intended to be applied, and whether to be applied to products of a factory or to articles of commerce. 3. Receipt from the General Treasury of the payment of 40 piasters. 4. Power of attorney whenever the applicant does not appear in person. (Art. 13.)

Office regulations.—A summarized entry of the applications shall be made, giving in substance their contents, with mention of the date and hour of presentation. This entry shall be signed by the chief of the bureau, the secretary, and the applicant, who shall be entitled to copies without other expense than the stamped paper. (Art. 14.)

The Patent Office shall keep a book in which shall be inscribed grants of marks according to the order of their delivery.

The chief of the bureau shall furnish every three months to the Executive Government a statement of the certificates granted and refused, with their respective dates, which shall be published. (Art. 18.) Marks shall be classed in the files of the Patent Office. In case of litigation the record shall be exhibited. (Art. 20.) Marks may be examined at the Patent Office by the public. (Art. 21.)

Form of certificate.—The certificate delivered by the Patent Office shall consist of a certificate of grant accompanied by a duplicate of the description and the design. It shall be attested in the name of the nation by authority of the Government, and shall be countersigned by the signature of the chief of the bureau and the secretary, and the stamp of the bureau. (Art. 16.)

Appeal.—Appeal may be taken within 10 days to the Minister of the Interior from a decision of the bureau refusing to accord property in a mark. The Minister, after having heard the attorney of the Treasury, shall confirm or reverse the decision. (Art. 17.)

Fees.—Registration, 40 hard dollars. Recording and certificate of transfer, 20 hard dollars. For each attested copy, 4 hard dollars in addition to the stamp on the paper. (Art. 19. (Argentine.) Fifty dollars in gold. For registering transfer, \$25 in gold. (Uruguay.)

Names of individuals and firms.—The merchant's name, the firm name, the sign or the designation of a house dealing in particular articles, constitute industrial property. (Art. 22.) If a merchant or manufacturer wishes to carry on an industry already initiated by another person bearing the same name, he must adopt a distinct modification thereof. (Art. 23.) The injured party must protest within a year. (Art. 24.) Corporations have the same right to their names as individuals and are subject to the same conditions. (Art. 25.) The exclusive right to the name as an industrial property ceases with the house or with the failure of that branch of industry. (Art. 26.) It is not necessary to register the name in order to enjoy the rights accorded by this law, except in cases where it forms part of the mark. (Art. 27.)

Punishment for infringement.—Shall be punished by a fine of from 20 to 500 hard dollars, or by imprisonment from 15 days to 1 year: 1. Those who falsify or forge in any manner a factory or commercial mark. 2. Those who affix to their products or articles of commerce a mark belonging to another. 3. Those who knowingly sell, offer for sale, acquiesce in the sale, or circulate articles bearing marks counterfeited or fraudulently applied. 4. Those who knowingly sell, offer for sale, or accept the sale of counterfeit marks as well as authentic marks without the knowledge of the proprietor. 5. Those who, with fraudulent intent, place or cause to be placed upon merchandise a statement or any other designation which is false relative to either the nature, quality, quantity, number, weight, or measurement of the same or the country in which it has been manufactured or from which it has emanated. 6. Those who knowingly sell, offer for sale, or accept the sale of merchandise bearing the false indications mentioned in the preceding clause. Double penalty second offense. (Art. 28.)

Infringement.—To make a crime it is not necessary that the counterfeit extend to all the objects; the application to one object is sufficient. (Art. 29.)

Information to be given by infringer.—Those who sell or offer for sale articles with an infringing or counterfeit mark shall give to the proprietor complete written information of the name and address of those to whom he has made sales or attempted to make sales, as well as the date when the transaction commenced, and in case of refusal to supply such information they shall be compelled by law under the penalty of being adjudged accomplices. (Art. 31.)

Disposition of infringing goods and labels.—Articles bearing counterfeit marks found in the possession of the falsifier or his agents shall be seized and sold, and the product, after paying costs and indemnity established by law, shall

be applied to the service of the public school of the province where seized. (Art. 32.)

The false marks found in the possession of the infringer, as well as the instruments employed in the falsification, shall be destroyed. (Art. 33.)

Proceedings against infringers.—Only the person injured shall institute criminal proceedings, but once commenced they may be continued by the fiscal department. The complainant may discontinue the proceedings at any time before sentence is passed. (Art. 34.)

Persons damaged may bring civil actions for damages against the authors of the fraud and accomplices. The sentence shall be published at expense of defendant. (Art. 35.)

Limitation of action, three years after offense and one year after notice received by complainant. (Art. 36.)

Infringements of names governed by same rule as of trade-marks. (Art. 37.)

Appendix E.

MINES AND MINING LAWS OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The mineral resources of the Argentine Republic, according to all accounts, are extremely abundant, but up to the present time they have not received the development of which they are capable.

The official publication made in Buenos Aires in 1889, to be used in the Paris Exhibition of that year, under the title of "Memoria general y especial sobre las minas, metalurgia, etc., de la República Argentina" (General and especial essay on the mines, metallurgy, etc., of the Argentine Republic), prepared by Mr. H. D. Horkold, the inspector-general of mines of that nation, a handsome volume of 596 pages in folio, contains full information about the mines of the Argentine Republic and the degree of progress which the mining industry had reached there at that time.

"The Argentine Republic," says that report (p. 374), "is in regard to mining wealth as favorably situated as any other country in the world. It may be asked, then, why are we not to expect such a development in that respect as has been reached for instance in Australia? * * * It can be said in general that the Republic affords an ample field for mining enterprise * * * and the national Government, always prompt to promote the general interests of the Republic, has devoted its whole attention, as far as possible under the circumstances through which the country has passed, to cause the mining industry to be encouraged and carried on with advantage."

In the Province of San Luis, as appears from that report, no less than 66 concessions of mines had been granted by the Government from September 25, 1872, to April 11, 1888, the mines being either of gold, silver, or copper, or gold, silver, and copper, silver and copper, gold and copper, lead and copper, lead and silver.

In the Province of La Rioja there were 318 mines, of which 212 were of silver, 28 of gold, 62 of gold, silver, and copper, 15 of silver and lead, and 1 of gold and iron.

In the Province of San Juan there were 1,028 mines, of which 150 were of gold, 836 of silver, 23 of copper, 2 of iron, and 17 of coal.

In the Province of Jujuy there were 103, distributed as follows: 61 of gold, 30 of silver, 1 of gold and silver, 4 of silver and copper, 5 of copper, 1 of quick-silver, and 1 of coal.

Many of these mines are now in operation, but many others have been abandoned, the result being, as it appears from the report of Mr. Edward L. Baker, United States consul at Buenos Aires, dated June 8, 1891, and submitted in answer to a circular of the State Department asking for information on the subject of mines and mining laws, that although considerable amounts of money have been invested in costly machinery for the purpose of working the mines, the profits derived up to 1889 had scarcely corresponded to the efforts and sacrifices made. Official statistics, according to Mr. Baker, show that in 1888 the whole output of the mines in the whole Republic was valued at only \$1,526,057, and that in the following year, 1889, it had increased to no more than \$1,629,160.

A Buenos Aires paper, named *La Nación*, in its issue of December 7, 1891, published a report made by Mr. H. F. Garrison, a mining engineer, to the President of the Republic, in regard to the gold mines of the Province of Jujuy, in the study of which he had been engaged for several years. If the conclusions of this report are correct, the name of "Argentine California," which *La Nación* suggests to be given to that Province, might not be inadequate.

Mr. Garrison says that near the town of La Rinconada there is a vein of auriferous quartz, 2 miles long and 4 feet wide, running from northeast to southwest, from which a large quantity of gold has been already extracted, and which when worked at the depth of 500 or 600 feet could yield sufficiently to give occupation for half a century to 5,000 laborers.

At Santa Catalina, at about 1,000 yards above the ordinary level of the Rio Grande River, there are three mines, known by the names of Eureka, Belga, and Suripugio, which Mr. Garrison states exceed in wealth all other mines in the world.

Two great veins, 5 feet wide, now worked at the place called Timon Cruz, which, while yielding at present only \$2 per ton, will according to Mr. Garrison, if worked by electricity at a greater depth, afford occupation to 10,000 laborers for many years.

Among the many measures which the Government has taken to develop the mineral resources of the country prominently appear the organization of the bureau of mines and geology established at Buenos Aires, the creation of a school of mines, which seems to have attracted considerable attention and enjoy great reputation, the orders given for an official mineralogical survey of the country, and the promulgation of the new mining code (Código de Minería), which has superseded, with advantage, as it is claimed, the laws previously in force.

It is to be regretted that the volume of this code, which contains 375 sections,

many of them subdivided into different subsections or "paragraphs," and forms in the official edition made at Buenos Aires in 1887 a well-printed book of 537 pages in Spanish quarto, does not allow its translation in full in this appendix without making it unnecessarily cumbersome.

It was put in force on the 1st of May, 1887, and it is claimed by its admirers that it has taken advantage of all the laws on the subject promulgated in the rest of the world and has incorporated all their best and wisest provisions.

The following extract has seemed to be sufficient:

Mines in the Argentine Republic are divided into three classes as follows:

I. Mines which exclusively belong to the nation and can not be worked by private parties, except upon a concession made in their favor by a competent authority. In mines of this class the ownership of the soil in which they are found is entirely independent of the ownership of the mine and constitutes a secondary or accessorial thing.

II. Mines which owing to their importance are to be granted in preference to the owner of the soil in which they are found, and also mines which, on account of the peculiar manner in which the material of which they consist is found to have been deposited, are permitted to be of common use.

III. Mines which belong exclusively to the owner of the soil in which they are found, and which can not therefore be worked or utilized in any manner by strangers, unless upon permission of the said owner and with his consent, except in those cases in which condemnation of private property for public use may take place.

The mines of the first class are described by the law as follows:

(a) Mines of gold, silver, platinum, quicksilver, copper, iron, lead, tin, zinc, nickel, cobalt, bismuth, manganese, antimony, and arsenic.

(b) Mines of hard and bituminous coal, lignite, and anthracite.

(c) Wells, pits, and deposits of all kinds of bitumen in whatever form, and of mineral oils.

(d) Mines of precious stones.

The mines of the second class, which must be granted to the owner of the soil in preference to any other person, are the following:

(a) The deposits of borates and nitrates.

(b) The deposits of salt on maritime shores (*salinas*) and the turf or loam deposits (*turberas*).

(c) The mines of some metal not mentioned in the description of the mines of the first class.

(d) The pyritous, vitriolic, aluminous, and magnesian earths, the earths called *de batan*, the deposits of emery, all kind of ochers, almagra, resins, esteatite,

phosphate of lime, sulphur, barytine, fluor spar, sulphates of iron, zinc, and copper, graphite, kaolin, and alkaline or terrous-alkaline salts.

The mines of the second class, which must be set apart for the common use and allowed to be worked by whomsoever wishes to do so, under the provisions of the law, are the following:

(a) All kinds of metalliferous sands, and precious stones, carried by the rivers or found in their beds.

(b) The placers, or placer mines.

(c) The tailings, rewashings, and refuse and slag heaps of mines abandoned, or of abandoned smelting and reducing establishments—as long as they are not claimed or recovered by the lawful owner.

The mines of the third class are the quarries of building stone, marble, granite, etc., and all other deposits of rocky or earthy material for architectural purposes.

Mines of all classes are declared to be real estate. The engines, and all kinds of appurtenances permanently attached to them and necessary to their proper working, are also real estate.

The ownership of a mine, when created or vested in conformity with the law, is as perfect and as solemnly guaranteed and protected as the ownership of any other property whatsoever.

The Government can not interfere with the business of a mine, or interrupt its labors, or mingle in its management, unless it be in some extreme case in which public safety justifies the interference, or when such interference is necessary for the preservation either of the mine itself or of the lives of the laborers.

Mines, by the reason of the benefit which the public derives from their proper operation, are privileged property, in so far as their owners, the same as the State, can take all kinds of private property for their own use, under proceedings of condemnation and when necessity justifies the taking. But the mines also may be taken under the same proceedings whenever the public benefit to be derived therefrom is greater or of a higher character than the advantage which they afford.

Under the same principle a number of easements are created in favor of the mines on and against the property adjoining them. These easements are substantially governed by the same rules which are observed in all countries since the days of the Roman law. The owner of a mine has always, for instance, the right of way through the lands of his neighbor, or the right to use the water which he needs for his works, or for his people, or his animals, which is found in the adjoining estates, and the right to take advantage of the pastures therein situated, when so needed; also, the right to take material for building railroads, canals, etc., and the right to cut down timber and use it for fuel, for building, or other purposes, etc.

In all cases, however, proper compensation must be paid.

The concession of a mine carries with it the right to compel the owner of the soil on which the mine is situated to sell it to the miner. If the soil belongs to the State, the Province, or the town, the conveyance of all the title and right in and to it is to be made gratuitously; but if it belongs to private individuals the miner must pay for it the full value, according to appraisement.

A mine is an entirety which does not admit of actual material division. Each one has to be worked and dealt with in every respect as a whole of the same dimensions and with the same limits as appear from the concession and registry.

If, however, it should be found that two or more *pertenencias* (units of mining property which form one mine) can be worked with advantage independently of the others and without doing injury to them, permission can be asked and granted to make the division. But, in that case, each one of the portions made must be registered and considered in all respects and for all the purposes of law as a new mine.

The law provides with care and minuteness for all that is to be done in regard to searching and prospecting for mines. All persons are entitled to make searches of this kind either in public or private lands, but always on condition that they apply to the proper authorities for permission to do so and that they bind themselves to pay the proper indemnification for all damages caused. They have also to subject themselves to all the rules established for these investigations.

In case the one who wishes to undertake these searches should be the owner of the land, permission from the Government is not required. But it will be of advantage for him to apply for such permission, because otherwise he may run the risk of losing his right to claim preference against outside applicants, either as the owner of the land or as the first explorer of the mine.

Persons exercising authority in mining matters and their near relatives are forbidden to make these searches within the limits of their respective districts.

Applications for permissions of this kind are to be made in writing and addressed to the local mining authority. They must describe as accurately as possible the tract of land to be searched and the precise purposes of the search.

No permission of this kind will be granted without first serving a copy of the application upon the owner of the land and publishing the same in the newspapers and otherwise for a certain time. If no opposition is made during the period allowed for that purpose, or if the opposition proves unsuccessful, the permission is granted.

The field for the explorations to be undertaken under this permission is limited to an area of 500 hectares, equivalent to 1,250 acres, more or less.

This searching can not last, under ordinary circumstances, more than 140 days at the most, but this time may be extended, upon sufficient reason, by order of the authority.

The owner of the soil has the right, under all circumstances, to cause the applicant to give bonds before commencing operations.

When the searching is finished, or when no searching is necessary, the miner may ask for the concession of the mining properties (*pertenencias*) which he wishes to obtain.

A *pertenencia*, or unit of mining property, is generally in the shape of a prism, cut through the ground perpendicularly to its surface by imaginary planes or indefinite length. This prism is generally of rectangular bases, 200 meters in length by 300 in width, and its depth or altitude, in a vertical direction, is indefinite. But in some cases, as required by the topographical conditions of the locality, the bases of this prism may be square, or of some other geometrical form.

The application for the concession must be filed in duplicate and shall set forth the name, occupation, etc., of both the applicant and the owner of the soil. It must contain also a description, as accurate and precise as possible, of the locality where the mine is to be located. The clerk of the court, on receiving both copies, shall certify at the foot of each the day and hour in which they were handed to him, and also whether or not any other petition relative to the same locality has been filed there. One of the copies shall be returned to the petitioner, who must sign the certificate together with the clerk, and the other shall be laid before the court, by whose order it shall then be registered or entered in full in a book kept for this purpose. It must be subsequently published for a certain number of days in the usual manner, either in the newspapers, if there be any, or otherwise.

The object of this publication is to give an opportunity to any one having a right to the mine to come before the authority and show his reasons why the concession should not be granted. The opposition must be made within sixty days immediately subsequent to the date of registration.

As a general rule the discoverer of a mine is entitled to three *pertenencias* or units, which can be either contiguous or separated from each other by spaces of no lesser extent than what is required to constitute a unit.

An important requisite which must be complied with previous to the concession, in cases of discovery, that is to say, when the mine is located in places where no others had been found before, consists of what is called "the legal labor" (*la labor legal*), and is as follows: The applicant for the concession is bound to make, within one hundred days subsequent to the date of the registration of his petition, some mining work, to the depth of 10 meters or less, sufficient to show the position and thickness of the vein and the nature and quality of the ores. This period may be extended, upon good and sufficient reasons, for one hundred days more.

The next step to be taken, the survey of the mine, is officially made, upon

petition in writing of the interested party and a notice thereof served upon the owners of the adjoining mines or estates, besides a publication by the newspapers or otherwise, stating the date in which the operation shall take place.

The opposition, if any, shall be briefly disposed of, and in case the decision is adverse to the opponent, or when there is no opposition, the survey shall be made under the personal supervision of the local authority and of the clerk of the court of mines, by the official engineer, and if there is none, by any engineer or expert appointed then for that purpose.

The limits must be marked, and substantial and lasting monuments fixed to designate the angles.

A complete record of all that has occurred during the operation shall be made, and it shall be signed by the authority, the interested parties, the engineer, and the clerk of the court of mines. This record shall be entered in full on the registry of mines, elsewhere referred to, and a certified copy, or transcript, of all that appears from the said registry in relation to the mine in question shall be given to the interested party, and it shall constitute his title and complete the concession.

Mines of the second class, first subdivision, may be granted to strangers if the owner of the soil on which they are situated does not work or benefit them within the period of one hundred days subsequent to the date in which they received from the authorities a notice to that effect.

The mines of the second class, second subdivision, do not require any formal concession on the part of the Government to become common property. It is necessary, however, for those who wish to take advantage of them to constitute *pertenencias*, or mining properties, which in this case consist of an area of rectangular form, varying according to circumstances from 10,000 to 60,000 square meters. These areas are to be surveyed with the intervention of the authorities, and according to certain rules intended to avoid confusion and conflicts of rights.

As soon as the owner of an abandoned mine or smelting establishment resumes work, the tailings, rewashings, etc., cease to be common property and revert to the owner.

No mine or mining establishment shall be considered abandoned when being worked by a number of laborers, which may vary from two to six according to circumstances.

Mines of the third class are private property and belong to the owner of the soil. They are subject, however, like all other private property, to the eminent domain of the State and can be taken for public use upon indemnification and according to the rules for such cases generally made and provided.

Mines can be sold and transferred and conveyed in the same manner and by the same methods as all other real property.

Appendix F.

SOUTH AMERICAN CONGRESS.

The following history of the South American Congress is taken from Volume IV, *International American Congress: Reports of Committees, etc.*, pp. 281-289:

THE SOUTH AMERICAN CONGRESS AT MONTEVIDEO, 1888-1889.

The "South American Congress," which held its sessions at Montevideo from August 25, 1888, to February 18, 1889, was not properly a movement towards political or commercial unification of all the nations of America. It was merely a congress of jurists, and by its nature and for all purposes and effects exclusively South American. But it must be mentioned, nevertheless, in this place, not only because it was an important exponent of the civilization of the States of the southern portion of this continent, but also because it was an advanced step towards the satisfaction of a necessity deeply felt in America.*

*On the 9th of December, 1877, the anniversary of the battle of Ayacucho, which put an end to the Spanish rule in South America, another congress of jurists had met at Lima, Peru, at the invitation of the Peruvian Government. As it appears from a note of the department of foreign relations of that Republic, dated May 21, 1878, that congress was attended by plenipotentiaries from Bolivia, Cuba (whose independence had been recognized by Peru), Chili, Ecuador, Honduras, Peru, the Argentine Republic, and Venezuela. Later on, Costa Rica sent a representative, and still later Guatemala and Uruguay adhered to the conclusions reached.

The meetings which were held by that assembly of distinguished men of law were many and had the following result:

1. A treaty for the establishment of uniform rules in the matter of private international law, dated November 9, 1878.

2. A treaty of extradition, dated March 27, 1879.

Both documents appear as an Appendix to the report sent to the Peruvian Congress in 1879 by the secretary of foreign relations of that Republic. The report of 1878 contains also interesting details about the inauguration of this congress of jurists.

If extradition treaties are entered into without difficulty between the different States, the decisions of foreign courts in criminal matters, even if not final, being thereby caused to be respected, so far at least as the arrest of the offender and his delivery to the court of original jurisdiction are concerned, no argument seems to be necessary to prove that the same thing must be done in civil matters, and that the interests and rights of great moment often involved in judicial acts of one country should also be caused to be respected and enforced in others.

Some nations have secured the satisfaction of this necessity by means of treaties, as it has happened, for instance, between Colombia and Spain. But certainly it is better, if practicable, to try to reach this result by collective action in a conference of many, if not all, the nations interested in securing it, even if no other reason could be given than the benefit which always is derived from international meetings, when undertaken and conducted under the inspirations of common friendship and good will.

The idea of causing the South American Congress to convene seems to have occurred simultaneously to the Governments of the Argentine Republic and of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay. So it appears from the following interesting document :

“ PROTOCOL PROVIDING FOR THE HOLDING OF THE CONGRESS.

“In Buenos Ayres, on the fourteenth day of the month of February, of eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, the minister of foreign relations of the Argentine Republic, Doctor Don Norberto Quirno Costa, and his excellency the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Doctor Don Gonzalo Ramirez, being met in the office of the former for the purpose of carrying into immediate realization the idea in which their respective Governments have coincided, of calling together a congress of jurisconsults of the several nations of South America to make uniform, by means of a treaty, the several subjects embraced by private international law, recognizing the want of unity existing in the legislation of the several countries, and persuaded of the importance of removing the obstacles that in many cases that difference presents, all of which will disappear from the moment a uniform legislation shall facilitate civil relations between individuals, or a common law is established to adjust differences in case of inability to prevent them, both conferees agreed as follows :

“First. The Argentine and Oriental Governments shall invite separately, but simultaneously, the Governments of Chile, Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, and Paraguay to the meeting of an International South

American Law Congress, whose object shall be the conclusion of a treaty embracing the subjects embodied in private international law.

“Second. The congress shall meet in the city of Montevideo, its opening taking place on the 25th of August next.

“Third. Each of the Governments adhering to the holding of the congress shall be represented therein by two plenipotentiaries or delegates.

“Fourth. The Argentine and Oriental Governments shall mutually agree as to the terms of the note of invitation to the other South American Governments, which shall be addressed to them in the early part of the month of March next, in order that they may have time sufficient to be represented in the Congress on the day set for its installation.

“It was so agreed, the conference terminated, this protocol being signed in duplicate for purposes of record and other effects.

“N. QUIRNO COSTA.

“GONZALO RAMIREZ.

“DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,

“*Buenos Aires, 20 February, 1888.*”

“Approved:

“JUAREZ CELMAN.

“N. QUIRNO COSTA.”

Seven nations were represented in this congress by the following plenipotentiaries:

The Argentine Republic by Doctor Don Roque Saenz Peña and Doctor Don Manuel Quintana.

Bolivia by Doctor Don Santiago Vaca Guzmán.

Brazil by Doctor Don Domingo de Andrade Figueira.

Chile by Don Guillermo Mata and Don Belisario Prats.

Paraguay by Doctor Don Benjamin Aceval and Doctor Don José Z. Caminos.

Peru by Doctor Don Cesareo Chacaltana and Doctor Don Manuel Maria Galvez.

And the Oriental Republic of Uruguay by Doctor Don Ildefonso Garcia Lagos and Doctor Don Gonzalo Ramirez.

Doctor Don Ildefonso Garcia Lagos and Doctor Don Roque Saenz Peña were elected, respectively, the former president and the latter vice-president of the Congress.

The secretaries were Don Ricardo I. Pardo and Don Oscar Hordeñana, chief clerks, respectively, the former of the department of foreign relations of the Argentine Republic, and the latter of the same department of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay.

This congress held thirty-five meetings, with the following result:

1. A treaty on international civil law.
2. A treaty on international commercial law.
3. A treaty on international penal law.
4. A treaty on international law of procedure.
5. A treaty on literary and artistic property.
6. A treaty on trade-marks.
7. A treaty on patents.
8. A convention on the practice of the liberal professions.
9. A protocol, containing provisions of a general character additional to the foregoing instruments.

Some of these treaties have been subsequently approved and ratified by the South American nations, and are the law of the land in the countries which have so approved them. Other nations, as, for instance, Chile, has rejected one (the treaty on international civil law) and accepted the others; and in other nations they are still under study.

The following speeches with which the congress was closed will certainly be read with interest.

Doctor Garcia Lagos, president of the congress, expressed himself as follows:

“Gentlemen, on a day memorable in the annals of my country, and in the midst of sympathetic demonstrations toward you as eloquent as they were harmonious, I inaugurated six months since the sessions of this congress, greeting you as the molders of American law and fraternity.

“A generous and grand idea inspired us. But one thought animated us, the success of the task before us, yet we did not conceal a certain feeling of trepidation at the contemplation of the arduousness of an undertaking in which others had failed.

“Mutual helpfulness having given heart to our faith, and the goal having been reached, I have to-day the honor to address you for the last time to congratulate you in the name of the President of the Republic for the notable success which has crowned the labors of this congress of plenipotentiaries, presenting, as it has, to the several governments a series of treaties which form a veritable code of private international law, the most complete, systematic, and practical recorded in diplomatic annals.

“And in saying this, gentlemen, there is not any arrogant exaggeration; for we recognize—and we recognize it willingly—that in the preparation of that task we have consulted the works of the most eminent jurists and thinkers of modern times, and also that it has been comparatively easy for us to arrive at proper conclusions upon points which appear as veritable problems in the inter-

national jurisprudence of other countries whose political and social conditions differ from those of the nations represented in this congress.

“In this way, keeping those precedents in view, or disregarding them at times to accept other principles more in keeping with, or better adapted to, the peculiar character or necessities of our countries, the congress has succeeded in establishing fixed rules for the settlement of the differences arising from the conflict of the laws regarding private relations in civil life as well as in commercial interchange and maritime traffic. It has succeeded in reconciling the demands of justice with the right of personal liberty. It has laid down the recognition of the right to literary, artistic, and industrial prosperity within the limits marked out by social interest; it has prescribed reciprocal privileges for the exercise of the liberal professions; and it has determined, in fine, the jurisdiction over all legal relations affecting persons, acts, and property, as well as the special rules to be followed in the conduct and decision of proceedings, the principle of the territoriality of the laws, which means mutual respect for the sovereignty of the states, prevailing and being confirmed in all the wide range covered by its provisions.

“Gentlemen, you have brought your mission to a close, and what is still more, you have discharged it with a wisdom and liberal and progressive spirit worthy of America. So signal a service rendered in behalf of the development of their international relations and the science of law is already applauded by the countries on either bank of the Plata, represented on this auspicious occasion by the high magistrates presiding over them, and it will be applauded on the morrow in your countries as one of the acts which more faithfully marks the stage of your political progress and your social culture.

“Let us express the fervent hope that this work shall become still more profitable, and that, leaping the boundaries of our continent, it may very soon obtain the adhesion of other states of Europe and America, thus daily strengthening more, through the certainty and stability of all laws, the well-being of their citizens who may come to live on our soil, under the protection of its institutions.

“Before we, who have up to to-day participated in the same fatigues, shall separate, permit me, my hand grasping yours, to congratulate you sincerely and feelingly for the success achieved, and to assure you that the honorable President of the Republic will in a short time carry out the announcement made in his last message to the honorable congress relative to the sanction of the treaties.

“And now, tendering a respectful greeting to the illustrious Presidents of the Republics of the Plata who organized this congress, as well as to the other chiefs

of State who have given it their effective cooperation, I declare the sessions closed."

His excellency Dr. Quirno Costa, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, followed, pronouncing the following discourse:

"Honorable plenipotentiaries, it becomes my pleasant duty to extend to you the congratulations of the Argentine Government for the happy outcome of your labors, which will so largely contribute to the closer binding of the South American countries, uniting them still more through the enactment of a common legislation touching the principles which have been the object of your deliberations.

"The fruit of your labors has been eight international compacts, and if opinions have not harmonized on all of them, still the fraternal and patriotic spirit which has inspired each one of the members of the congress must be recognized; it being left to the Governments to seek in time the solutions which shall best subserve the common interests by reaching an agreement upon questions of form, or upon matters of substance, in so far as shall be in keeping with the constitutional law of the several countries.

"In the vast program of your work you have had scope enough to embrace in their varied phases the most complicated problems of private international law, considering it in its broadest sense, as it is considered by noted writers, and as demanded by the progress of science which tends to expand its component parts, thus obeying modern advancement which develops it in the same ratio as the relations between nations grow more intimate and communication more frequent.

"You have established the rules most in keeping with the principles of law, making laws respecting persons, things, and acts, and with this triple object in view, the treaties negotiated embrace matters civil, commercial, and penal, the program of your labors being completed by the most advanced declarations relative to literary property, which, like property in other things, could not be disregarded in view of our constitutional laws, and by Governments who maintain such extensive relations with the old world, which not only sends us capital and muscle, but also the literary and scientific works of its great thinkers.

"No nation can consider itself wounded by the conclusions arrived at by the International South American Congress, and far from this, the nations of Europe will find new proofs that it has been sought to proclaim principles which will be influential in the way of fostering good relations with the countries with whom we exchange our products and divide our riches.

"Honorable plenipotentiaries, there was a time when the genius of Bolivar entertained the idea of a great congress to organize a South American confederation, and when the fruitful spirit of Monteaudo, giving form to the thought

of the great captain, laid out with manly word the programme of an assembly of representatives of the Governments of this portion of America.

“An offensive and defensive alliance against any European nation was sought, and the object of the Congress of Panama was to provide for this which was deemed a necessity; but on this occasion the eagle of the Orinoco did not meet with the success it did at the “embrace” of Guayaquil, when it hurled the Spanish lion from the Andes to the other side of the seas, and which, on that solemn occasion, was inspired by sentiments of sublime patriotism, picturing in its mind, perchance, the field of Ayacucho, where the last cannon’s roar proclaimed to the world that the Republics destined to be the pride of the Latin race were free and independent.

“Before this time, gentlemen, San Martin had foretold also, in the presence of eternal snows and upholding the strong arm of O’Higgins, that the freedom of Chile would be secured at Chacabuco, crossing with his cannon the most towering and inaccessible peaks, once more to carry out the compact of Chileans and Argentines, who, conquerors in Maipu, carried triumphant the flags of the two nations even unto the uttermost limits of America.

“Besides that of Panama, other attempts were made in the same direction. It was the embryonic period of the people who had just freed themselves. At times they lost faith in the future, and, believing themselves threatened by enemies from beyond seas, they saw their strength weakened by the disorder incident to the struggle, and which greatly increased when the common enemy had once been conquered.

“Those perils have passed, and the South American nations abide in the midst of the peace and progress with which they will dismiss the nineteenth century, to become great and powerful in the twentieth, which, as has been said, will be the century of America.

“With abiding faith in the great destinies awaiting each one of the South American nations, all enjoying close relations with the Old World, as defined by their laws, all bound to make right prevail, and with elements of inexhaustible wealth, each country is the architect of its own fortune, but united all in the interest of the future of South America, whose sons desire that it shall always be said of the States forming it: ‘All for each, and each for all.’

“Gentlemen, the greatness of the countries of this part of the continent, their power as autonomic entities, depends to-day upon peace, upon liberty, and upon the development of their own elements, strengthened by others, which upon joining shall commingle to form an harmonious whole, which, without losing sight of its origin, which we should never deny, for it honors us, shall present extensive horizons to labor and to collective and individual action under the law.

“Alliances against the nations of the old continent had their day and their reason during the struggle for independence, and even after that, when Europe could be ruled by one will, or when the policy of its Governments savored of the adventurous or was inspired by dreams of conquest.

“To-day there exists in America on the north a great nation, and on the south budding States, which occupy a distinguished station among civilized countries, and, what is more, so as to entirely eradicate the fears of the days, we have tightened the ties that bind us to Europe by daily increasing commerce, by the immigration we are receiving, and which has commenced to blot out our deserts, and finally by the mutual respect we command, she as well as us, so that we may consider ourselves already as indispensable factors in the advancements of the world.

“We have not, then, to extend the battle lines, as in the heroic periods of our history, but we do have to recognize each other as brothers, as before, and to seek in the inspirations of patriotism, in the invocation of the spirits of our illustrious dead, and even in our own advantages, the means which shall forever prevent bloody conflicts, which would paralyze the great future reserved for us.

“Honorable plenipotentiaries, when the minutes of your sessions shall be read, the importance of your work, the science and experience revealed by the international adjustments by you arrived at known, your governments and the jurists of Europe and America, who await them with all the interest aroused by a body of eminent men such as you form, shall have passed upon them, the International South American Congress will be ever remembered with gratitude by the countries whose interests it has more closely served, and with respect by men of science, just as the indisputable merit of other efforts in the same direction, among which shines the congress of jurists, held in Lima a few years since, on the initiative of the Government of Peru, should be held in remembrance and recognized. There should be recognized also the intelligent and patriotic coöperation in this congress of the Governments of Paraguay and Bolivia, ~~worthily~~ represented by their plenipotentiaries.

“It will always be said that on the banks of the Plata, in the capital of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, which merited from the world the name of the New Troy, was held the first International South American Congress on the initiative of the two nations bathed by the great river; that there were prescribed the rules which shall forever prevent the conflict of the laws of seven sovereign States, realizing what to many was a dream, and which up to the present time has been an impossibility for countries occupying a high station among nations.

“Countries recently come into being, which struggled half a century to con-

stitute themselves, each having passed through critical periods in the various epochs of their national history, and republics or monarchs, direct your gaze to-day over the vast continent, and you will discover only the footprints of the endeavors of peoples and governments to reach a proud station among nations, be it in the field of free institutions or in that of material advancement wherein all struggle by means of labor.

“Thus, in the matter of institutions, not long ago we witnessed the solemn spectacle of the abolition of slavery in Brazil, a grand event the whole world has applauded, a magnificent action, which, once more revealing the manly character of a monarch worthy of the nation he rules, reveals also the just and humanitarian heart beating within the bosom of the Emperor Pedro II, initiator of the idea realized to the honor of his name and in the midst of the enthusiasm of the people whose destinies he rules.

“The Montevidean Congress is, gentlemen, another happy and beneficial event, in that we are seen united, the countries bound together by solemn compacts which record the most liberal principles of the science of law. Every one knows that with a union of the people the union of the governments is the most logical of consequences.

“Honorable Plenipotentiaries: Upon declaring, in the name of my Government, that your sessions are closed, I must say to you, as a proof of the esteem your labors have merited, that the first act of the Most Excellent the President of the Argentine Republic, upon reassuming the administration of the nation, will be to approve the eight treaties you have negotiated, so as to transmit them to the honorable congress with the special recommendation which so useful and important international acts merit.

“And now, gentlemen, I beg that you will rise to give thanks to Providence for the favors bestowed upon you during your labors, and as a mark of respectful consideration to the Oriental Republic and its Government, which has shown and shows us such cordial and never-to-be-forgotten hospitality, and whose distinguished roll in the International South American Congress will ever be a seal of honor which shall occupy a leading place in the pages of its history.”

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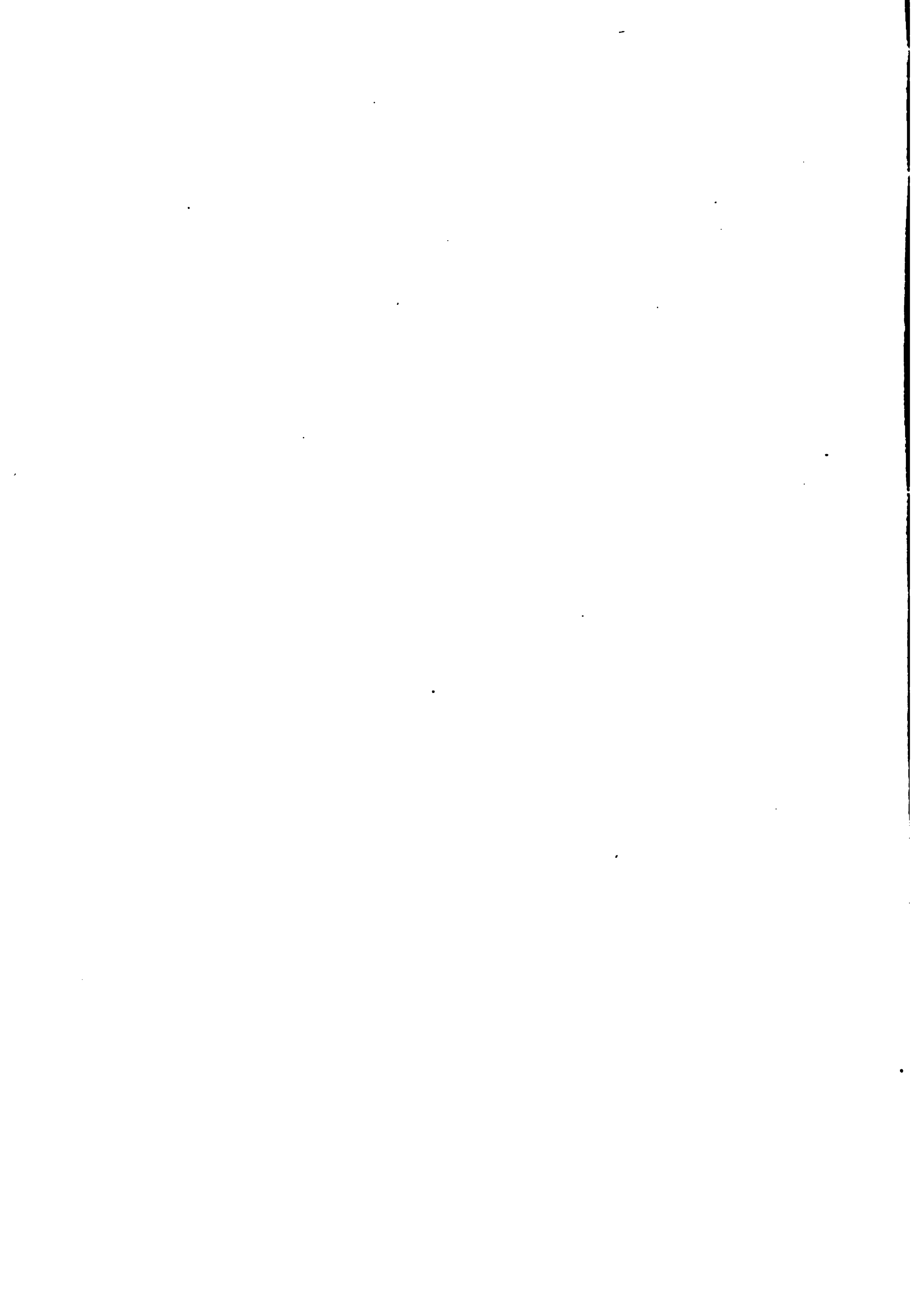
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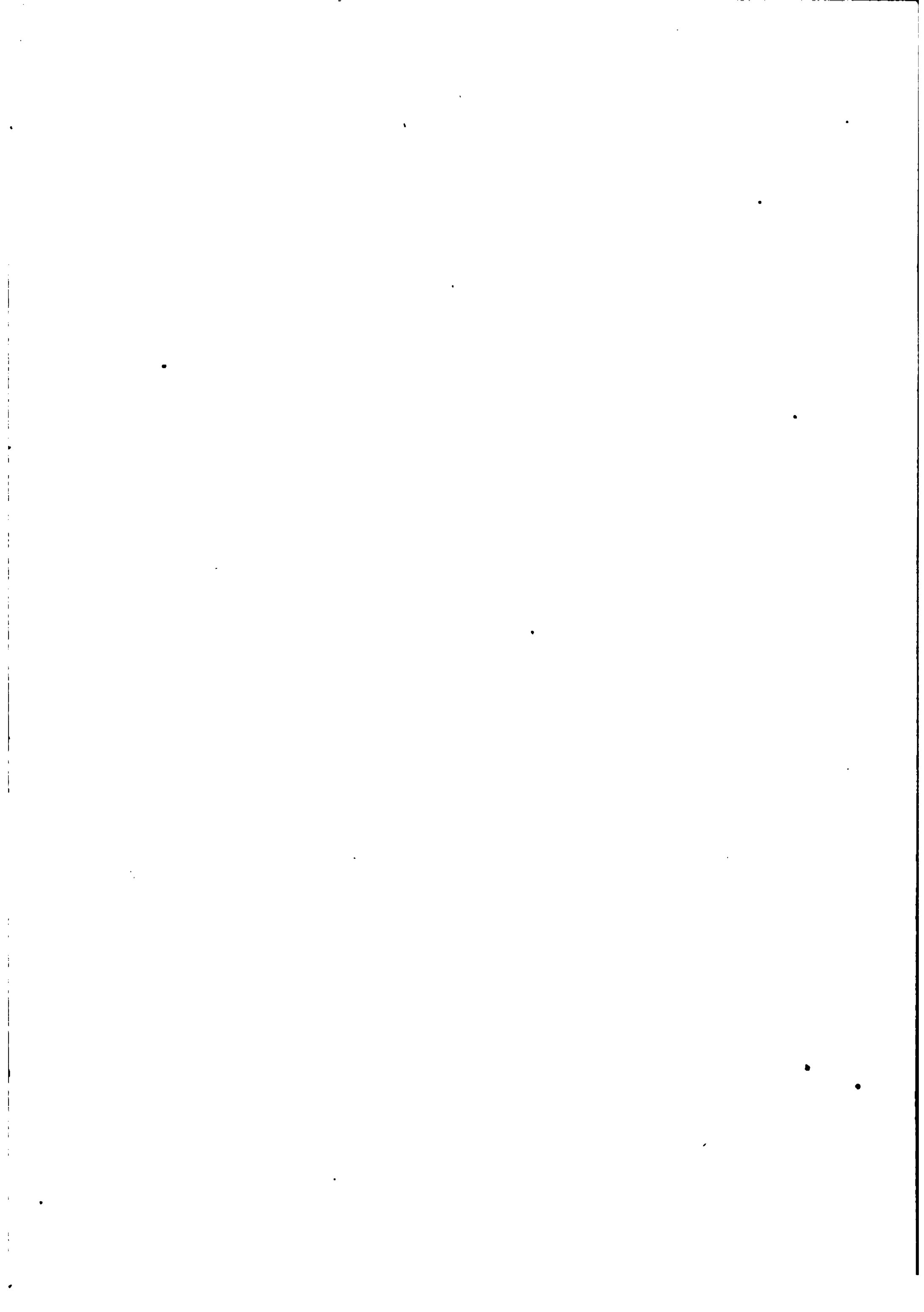
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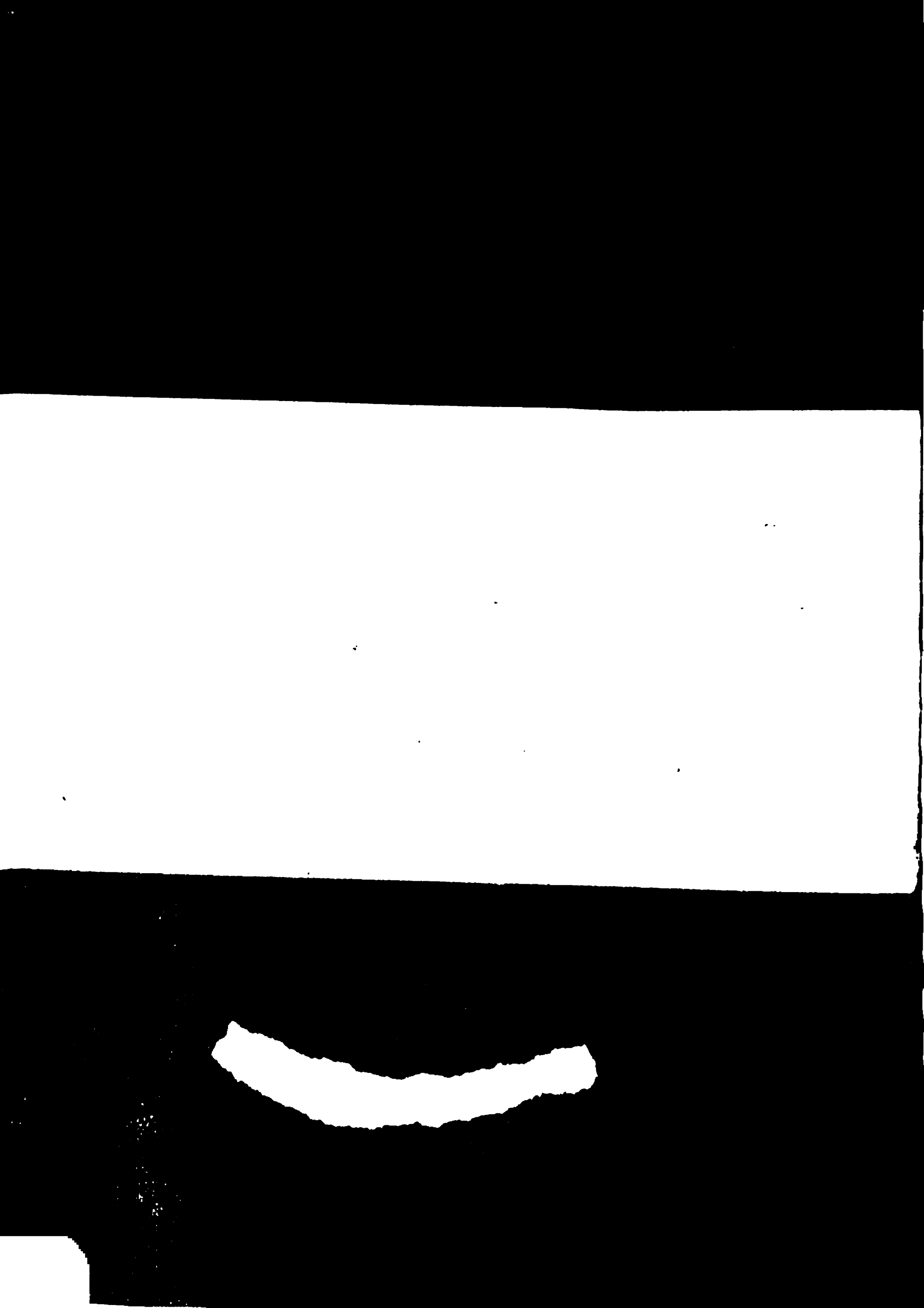
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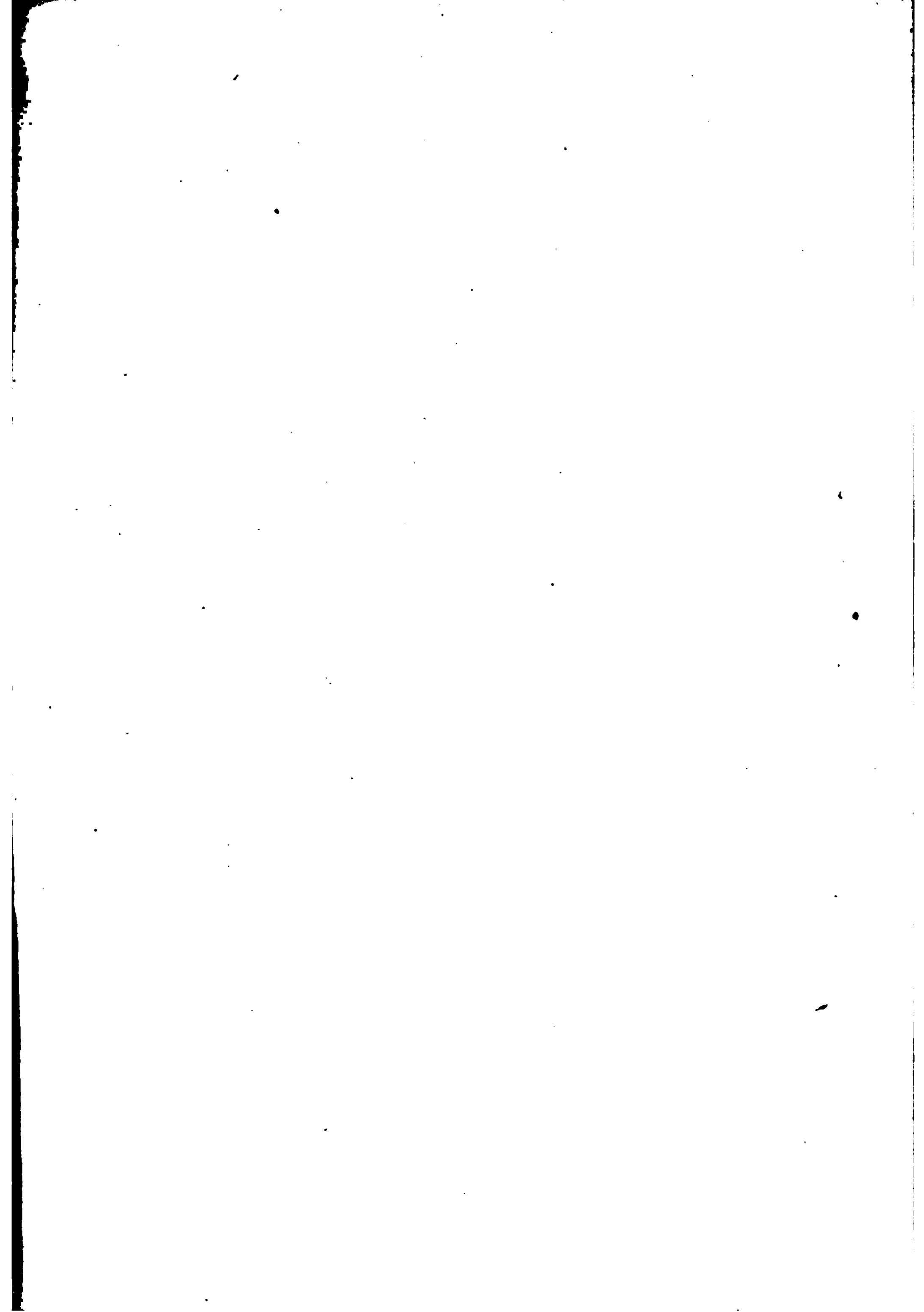
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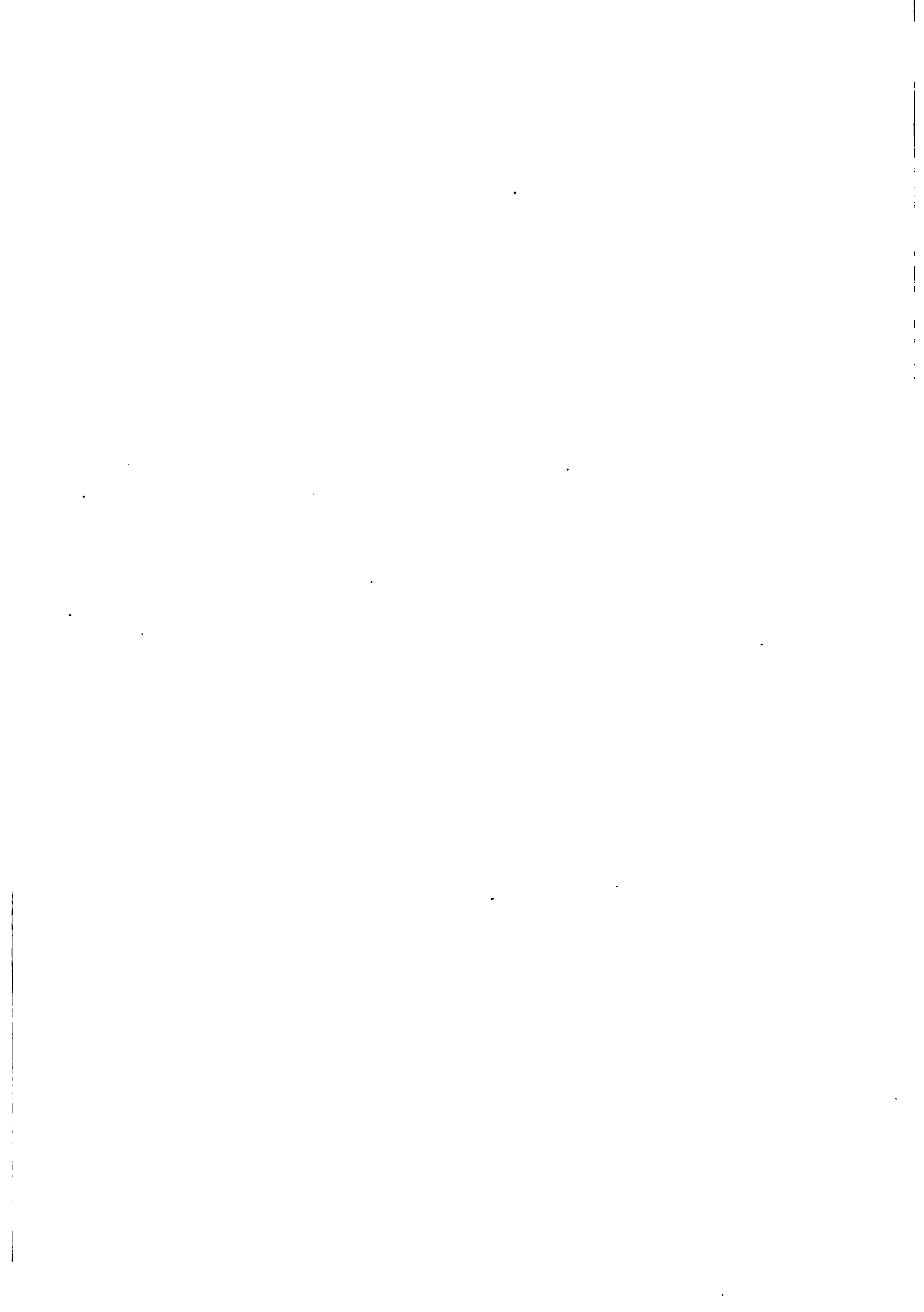
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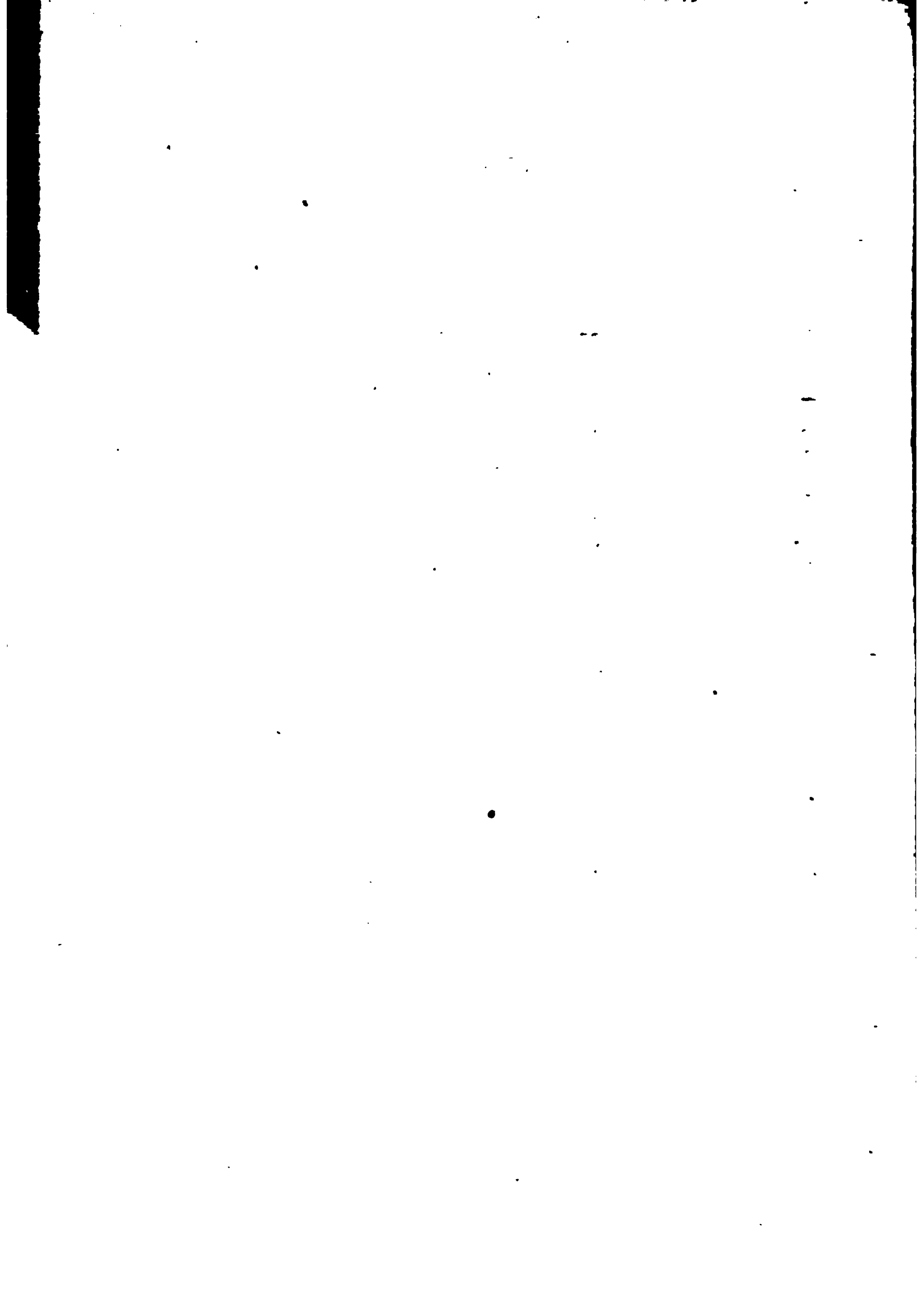












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